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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

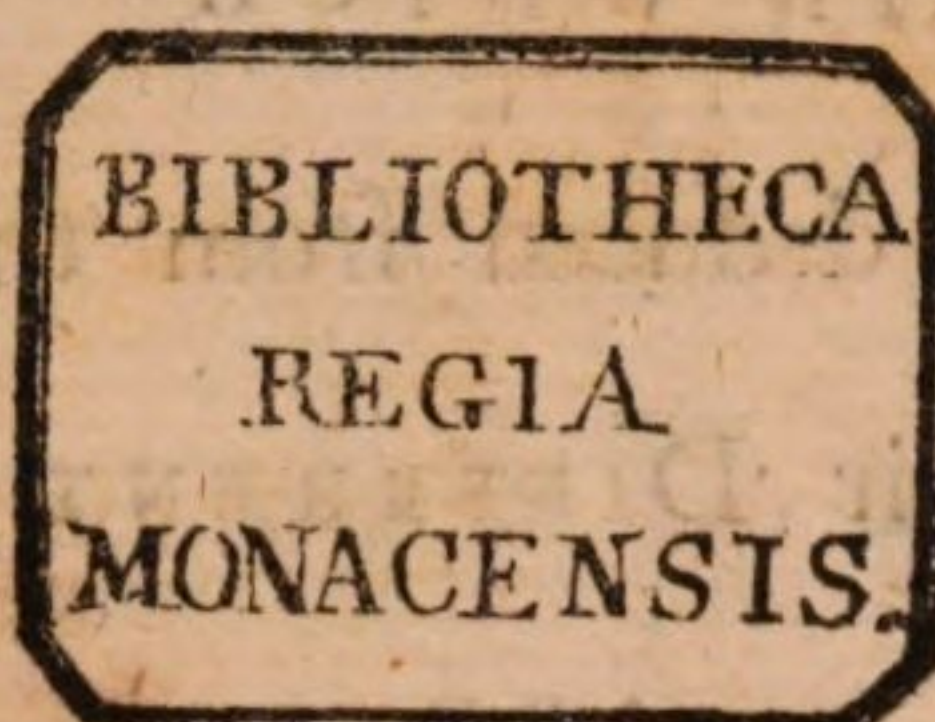
VOL. II.

LONDON,

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R. and J. DODSLEY; and M. and T. LONGMAN.

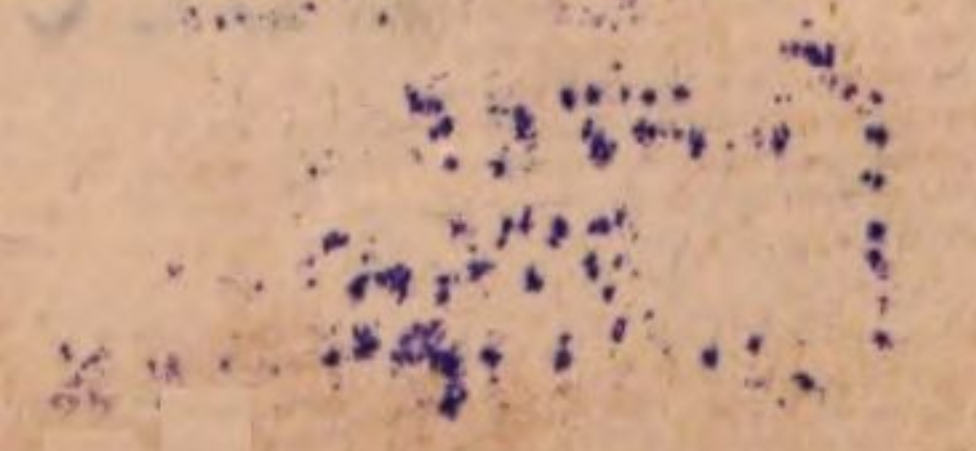
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DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE



Authenticity of the Manuscript of the
English Language
By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.
A General and Complete
English Dictionary

Printed by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.
1773.
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A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

L.

LAB

L,

A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English.

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall, still*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail, feel*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel, canal*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as *bible, title*.

LA. *interject.* See; look; behold.

Shakespeare.

LA'BDANUM. *f.* A resin of the softer kind, of a strong and not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL. *f.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrip of writing.

Shakespeare.

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

Ayliffe.

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. *Harris.*

LA'BENT. *a.* [*labens*, Latin.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *DiEt.*

LA'BIEL. *a.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*

LA'BIATED. *a.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*

LABO'RANT. *f.* [*laborans*, Latin.] A chemist. *Boyle.*

LABORATORY. *f.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemist's workroom. *Boyle.*

LAB

LABO'RIOUS. *a.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous. *South.*

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy. *Dryden.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

Decay of Piety.

2. Diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR. *f.* [*labour*, French; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil.

Shakespeare.

2. Work to be done. *Hooker.*

3. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence. *Harvey.*

4. Childbirth; travail. *South.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

Shakespeare.

2. To do work; to take pains. *Ecclus.*

3. To move with difficulty. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed. *Wake.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

Dryden.

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty.

Clarendon.

2. To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *f.* [*laboureur*, French.]

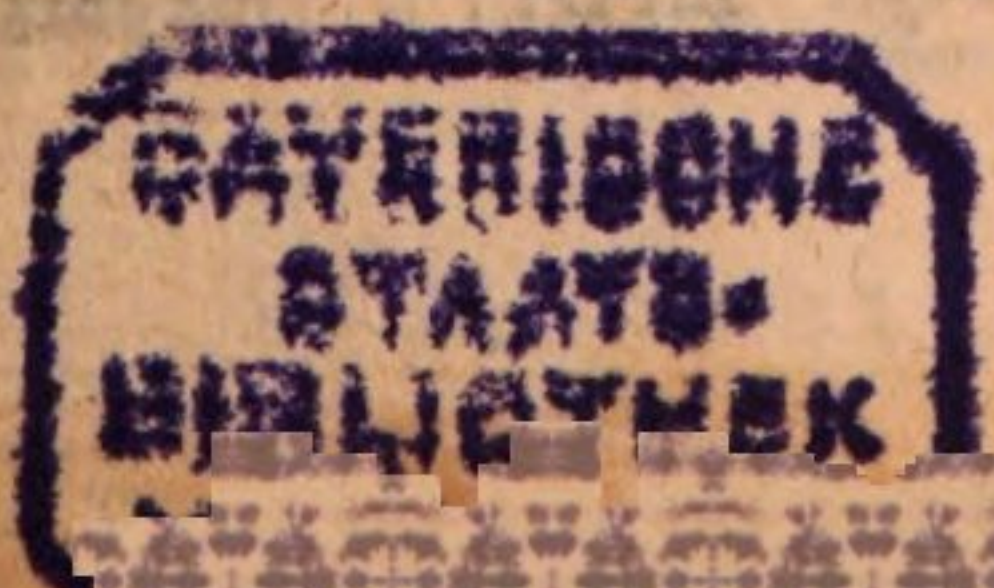
1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. *Swift.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *a.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. *Shakesp.*

LA'BRA. *f.* [Spanish.] A lip. *Shakespeare.*

LA'BY.



L A C

LA'BYRINTH. *f.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Donne. Denham.*

LAC. *f.* *Lac* is of three sorts. 1. The stick *lac.* 2. The seed *lac.* 3. The shell *lac.* *Hill.*

LACE. *f.* [*lacet*, French.]

1. A string; a cord. *Spenser.*
2. A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes. *Swift.*
4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven. *Bacon.*
5. Textures of thread with gold or silver. *Herbert.*
6. Sugar. A cant word. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes. *Congreve.*
2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on. *Shakespeare.*
3. To embellish with variegations. *Shakespeare.*
4. To beat. *L'Estrange.*

LACED Mutton. An old word for a whore. *Shakespeare.*

LA'CEMAN. *f.* [*lace and man.*] One who deals in lace. *Addison.*

LA'CERABLE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Derham.*

LACERA'TION. *f.* [from *lacerate.*] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing. *Arbutnot.*

LA'CERATIVE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *a.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *a.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears. *Addison.*

LACHRYMA'TION. *f.* [from *lachryma.*] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *f.* [*lachrymatoire*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINIATED. *a.* [from *lacinia*, Latin.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be wanting. *Genesis.*

LACK. *f.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*

LA'CKBRAIN. *f.* [*lack and brain.*] One that wants wit. *Shakespeare.*

LA'CKER. *f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker. *Pope.*

L A D

LA'CKEY. *f.* [*lacquais*, French.] An attending servant; a foot-boy. *Dryden.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. *Sandys.*

LA'CKLINEN. *a.* [*lack and linen.*] Wanting shirts. *Shakespeare.*

LA'CKLUSTRE. *a.* [*lack and lustre.*] Wanting brightness. *Shakespeare.*

LACO'NICK. *a.* [*laconicus*, Latin.] Short; brief. *Pope.*

LA'CONISM. *f.* [*laconisme*, French.] A concise stile. *Collier.*

LA'CONICALLY. *ad.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; concisely. *Camden.*

LA'CTARY. *a.* [*lactis*, Latin.] Milky. *Brown.*

LA'CTARY. *f.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy house.

LACTA'TION. *f.* [*lacto*, Latin.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL. *a.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *f.* The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbutnot.*

LACTE'OUS. *a.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]

1. Milky. *Brown.*
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE. *f.* [*lactesco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk. *Boyle.*

LACT'ESCENT. *a.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk. *Arbutnot.*

LACTIFEROUS. *a.* [*lac and fero.*] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*

LAD. *f.* [*leode*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Watts.*
2. A boy, in pastoral language. *Spenser.*

LA'DDER. *f.* [*hlæðne*, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Gulliver. Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.*
3. A gradual rise. *Swift.*

LAD. *f.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging. *Gibson.*

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden.* [*hlæden*, Saxon.]

1. To load; to freight; to burthen. *Bacon.*
2. [*hlæðan*, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out. *Temple.*

LA'DING. *f.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *f.* [*hlæðle*, Saxon.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid. *Prior.*
2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DY. *f.* [*hlæfðig*, Saxon.]

L A M

1. A woman of high rank: the title of lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. *King Charles.*
2. An illustrious or eminent woman. *Shakespeare.*
3. A word of complaisance used of women. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *f.* [Gallium.] A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'DY-BIRD. } *f.* A small red insect vaginopennous. *Gay.*
- LA'DY-COW. }
- LA'DY-FLY. }
- LA'DY-DAY. *f.* [lady and day.] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.
- LA'DY-LIKE. *a.* [lady and like.] Soft; delicate; elegant. *Dryden.*
- LA'DY-MANTLE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LADYSHIP. *f.* [from lady.] The title of a lady. *Ben. Johnson.*
- LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *f.* A flower. *Miller.*
- LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *f.* A flower.
- LAG. *a.* [lagg, Swedish, the end.]
 1. Coming behind; falling short. *Carew.*
 2. Sluggish, slow; tardy. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 3. Last; long delayed. *Shakespeare.*
- LAG. *f.*
 1. The lowest class; the rump; the rag end. *Shakespeare.*
 2. He that comes last, or hangs behind. *Pope.*
- To LAG. *v. n.*
 1. To loiter; to move slowly. *Dryden.*
 2. To stay behind; not to come in. *Swift.*
- LA'GGER. *f.* [from lag.] A loiterer; an idler.
- LA'ICAL. *a.* [laïque, French; laicus, Lat. λαικός.] Belonging to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*
- LAI. Preterite participle of lay. *Swift.*
- LAIN. Preterite participle of lye. *Boyle.*
- LAIR. *f.* [lai, French.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast. *Milton.*
- LAIRD. *f.* [hlaford, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Cleaveland.*
- LA'ITY. *f.* [λαϊκός.]
 1. The people as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.*
 2. The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*
- LAKE. *f.* [lac, French; lacus, Latin.]
 1. A large diffusion of inland water. *Dry.*
 2. Small plash of water.
 3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*
- LAMB. *f.* [lamb, Gothick and Saxon.]
 1. The young of a sheep. *Pope.*
 2. Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Common Prayer.*

L A M

- LA'MBKIN. *f.* [from lamb.] A little lamb. *Spenser.*
- LA'MBATIVE. *a.* [from lambo, to lick.] Taken by licking. *Brown.*
- LA'MBATIVE. *f.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*
- LAMBS-WOOL. *f.* [lamb and wool.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples. *Song of the King and the Miller.*
- LA'MBENT. *a.* [lambens, Latin.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*
- LAMDOU'DAL. *f.* [λάμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ. *Sharp.*
- LAME. *a.* [laam, lama, Saxon.]
 1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs. *Daniel. Arbutnot. Pope.*
 2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse. *Dryden.*
 3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. *Bacon.*
- To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'MELLATED. *a.* [lamella, Latin.] Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*
- LA'MELY. *a.* [from lame.]
 1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiseman.*
 2. Imperfectly. *Dryden.*
- LA'MENESS. *f.* [from lame.]
 1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden.*
 2. Imperfection; weakness. *Dryden.*
- To LA'MENT. *v. n.* [lamentor, Latin.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
- To LA'MENT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for. *Dryden.*
- LA'MENT. *f.* [lamentum, Latin.]
 1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation. *Dryden.*
 2. Expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'MENTABLE. *a.* [lamentabilis, Latin.]
 1. To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Sidney.*
 3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful. *Stillingfleet.*
- LA'MENTABLY. *ad.* [from lamentable.]
 1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney.*
 2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Pitifully; despicably.
- LAMENTATION. *f.* [lamentatio, Latin.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shakespeare.*
- LAME'NTER. *f.* [from lament.] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator.*
- LA'MENTINE. *f.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows.

shallows and rocks to get food ; but has no fins. *Bailey.*

LAMINA. *f.* [Latin.] Thin plate ; one coat laid over another.

LAMINATED. *a.* [from *lamina.*] Plated : used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as [that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp.*

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Diſt.*

LAMMAS. *f.* The first of August. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *f.* [*lampe*, French ; *lampas*, Latin.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rowe.*

LAMPASS. *f.* [*lampas*, French.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrier's Diſt.*

LAMPBLACK. *f.* [*lamp* and *black.*] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

LAMPING. *a.* [*λαμπέλαων.*] Shining ; sparkling. *Spenser.*

LAMPO'ON. *f.* A personal satire ; abuse ; censure written not to reform but to vex. *Dryden.*

To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER. *f.* [from *lampoon.*] A scribbler of personal satire. *Tattler.*

LAMPREY. *f.* [*lamproye*, French.] A fish much like the eel.

LAMP'RON. *f.* A kind of sea fish. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

LANCE. *f.* [*lance*, French ; *lancea*, Latin.] A long spear. *Sidney.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce ; to cut. *Shakespeare.*

2. To open chirurgically ; to cut in order to a cure. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *a.* [from *lance.*] Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*

LANCEPE'SADE. *f.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCET. *f.* [*lancette*, French.] A small pointed surgical instrument. *Wiseman.*

To LANCH. *v. a.* [*lancer*, French. This word is too often written *launch.*] To dart ; to cast as a lance. *Pope.*

LANCINA'TION. *f.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing ; laceration.

To LA'NCINATE. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Latin.] To tear ; to rend.

LAND. *f.* [*land*, Gothick.]

1. A country ; a region ; distinct from other countries. *Spenser.*

2. Earth ; distinct from water. *Sid. Abbot.*

3. Ground ; surface of the place. *Pope.*

4. An estate real and immoveable. *Knolles.*

5. Nation ; people. *Dryden.*

6. Urine. *Shakespeare.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore. *Bac.*

LAND-FORCES. *f.* [*land* and *force.*] Warlike powers not naval ; soldiers that serve on land. *Temple.*

LA'NDED. *a.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune in land. *Shakespeare.*

LA'NDFALL. *f.* [*land* and *fall.*] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *f.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation. *Clarendon.*

LA'NDHOLDER. *f.* [*land* and *holder.*] One whose fortune is in land. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *f.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *f.* [*land*, and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDING. *f.* [from *land.*] The top of stairs. *Addison.*

LA'NDLADY. *f.* [*land* and *lady.*]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. [from *land.*] Without property ; without fortune. *Shakespeare.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *a.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in, or inclosed with land. *Addison.*

LA'NDLOPER. *f.* [*land*, and *loopen*, Dutch.] A landman ; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD. *f.* [*land* and *lord.*]

1. One who owns land or houses. *Spenser.*

2. The master of an inn. *Addison.*

LA'NDMARK. *f.* [*land* and *mark.*] Any thing set up to preserve boundaries. *Dryden.*

LA'NDSCAPE. *f.* [*landschape*, Dutch.]

1. A region ; the prospect of a country. *Milton. Addison.*

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it. *Addison. Pope.*

LAND-TAX. *f.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houses. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER. *f.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*

LA'NDWARD. *ad.* [from *land.*] Towards the land. *Sandys.*

LANE. *f.* [*laen*, Dutch.]

1. A narrow way between hedges. *Milton. Otway.*

2. A narrow street ; an alley. *Spratt.*

3. A passage between men standing on each side. *Bacon.*

LA'NERET. *f.* A little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE. *f.* [*language*, French.]

A Human

L A M

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- LA'MENTINE. *f.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows.

L A R

1. To glide slowly ; to fall by degrees. *Shakespeare.*
2. To slip by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison.*
3. To lose the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another. *Ayliffe.*
5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith. *Stillingfleet.*
- LA'PWING. *f.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden.*
- LA'PWORK. *f.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*
- LA'REBOARD. *f.* The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harris. Milton.*
- LA'RCENY. *f.* [*larcin*, French ; *latrocinium*, Latin.] Petty theft. *Spectator.*
- LARCH. *f.* [*Larix*.] A tree.
- LARD. *f.* [*lardum*, Latin.]
 1. The grease of swine. *Donne.*
 2. Bacon ; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*
- To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French.]
 1. To stuff with bacon. *King.*
 2. To fatten. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'RDER. *f.* [*lardier*, old French.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ascham.*
- LA'RDERER. *f.* [from *larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.
- LA'RDON. *f.* [French.] A bit of bacon.
- LARGE. *a.* [*large*, French.]
 1. Big ; bulky. *Temple.*
 2. Wide ; extensive. *Carew.*
 3. Liberal ; abundant ; plentiful. *Thomson.*
 4. Copious ; diffuse. *Clarendon.*
 5. *At LARGE.* Without restraint. *Bacon.*
 6. *At LARGE.* Diffusely. *Watts.*
- LA'RGELY. *ad.* [from *large*.]
 1. Widely ; extensively. *Watts.*
 2. Copiously ; diffusely. *Swift.*
 3. Liberally ; bounteously. *Milton.*
 4. Abundantly. *Milton.*
- LA'RGENESS. *f.* [from *large*.]
 1. Bigness ; bulk. *Spratt.*
 2. Greatness ; elevation. *Collier.*
 3. Extension ; amplitude. *Hooker.*
 4. Wideness. *Bentley.*
- LA'RGESS. *f.* [*largeesse*, French.] A present ; a gift ; a bounty. *Denham.*
- LA'RGITION. *f.* [*largitio*, Latin.] The act of giving. *Diët.*
- LARK. *f.* [*larpnce*, Saxon.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
- LA'RKER. *f.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Diët.*
- LA'RKSPUR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'RVATED. *a.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Masked.
- LA'RUM. *f.* [from *alarum*, or *alarm*.]

L A S

- Alarm* ; noise noting danger. *Howells*
- LARYNGOTOMY. *f.* [*λάρυγξ* and *τέμνω* ; *laryngotomie*, French.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts ; as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*
- LA'RYNX. *f.* [*λάρυγξ*.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Derham.*
- LASCI'VIENT. *a.* [*lasciviens*, Lat.] Frolicksome ; wantoning.
- LASCI'VIOUS. *a.* [*lascivus*, Latin.]
 1. Leud ; lustful. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wanton ; soft ; luxurious. *Shakesp.*
- LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness ; looseness. *Dryden.*
- LASCI'VIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *lascivious*.] Leudly ; wantonly ; loosely.
- LASH. *f.* [*schlagen*, Dutch.]
 1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.*
 2. The thong or point of the whip. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A leash, or string in which an animal is held. *Tusser.*
 4. A stroke of satyr ; a sarcasm. *L'Estrange.*
- To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To strike with any thing pliant ; to scourge. *Garth.*
 2. To move with a sudden spring or jirk. *Dryden.*
 3. To beat ; to strike with a sharp sound. *Prior.*
 4. To scourge with satire. *Pope.*
 5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.
- To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Gay.*
- LA'SHER. *f.* [from *lash*.] One that whips or lashes.
- LASS. *f.* A girl ; a maid ; a young woman. *Phillips.*
- LA'SSITUDE. *f.* [*lassitudo*, Latin.] Weariness ; fatigue. *More.*
- LA'SSLORN. *f.* [*lass* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by his mistress. *Shakespeare.*
- LAST. *f.* [*laezert*, Saxon.]
 1. Latest ; that which follows all the rest in time. *Pope.*
 2. Hindmost ; which follows in order of place.
 3. Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley.*
 4. Next before the present, as *last* week.
 5. Utmost. *Dryden.*
 6. *At LAST.* In conclusion ; at the end. *Genesis.*
 7. *The LAST* ; the end. *Pope.*
- LAST. *ad.*
 1. The last time ; the time next before the present. *Shakespeare.*
 2. In conclusion. *Dryden.*
- To

LAN

LAP

1. Human speech. *Holder.*
 2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Stile; manner of expression. *Roscomm.*
LA'NGUAGED. *a.* [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope.*
LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *f.* [language and master.] One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*
LA'NGUET. *f.* [languette, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
LA'NGUID. *a.* [languidus, Latin.]
 1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.*
 2. Dull; heartless. *Addison.*
LA'NGUIDLY. *ad.* [from languid.] Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*
LA'NGUIDNESS. *f.* [from languid] Weakness; feebleness.
To LA'NGUISH. *v. n.* [languir, French; langueo, Latin.]
 1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength. *Dryden.*
 2. To be no longer vigorous in motion. *Dryden.*
 3. To sink or pine under sorrow. *Shakesp.*
 4. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden.*
LA'NGUISH. *f.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*
LA'NGUISHINGLY. *ad.* [from languishing.]
 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope.*
 2. Dully; tediously. *Sidney.*
LA'NGUISHMENT. *f.* [languissement, French.]
 1. State of pining. *Spenser.*
 2. Softness of mein. *Dryden.*
LA'NGUOR. *f.* [languor, Latin.] Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits. *Quincy. Dunciad.*
LA'NGUOROUS. *a.* [languoreux, French.] Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser.*
To LA'NIATE. *v. a.* [lanio, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.
LA'NIFICE. *f.* [lanificium, Latin.] Wool-len manufacture. *Bacon.*
LA'NIGEROUS. *a.* [laniger, Latin.] Bearing wool.
LANK. *a.* [lanke, Dutch.]
 1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat. *Boyle.*
 2. Faint; languid. *Milton.*
LA'NKNESS. *f.* [from lank.] Want of plumpness.
LA'NNER. *f.* [lanier, French; lannarius, Latin.] A species of hawk.
LA'NSQUENET. *f.*
 1. A common foot soldier.
 2. A game at cards.
LA'NTERN. *f.* [lanterne, French.] A transparent case for a candle. *Locke,*

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships. *Addison.*
LA'NTERN jaws. A thin visage. *Addison.*
LA'NUGINOUS. *a.* [lanuginosus, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.
LAP. *f.* [læppe, Saxon.]
 1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. *Swift.*
 2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees. *Shakesp.*
To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wrap or twist round any thing. *Newton.*
 2. To involve in any thing. *Swift.*
To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing. *Grew.*
To LAP. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*
To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*
LA'PDOG. *f.* [lap and dog.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*
LA'PFUL. *f.* [lap and full.] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*
LA'PICIDE. *f.* [lapicida, Latin.] A stone-cutter. *Diët.*
LA'PIDARY. *f.* [lapidaire, French.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Woodward.*
To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [lapido, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning.
LAPIDA'TION. *f.* [lapidatio, Lat. lapidation, French.] A stoning.
LAPIDE'OUS. *a.* [lapideus, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone. *Ray.*
LAPIDE'SCENCE. *f.* [lapidesco, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*
LAPIDE'SCENT. *a.* [lapidescens, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.
LAPIDIFICA'TION. *f.* [lapidification, Fr.] The act of forming stones. *Bacon.*
LAPIDI'FICK. *a.* [lapidifique, Fr.] Forming Stones. *Grew.*
LA'PIDIST. *f.* [from lapidis, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems. *Ray.*
LA'PIS. *f.* [Latin.] A stone.
LA'PIS Lazuli. Azure stone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. To it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli.
LAPPER. *f.* [from lap.]
 1. One who wraps up. *Swift.*
 2. One who laps or licks.
LA'PPET. *f.* [diminutive of lap.] The parts of a head dress that hang loose. *Swift.*
LAPSE. *f.* [lapsus, Latin.]
 1. Flow; fall; glide. *Hale.*
 2. Petty error; small mistake. *Rogers.*
 3. Translation of right from one to another.
To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 4 B 1. To

L A R

1. To glide slowly ; to fall by degrees. *Shakespeare.*
2. To slip by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison.*
3. To lose the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another. *Ayliffe.*
5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith. *Stillingfleet.*
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- LA'PWORK. *f.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Greiv.*
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 1. Big ; bulky. *Temple.*
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- LARKER. *f.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Diſt.*
- LA'RKSPUR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'RVATED. *a.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Masked.
- LA'RUM. *f.* [from *alarum*, or *alarm*.]

L A S

- Alarm ; noise noting danger. *Howells.*
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 5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.
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- LASS. *f.* A girl ; a maid ; a young woman. *Pbillips.*
- LA'SSITUDE. *f.* [*lassitudo*, Latin.] Weariness ; fatigue. *More.*
- LA'SSLORN. *f.* [*laſs* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by his mistress. *Shakespeare.*
- LAST. *f.* [*laſt*, Saxon.]
 1. Latest ; that which follows all the rest in time. *Pope.*
 2. Hindmost ; which follows in order of place.
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 4. Next before the present, as *laſt* week.
 5. Utmost. *Dryden.*
 6. *At LAST.* In conclusion ; at the end. *Genesis.*
 7. *The LAST* ; the end. *Pope.*
- LAST. *ad.*
 1. The last time ; the time next before the present. *Shakespeare.*
 2. In conclusion. *Dryden.*
- To

L A T

To LAST. *v. n.* [læpʁan, Saxon.] To endure ; to continue. *Locke.*
LAST. *f.* [læpʁ, Saxon.]
 1. The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addison.*
 2. [*Last*, German.] A load ; a certain weight or measure.
LA'STERY. *f.* A red colour. *Spenser.*
LA'STAGE. *f.* [*lestage*, French ; hlæpʁ, Saxon, a load.]
 1. Custom paid for freightage.
 2. The ballast of a ship.
LA'STING. *particip. a.* [from *last*.]
 1. Continuing ; durable.
 2. Of long continuance ; perpetual. *Boyle.*
LA'STINGLY. *ad.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually.
LA'STINGNESS. *f.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness ; continuance. *Sidney. Newton.*
LA'STLY. *ad.* [from *last*.]
 1. In the last place. *Bacon.*
 2. In the conclusion ; at last.
LATCH. *f.* [*letse*, Dutch.] A catch of a door moved by a string or a handle. *Smart.*
To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fasten with a latch. *Locke.*
 2. To fasten ; to close. *Shakespeare.*
LA'TCHES. *f.* *Latches* or *laskets*, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses. *Harri.*
LA'TCHET. *f.* [*lacet*, French.] The string that fastens the shoe. *Mark.*
LATE. *a.* [læt, Saxon.]
 1. Contrary to early ; slow ; tardy ; long delayed. *Milton.*
 2. Last in any place, office, or character. *Addison.*
 3. The deceased ; as the works of the late Mr. Pope.
 4. Far in the day or night.
LATE. *ad.*
 1. After long delays ; after a long time. *Phillips.*
 2. In a latter season. *Bacon.*
 3. Lately ; not long ago. *Spenser.*
 4. Far in the day or night. *Dryden.*
LA'TED. *a.* [from *late*.] Belated ; surprised by the night. *Shakespeare.*
LA'TELY. *ad.* [from *late*.] Not long ago. *Acts.*
LA'TENESS. *f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced. *Swift.*
LA'TENT. *a.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden ; concealed ; secret. *Woodward.*
LA'TERAL. *a.* [*lateral*, French.]
 1. Growing out on the side ; belonging to the side. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line. *Milton.*
LATERA'LITY. *f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides. *Brown.*

L A T

LA'TERALLY. *f.* [from *lateral*.] By the side ; sidewise. *Holder.*
LA'TEWARD. *ad.* [*late* and *peapʁ*, Saxon.] Somewhat late.
LATH. *f.* [lætʁa, Saxon.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses. *Dryden.*
To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, French ; from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*
LATH. *f.* [læð, Sax.] A part of a county. *Bacon.*
LATHE. *f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel. *Ray.*
To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leppan, Saxon.] To form a foam. *Baynard.*
To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.
LA'THER. *f.* [from the verb.] A foam or frothe made commonly by beating soap with water.
LA'TIN. *a.* [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans. *Ascham.*
LA'TINISM. [*Latinisme*, French ; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A latin idiom ; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin. *Addison.*
LA'TINIST. *f.* One skilled in Latin.
LA'TINITY. *f.* The Latin tongue.
To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* [*Latiniser*, French.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*
To LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* To give names a latin termination ; to make them latin. *Watts.*
LA'TISH. *a.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.
LATIRO'STROUS. *a.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked. *Brown.*
LA'TITANCY. *f.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence ; the state of lying hid. *Bro.*
LA'TITANT. *a.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescent ; concealed ; lying hid. *Boyle.*
LATITA'TION. *f.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.
LA'TITUDE. *f.* [*latitude*, French.]
 1. Breadth ; width ; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis. *Wotton.*
 2. Room ; space ; extent. *Locke.*
 3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator.
 4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addison.*
 5. Unrestrained acceptance. *K. Charles.*
 6. Freedom from settled rules ; laxity. *Taylor.*
 7. Extent ; diffusion. *Brown.*
LA'TITUDINARIAN. *a.* [*latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained ; not confined. *Collier.*
LA'TITUDINARIAN. *f.* One who departs from orthodoxy.
LA'TRANT. *a.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking. *Tickell.*
LATRIA. [λατρεία.] The highest kind of worship. *Stillingfleet.*
LA'TTEN

L A U

LA'TTEN. *f.* [*leton*, Fr.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone. *Peacbam.*

LA'TTER. *a.*

1. Happening after something else.
2. Modern; lately done or past. *Locke.*
3. Mentioned last of two. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *latter.*] Of late.

LA'TTICE. *f.* [*lattis*, French.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances. *Cleaveland.*

To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *f.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of washing. *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY. *f.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *f.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration. *Pope.*
2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon.*

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praise; to celebrate. *Bentley.*

LA'UDABLE. *a.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praise-worthy; commendable. *Locke.*
2. Healthy; salubrious. *Arbutnot.*

LAUDABLENESS. *f.* [from *laudable.*] Praiseworthiness.

LA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deserving praise. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM. *f.* [from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporifick tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To wash; to bathe. *Dryden.*
2. [*Lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Ben. Johnson. Dryden.*

To LAVE. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *f.* One of the verticillate plants. *Miller.*

LA'VER. *f.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave.*] A washing vessel. *Milton.*

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [*hlahan*, Saxon; *lachen*, German.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*
2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shakespeare.*
3. **To LAUGH at.** To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakespeare.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn. *Shakespeare.*

LAUGH. *f.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope.*

L A W

LA'UGHABLE. *a.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter.

LA'UGHER. *f.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *ad.* [from *laughing.*] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *f.* [*laugh* and *stock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser.*

LA'UGHTER. *f.* [from *laugh.*] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Shakespeare.*

LA'VISH. *a.*

1. Prodigious; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal. *Rowe.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse.

3. Wild; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion. *Addison.*

LA'VISHER. *f.* [from *lavish.*] A prodigious; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *lavish.*] Profusely; prodigally. *Shakespeare.*

LA'VISHMENT. *f.* [from *lavish.*] Prodigality; profusion.

LA'VISHNESS. *f.* [from *lavish.*] Prodigality; profusion. *Spenser.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.*

1. To force into the sea. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate. *Davies.*

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*

1. To push to sea. *Pope.*

2. To dart from the hand. *Dryden.*

LAUND. *f.* [*lande*, French.] A plain extended between woods. *Shakespeare.*

LA'UNDRESS. *f.* [*lavandiere*, French.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Camden.*

LA'UNDRY. *f.* [as if *lavanderie.*]

1. The room in which clothes are washed. *Swift.*

2. The act or state of washing. *Bacon.*

LAVO'LTIA. *f.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakespeare.*

LA'UREATE. *a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel. *Dunciad.*

LAUREA'TION. *f.* [from *laureate.*] It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LA'UREL. *f.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

LA'URELED. *a.* [from *laurel.*] Crowned or decorated with laurel. *Dryden.*

LAW. *f.* [*laga*, Saxon.]

1. A rule of action. *Dryden.*

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established. *Davies.*

3. Judicial process. *Shakespeare.*

4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shakespeare.*

5. An established and constant mode or process. *Shakespeare.*

LA'WFUL. *a.* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; conformable to law. *Shakespeare.*

LA'W.

L A Y

- LA'WFULLY.** *ad.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law. *South.*
- LA'WFULNESS.** *f.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*
- LA'WGIVER.** *f.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legislator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*
- LA'WGIVING.** *a.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legislative. *Waller.*
- LA'WLESS.** *a.* [from *law.*]
1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law. *Raleigh. Roscommon.*
 2. Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryden.*
- LA'WLESLY.** *ad.* [from *lawless.*] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'WMAKER.** *f.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*
- LAWN.** *f.* [*land*, Danish.]
1. An open space between woods. *Pope.*
 2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops. *Prior.*
- LA'WSUIT.** *f.* [*law* and *suit.*] A process in law; a litigation. *Swift.*
- LA'WYER.** *f.* [from *law.*] Professor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitgift.*
- LAX.** *a.* [*laxus*, Latin.]
1. Loose; not confined; not closely joined. *Woodward.*
 2. Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.*
 3. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. *Quincy.*
 4. Slack; not tense. *Holder.*
- LAX.** *f.* A looseness; a diarrhœa.
- LAXA'TION.** *f.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of loosening or slackening.
 2. The state of being loosened or slackened.
- LA'XATIVE.** *a.* [*laxatif*, French.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Arbutnot.*
- LA'XATIVE.** *f.* A medicine slightly purgative. *Dryden.*
- LA'XATIVENESS.** *f.* [*laxative.*] Power of easing costiveness.
- LA'XITY.** *f.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]
1. Not compression; not close cohesion. *Bentley.*
 2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.
 3. Looseness; not costiveness. *Brown.*
 4. Slackness; contrariety to tension. *Quincy.*
 5. Openness; not closeness. *Digby.*
- LA'XNESS.** *f.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness. *Holder.*
- LAY.** Preterite of *lie.* *Knolles.*
- To LAY.** *v. a.* [*lecgan*, Saxon.]
1. To place along. *Ecclus.*
 2. To beat down corn or grass. *Bacon.*
 3. To keep from rising; to settle; to still. *Ray.*
 4. To fix deep. *Bacon.*
 5. To put; to place. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To bury; to interr. *Acts.*

L A Y

7. To station or place privily. *Proverbs.*
8. To spread on a surface. *Watts.*
9. To paint; to enamel. *Locke.*
10. To put into any state of quiet. *Bacon.*
11. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay. *Ben. Johnson.*
12. To prohibit a spirit to walk. *L'Estrange.*
13. To set on the table. *Hof.*
14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.*
15. To wager. *Dryden.*
16. To reposit any thing. *Psalms.*
17. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.*
18. To apply with violence. *Ezekiel.*
19. To apply nearly. *L'Estrange.*
20. To add; to conjoin. *Isaiab.*
21. To put in any state. *Donne.*
22. To scheme; to contrive. *Chapman.*
23. To charge as a payment. *Locke.*
24. To impute; to charge. *Temple.*
25. To impose; to enjoin. *Wycherley.*
26. To exhibit; to offer. *Atterbury.*
27. To throw by violence. *Dryden.*
28. To place in comparison. *Raleigh.*
29. To LAY apart. To reject; to put away. *James.*
30. To LAY aside. To put away; not to retain. *Hebrews. Granville.*
31. To LAY away. To put from one; not to keep. *Esther.*
32. To LAY before. To expose to view; to shew; to display. *Wake.*
33. To LAY by. To reserve for some future time. *1 Cor.*
34. To LAY by. To put from one; to dismiss. *Bacon.*
35. To LAY down. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. *John.*
36. To LAY down. To quit; to resign. *Dryden.*
37. To LAY down. To commit to repose. *Dryden.*
38. To LAY down. To advance as a proposition. *Stillington.*
39. To LAY for. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *Knolles.*
40. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to expatiate. *L'Estrange.*
41. To LAY forth. To place when dead in a decent posture. *Shakespeare.*
42. To LAY hold of. To seize; to catch. *Locke.*
43. To LAY in. To store; to treasure. *Hudibras.*
44. To LAY on. To apply with violence. *Locke.*
45. To LAY open. To shew; to expose. *Shakespeare.*
46. To LAY over. To incrust; to cover. *Hab.*
47. To LAY out. To expend. *Milton. Boyle.*
48. To

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48. To LAY out. To display; to discover. *Atterbury.*
 49. To LAY out. To dispose; to plan. *Notes on Odyſſey.*
 50. To LAY out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert. *Smalridge.*
 51. To LAY to. To charge upon. *Sid.*
 52. To LAY to. To apply with vigour. *Tuſſer.*
 53. To LAY to. To harraſs; to attack. *Knolles.*
 54. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view. *Addiſon.*
 55. To LAY under. To ſubject to. *Addiſon.*
 56. To LAY up. To confine. *Temple.*
 57. To LAY up. To ſtore; to treasure. *Hooker.*
 58. To LAY upon. To importune. *Knolles.*
- To LAY. *v. n.*
 1. To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*
 2. To contrive. *Daniel.*
 3. To LAY about. To ſtrike on all ſides. *Spencer. South.*
 4. To LAY at. To ſtrike; to endeavour to ſtrike. *Job.*
 5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.*
 6. To LAY on. To ſtrike; to beat. *Dryden.*
 7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence. *Shakeſpeare.*
 8. To LAY out. To take meaſures. *Woodward.*
- LAY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A row; a ſtratum. *Bacon.*
 2. A wager. *Graunt.*
- LAY. *f.* [ley, leag, Saxon.] Graſſy ground; meadow; ground unplowed. *Dryden.*
- LAY. *f.* [lay, French, ley, leoð, Sax.] A ſong. *Spencer. Milton. Waller. Dryd. Dennis.*
- LAY. *a.* [laicus, Latin; λαϊκός.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*
- LA'YER. *f.* [from lay.]
 1. A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another. *Evelyn.*
 2. A ſprig of a plant. *Miller.*
 3. A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*
- LA'YMAN. *f.* [lay and man.]
 1. One of the people diſtinct from the the clergy. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. An image. *Dryden.*
- LA'YSTALL. *f.* An heap of dung. *Spencer.*
- LA'ZAR. *f.* [from Lazarus in the goſpel.] One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes. *Dryden.*
- LAZAR-HOUSE. *f.* [lazzaretto, Italian; lazaretto, from lazar.] A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed; an hoſpital. *Milton.*

L E A

- LA'ZARWORT. *f.* A plant.
- LA'ZILY. *ad.* [from lazy.] Idly; ſluggiſhly; heavily. *Locke.*
- LA'ZINESS. *f.* [from lazy.] Idleneſs; ſluggiſhneſs. *Dryden.*
- LA'ZING. *a.* [from lazy.] Sluggiſh; idle. *South.*
- LA'ZULI. *f.* The ground of this ſtone is blue.
- LA'ZY. *a.* [liſſer, Daniſh.]
 1. Idle; ſluggiſh; unwilling to work. *Roscommon.*
 2. Slow; tedious. *Clarendon.*
- LD. is a contraction of *lord.*
- LEA. *f.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow.] Ground incloſed, not open. *Milton.*
- LEAD. *f.* [læd, Saxon.]
 1. Lead is the heavielt metal except gold; the ſoſteſt of all the metals, and very ductile; it is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all the metals, except gold. Lead is found in various countries, but abounds particularly in England, in ſeveral kinds of ſoils and ſtones. *Boyle.*
 2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*
- To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*
- To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led.* [lædan, Sax.]
 1. To guide by the hand. *Luke.*
 2. To conduct to any place. *Sam.*
 3. To conduct as head or commander. *Spencer. South.*
 4. To introduce by going firſt. *Num. Fair.*
 5. To guide; to ſhow the method of attaining. *Watts.*
 6. To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarendon.*
 7. To induce; to prevail on by pleaſing motives. *Swift.*
 8. To paſs; to ſpend in any certain manner. *Atterbury.*
- To LEAD. *v. n.*
 1. To go firſt, and ſhow the way. *Genesis.*
 2. To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*
 3. To ſhow the way, by going firſt. *Wotton.*
- LEAD. *f.* [from the verb.] Guidance; firſt place.
- LE'ADEN. *a.* [leaden, Saxon.]
 1. Made of lead. *Wilkins.*
 2. Heavy; unwilling; motionleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. Heavy; dull. *Shakeſpeare.*
- LE'ADER. *f.* [from lead.]
 1. One that leads, or conducts. *Hayward.*
 2. Captain; commander. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. One who goes firſt. *Swift.*
 4. One at the head of any party or faction. *Locke.*
- LE'ADING. *part. a.* Principal. *Locke.*
- LE'ADING-STRINGS. *f.* [lead and ſtring.] Strings

LEA

Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dry.*
LE'ADMAN. *f.* [*lead and man.*] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben. Johnson.*

LE'ADWORT. *f.* [*lead and wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

LEAF. *f.* *leaves*, plural. [*leaf*, Saxon.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. *Boyle.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages. *Spenser.*

3. One side of a double door. *1 Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Digby.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Brown.*

LE'AFLESS. *a.* [*from leaf.*] Naked of leaves. *Government of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY. *a.* [*from leaf.*] Full of leaves. *Shakespeare.*

LEAGUE. *f.* [*ligue*, French.] A confederacy; a combination. *Bacon.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE. *f.* [*lieue*, Fr.] A measure of length, containing three miles. *Addison.*

LE'AGUED. *a.* [*from league.*] Confederated. *Phillips.*

LE'AGUER. *f.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town. *Shakespeare.*

LEAK. *f.* [*leck, leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

To LEAK. *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*

LE'AKAGE. *f.* [*from leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LE'AKY. *a.* [*from leak.*]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*

2. Loquacious; not close. *L'Estrange.*

To LEAN. *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant*. [*hlinan*, Saxon.]

1. To incline against; to rest against. *Peacham.*

2. To propend; to tend towards. *Spens.*

3. To be in a bending posture. *Dryden.*

LEAN. *a.* [*hlæne*, Saxon.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-boned. *Milton.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*

3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich. *Shakespeare.*

LEAN. *f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY. *ad.* [*from lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS. *f.* [*from lean.*]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. Want of bulk. *Shakespeare.*

LEA

To LEAP. *v. n.* [*hleapan*, Saxon.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet. *Cowley.*

2. To rush with vehemence. *Sandys.*

3. To bound; to spring. *Luke.*

4. To fly; to start. *Shakespeare.*

To LEAP. *v. a.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping. *Dryden.*

2. To compress; as beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping. *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey. *L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Dryden.*

LEAP-FROG. *f.* [*leap and frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakespeare.*

LEAP-YEAR. *f.* *Leap-year* or *bissextile* is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left shall be

For *leap-year* 0; for past 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

To LEARN. *v. a.* [*leornian*, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of. *Knolles.*

2. To teach. *Shakespeare.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNED. *a.* [*from learn.*]

1. Versed in science and literature. *Swift.*

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing. *Granville.*

3. Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke.*

LE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* [*from learned.*] With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNING. *f.* [*from learn.*]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences. *Prior.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *f.* [*from learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments. *Graunt.*

LEASE. *f.* [*laisser*, French. *Spelman.*]

1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands. *Denham.*

2. Any tenure. *Milton.*

To LEASE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To let by lease. *Ayliffe.*

To LEASE. *v. n.* [*lessen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER. *f.* [*from lease.*] Gleaner. *Swift.*

LEASH.

LEA

LEASH. *f.* [*lêffe*, French; *laccio*, Italian.]
 1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A tierce; three. *Hudibras.*
 3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis.*
To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakespeare.*
LE'ASING. *f.* [*leare*, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood. *Hubberd's Tale. Prior.*
LEAST. *a.* the superlative of *little*. [*læpɹ*, Saxon.] Little beyond others; smallest. *Locke.*
LEAST. *ad.* In the lowest degree. *Pope.*
At LEAST. } To say no more; at
At LE'ASTWISE. } the lowest degree. *Hooker. Dryden. Watts.*
LE'ASY. *a.* Flimsy; of weak texture. *Ascham.*
LE'ATHER. *f.* [*leðer*, Saxon.]
 1. Dressed hides of animals. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Skin; ironically. *Swift.*
LE'ATHERCOAT. *f.* [*leather and coat*.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakespeare.*
LE'ATHERDRESSER. *f.* [*leather and dresser*.] He who dresses leather. *Pope.*
LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *a.* [*leather and mouth*.] By a leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat. *Walton.*
LE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *leather*.] Resembling leather. *Phillips.*
LE'ATHERSELLER. *f.* [*leather and seller*.] He who deals in leather.
LEAVE. *f.* [*leape*, Saxon.]
 1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Pope.*
 2. Farewel; adieu. *Shakespeare.*
To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left.*
 1. To quit; to forsake. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To desert; to abandon. *Ecclus.*
 3. To have remaining at death. *Ecclus.*
 4. Not to deprive of. *Taylor.*
 5. To suffer to remain. *Bacon.*
 6. Not to carry away. *Judges. Knolles.*
 7. To fix as a token or remembrance. *Locke.*
 8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryden.*
 9. To give up; to resign. *Leviticus.*
 10. To permit without interposition. *Locke.*
 11. To cease to do; to desist from. *1 Sam.*
 12. **To LEAVE off.** To desist from; to forbear. *Addison.*
 13. **To LEAVE off.** To forsake. *Arbutnot.*
 14. **To LEAVE out.** To omit; to neglect. *Ben. Johnson. Blackmore.*
To LEAVE. *v. n.*
 1. To cease; to desist. *Shakespeare.*

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2. **To LEAVE off.** To desist. *Knolles. Roscommon.*
 3. **To LEAVE off.** To stop. *Daniel.*
To LEAVE. *v. a.* [*leuer*, French.] To levy; to raise. *Spenser.*
LE'AVED. *a.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]
 1. Furnished with foliage.
 2. Made with leaves or folds. *Isaiab.*
LE'AVEN. *f.* [*lewain*, French.]
 1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer.*
 2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass. *King Charles.*
To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To ferment by something mixed. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*
LE'AVER. *f.* [*leave*.] One who deserts or forsakes. *Shakespeare.*
LEAVES. *f.* The plural of *leaf*. *Bacon.*
LE'AVINGS. *f.* [from *leave*.] Remnant; relicks; offal. *Addison.*
LE'AVY. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*
To LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Shakespeare.*
LE'CHER. *f.* A whoremaster. *Pope.*
To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore. *Shakespeare.*
LE'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *lecher*.] Leud; lustful. *Derham.*
LE'CHEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *lecherous*.] Leudly; lustfully.
LE'CHEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *lecherous*.] Leudness.
LE'CHERY. *f.* [from *lecher*.] Leudness; lust. *Ascham.*
LE'CTION. *f.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*
LE'CTURE. *f.* [*lecture*, French.]
 1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject. *Sidney. Taylor.*
 2. The act or practice of reading; perusal. *Brown.*
 3. A magisterial reprimand.
To LECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To instruct formally.
 2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.
LE'CTURER. *f.* [from *lecture*.] An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector. *Clarendon.*
LE'CTURESHIP. *f.* [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*
LED. part. pret. of *lead*. *Ezekiel.*
LEDGE. *f.* [*leggen*, Dutch.]
 1. A row; layer; stratum. *Wotton.*
 2. A ridge rising above the rest. *Gulliver.*
 3. Any prominence, or rising part. *Dryden.*
LEDHORSE. *f.* [*led and horse*.] A sumpter horse.
LEE. *f.* [*lie*, French.]
 1. Dregs;

LEG

LEG

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse. *Prior.*
 2. [Sea term.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *lee*ward ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. *Diët.*
LEECH. *f.* [læc, Saxon.]
 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser.*
 2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood. *Roscommon.*
To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.
LEECHCRAFT. *f.* [leech and craft.] The art of healing. *Davies.*
LEEF. *a.* [lieve, leve, Dutch.] Kind; fond. *Spenser.*
LEEK. *f.* [leac, Saxon.] A plant.
LEER. *f.* [hleape, Sax.]
 1. An oblique view. *Milton.*
 2. A laboured cast of countenance. *Swift.*
To LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*
 2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*
LEES. *f.* [lie, French.] Dregs; sediment. *Ben. Johnson.*
To LEESE. *v. a.* [lesen, Dutch.] To lose: an old word. *Tusser. Donne.*
LEET. *f.* A law day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon *leðe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them. *Cowel.*
LE'WARD. *a.* [lee and weard, Saxon.] Towards the wind. See **LEE.** *Arbuth.*
LEFT. participle preter. of *leave.* *Shakesp.*
LEFT. *a.* [lufte, Dutch; lævus, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right. *Dryden.*
LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [left and hand.] Using the left-hand rather than right. *Brown.*
LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *f.* [from left handed.] Habitual use of the left hand. *Donne.*
LEG. *f.* [leg, Danish.]
 1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Addison.*
 2. An act of obeisance. *Hudibras.*
 3. To stand on his own legs; to support himself. *Collier.*
 4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.
LE'GACY. *f.* [legatum, Latin.] Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowel.*
LE'GAL. *a.* [legal, French.]
 1. Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*
LEGA'LITY. *f.* [legalité, Fr.] Lawfulness.
To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [legalizer, French; from legal.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*
LE'GALLY. *ad.* [from legal] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*
LE'GATARY. *f.* [legataire, French.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*
LEGA'TINE. *a.* [from legate.]
 1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Shakespeare.*
LE'GATE. *f.* [legatus, Latin.]
 1. A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury.*
LEGATE'E. *f.* [from legatum, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*
LEGA'TION. *f.* [legatio, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Wotton.*
LEGA'IOR. *f.* [from lego, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*
LE'GEND. *f.* [legenda, Latin.]
 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker.*
 2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*
 3. An incredible unauthentick narrative. *Blackmore.*
 4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison.*
LE'GER. *f.* [from legger, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador; a resident; a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house. *Shakespeare.*
LE'GERDEMAIN. *f.* [legereté de main, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *South.*
LEGE'RITY. *f.* [legereté, French.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shakespeare.*
LE'GGED. *a.* [from leg.] Having legs.
LE'GIBLE. *f.* [legibilis, Latin.]
 1. Such as may be read. *Swift.*
 2. Apparent; discoverable. *Collier.*
LE'GIBLY. *ad.* [from legible.] In such a manner as may be read.
LE'GION. *f.* [legio, Latin.]
 1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.*
 2. A military force. *Phillips.*
 3. Any great number. *Shakesp. Rogers.*
LE'GIONARY. *a.* [from legion.]
 1. Relating to a legion.
 2. Containing a legion.
 3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*
LEGISLA'TION. *f.* [from legislator, Lat.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*
LEGISLA'TIVE. *a.* [from legislator.] Giving laws; lawgiving. *Denham.*
LEGIS-

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LEGISLA'TOR. *f.* [*legislator*, Latin.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TURE. *f.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws. *Swift.*

LEGI'TIMACY. *f.* [from *legitimate*.] 1. Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward.*

LEGITIMATE. *a.* [from *legitimus*, Lat.] Born in marriage; lawfully beotten. *Tayl.*

TO LEGI'TIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.] 1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. To make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGITIMATELY. *ad.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMA'TION. *f.* [*legitimation*, Fr.] 1. Lawful birth. *Locke.*
2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME. } *f.* [*legumen*, Latin.] Seeds
LEGUMEN. } not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle.*

LEGUMINOUS. *a.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbutnot.*

LE'ISURABLY. *ad.* [from *leisureable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURABLE. *a.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure. *Brown.*

LE'ISURE. *f.* [*loisir*, French.] 1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind. *Temple.*
2. Convenience of time. *Shakespeare.*

LE'ISURELY. *a.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

LE'ISURELY. *ad.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly. *Addison.*

LE'MAN. *f.* [*laimant*, French.] A sweetheart; a gallant. *Hanmer.*

LE'MMA. *f.* [*λήμμα*.] A proposition previously assumed.

LE'MON. *f.* [*limon*, French.] 1. The fruit of the lemon-tree. *Mortimer.*
2. The tree that bears lemons.

LEMONA'DE. *f.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbutnot.*

TO LEND. *v. a.* [*lænan*, Saxon.] 1. To afford, on condition of repayment. *Dryden.*
2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Dryden.*
3. To afford; to grant in general. *Dryd.*

LENDER. *f.* [from *lend*.] 1. One who lends any thing.
2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Addison.*

LENGTH. *f.* [from *leng*, Saxon.]

LEN

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension. *Dryden.*

3. A certain portion of space or time. *Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing. *Watts.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state. *Addison.*

8. Distance. *Clarendon.*

9. End; latter part of any assignable time. *Hooker.*

10. **At LENGTH.** At last; in conclusion. *Dryden.*

TO LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length*.] 1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbutnot.*
2. To protract; to continue. *Daniel.*
3. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*
4. **To LE'NGTHEN out.** To protract; to extend. *Dryden.*

TO LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE. *ad.* [*length and wise*.] According to the length.

LE'NIENT. *a.* [*leniens*, Latin.] 1. Affuasive; softening; mitigating. *Milton.*
2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbutnot.*

LE'NIENT. *f.* An emollient, or affuasive application. *Wiseman.*

TO LE'NIFY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old French.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE. *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Latin.] Affuasive; emollient. *Arbutnot.*

LE'NITIVE. *f.* 1. Any thing applied to ease pain.
2. A palliative. *South.*

LE'NITY. *f.* [*lenitas*, Latin.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness. *Daniel.*

LENS. *f.* A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope. *Newton.*

LENT. *part. pass.* from *lend*. *Pope.*

LENT. *f.* [*lenzen*, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *a.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing. *Shakespeare.*

LE'NTICULAR. *a.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens. *Ray.*

LE'NTIFORM. *a.* [*lens and forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LE'NTIGINOUS. *a.* [from *lentigo*.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LE'NTIGO. *f.* [Latin.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *f.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.] A plant.

LE'NTISK.

LEG

LEG

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse. *Prior.*
 2. [Sea term.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the lee shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the lee of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A leeward ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. *DiEt.*
LEECH. *f.* [læc, Saxon.]
 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser.*
 2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood. *Roscommon.*
To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.
LE'ENCHRAFT. *f.* [leech and craft.] The art of healing. *Davies.*
LEEF. *a.* [lieve, leve, Dutch.] Kind; fond. *Spenser.*
LEEK. *f.* [leac, Saxon.] A plant.
LEER. *f.* [hleape, Sax.]
 1. An oblique view. *Milton.*
 2. A laboured cast of countenance. *Swift.*
To LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*
 2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*
LEES. *f.* [lie, French.] Dregs; sediment. *Ben. Johnson.*
To LEESE. *v. a.* [lesen, Dutch.] To lose: an old word. *Tusser. Donne.*
LEET. *f.* A law day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them. *Cowel.*
LE'EWARD. *a.* [lee and peapð, Saxon.] Towards the wind. See **LEE.** *Arbutb.*
LEFT. participle preter. of leave. *Shakesp.*
LEFT. *a.* [lufte, Dutch; lævus, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right. *Dryden.*
LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [left and hand.] Using the left-hand rather than right. *Brown.*
LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *f.* [from left handed.] Habitual use of the left hand. *Donne.*
LEG. *f.* [leg, Danish.]
 1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Addison.*
 2. An act of obeisance. *Hudibras.*
 3. To stand on his own legs; to support himself. *Collier.*
 4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the leg of a table.
LE'GACY. *f.* [legatum, Latin.] Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowel.*
LEGAL. *a.* [legal, French.]
 1. Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*
LEGALITY. *f.* [legalité, Fr.] Lawfulness.
To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [legalizer, French; from legal.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*
LE'GALLY. *ad.* [from legal.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*
LE'GATARY. *f.* [legataire, French.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*
LEGA'TINE. *a.* [from legate.]
 1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Shakespeare.*
LE'GATE. *f.* [legatus, Latin.]
 1. A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury.*
LEGATE'E. *f.* [from legatum, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*
LEGA'TION. *f.* [legatio, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Wotton.*
LEGA'IOR. *f.* [from lego, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*
LE'GEND. *f.* [legenda, Latin.]
 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker.*
 2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*
 3. An incredible unauthentic narrative. *Blackmore.*
 4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison.*
LE'GER. *f.* [from legger, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador; a resident; a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house. *Shakespeare.*
LE'GERDEMAIN. *f.* [legereté de main, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *South.*
LEGE'RITY. *f.* [legereté, French.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shakespeare.*
LE'GGED. *a.* [from leg.] Having legs.
LE'GIBLE. *f.* [legibilis, Latin.]
 1. Such as may be read. *Swift.*
 2. Apparent; discoverable. *Collier.*
LE'GIBLY. *ad.* [from legible.] In such a manner as may be read.
LE'GION. *f.* [legio, Latin.]
 1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.*
 2. A military force. *Phillips.*
 3. Any great number. *Shakesp. Rogers.*
LE'GIONARY. *a.* [from legion.]
 1. Relating to a legion.
 2. Containing a legion.
 3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*
LEGISLA'TION. *f.* [from legislator, Lat.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*
LEGISLA'TIVE. *a.* [from legislator.] Giving laws; lawgiving. *Denham.*
LEGIS-

LEN

LEN

- LEGISLA'TOR.** *f.* [*legislator*, Latin.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*
- LEGISLA'TURE.** *f.* [*from legislator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws. *Swift.*
- LEGITIMACY.** *f.* [*from legitimate*.]
1. Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward.*
- LEGITIMATE.** *a.* [*from legitimus*, Lat.] Born in marriage; lawfully beotten. *Tayl.*
- TO LEGITIMATE.** *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.]
1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*
- LEGITIMATELY.** *ad.* [*from legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely. *Dryden.*
- LEGITIMA'TION.** *f.* [*legitimation*, Fr.]
1. Lawful birth. *Locke.*
 2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.
- LE'GUME.** } *f.* [*legumen*, Latin.] Seeds
LEGUMEN. } not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle.*
- LEGUMINOUS.** *a.* [*legumineux*, French; *from legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbutnot.*
- LE'ISURABLY.** *ad.* [*from leisurable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*
- LE'ISURABLE.** *a.* [*from leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure. *Brown.*
- LE'ISURE.** *f.* [*loisir*, French.]
1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind. *Temple.*
 2. Convenience of time. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'ISURELY.** *a.* [*from leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
- LE'ISURELY.** *ad.* [*from leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly. *Addison.*
- LE'MAN.** *f.* [*laimant*, French.] A sweetheart; a gallant. *Hanmer.*
- LE'MMA.** *f.* [*λήμμα*.] A proposition previously assumed.
- LE'MON.** *f.* [*limon*, French.]
1. The fruit of the lemon-tree. *Mortimer.*
 2. The tree that bears lemons.
- LEMONA'DE.** *f.* [*from lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbutnot.*
- TO LEND.** *v. a.* [*lænan*, Saxon.]
1. To afford, on condition of repayment. *Dryden.*
 2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Dryden.*
 3. To afford; to grant in general. *Dryd.*
- LENDER.** *f.* [*from lend*.]
1. One who lends any thing.
 2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Addison.*
- LENGTH.** *f.* [*from leng*, Saxon.]
1. The extent of any thing material from end to end. *Bacon.*
 2. Horizontal extension. *Dryden.*
 3. A certain portion of space or time. *Dryden.*
 4. Extent of duration. *Locke.*
 5. Long duration or protraction. *Addison.*
 6. Reach or expansion of any thing. *Watts.*
 7. Full extent; uncontracted state. *Addison.*
 8. Distance. *Clarendon.*
 9. End; latter part of any assignable time. *Hooker.*
 10. A LENGTH. At last; in conclusion. *Dryden.*
- TO LE'NGTHEN.** *v. a.* [*from length*.]
1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To protract; to continue. *Daniel.*
 3. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*
 4. To LENGTHEN out. To protract; to extend. *Dryden.*
- TO LE'NGTHEN.** *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length. *Prior.*
- LE'NGTHWISE.** *ad.* [*length and wise*.] According to the length.
- LE'NIENT.** *a.* [*leniens*, Latin.]
1. Affuasive; softening; mitigating. *Milton.*
 2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbutnot.*
- LE'NIENT.** *f.* An emollient, or affuasive application. *Wiseman.*
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- LE'NITIVE.** *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Latin.] Affuasive; emollient. *Arbutnot.*
- LE'NITIVE.** *f.*
1. Any thing applied to ease pain.
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- LENS.** *f.* A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope. *Newton.*
- LENT.** *part. pass.* *from lend.* *Pope.*
- LENT.** *f.* [*lenzen*, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence. *Camden.*
- LE'NTEN.** *a.* [*from lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'NTICULAR.** *a.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens. *Ray.*
- LE'NTIFORM.** *a.* [*lens and forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.
- LE'NTIGINOUS.** *a.* [*from lentigo*.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.
- LE'NTIGO.** *f.* [*Latin*.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy.*
- LE'NTIL.** *f.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.] A plant.
- LE'NTISK.**

LES

LET

LENTISCK. *f.* [*lentiscus*, Latin.] *Lentisck* wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and acrid taste: it is the wood of the tree which produces the mastich. *Hill.*

LENTITUDE. *f.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness.

LENTNER. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

LENTOR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay. *Arbutnot.*

3. [In physick.] That fizy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels. *Quincy.*

LENTOUS. *a.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*

LEOD. *f.* The people; or, rather a nation, country, &c. *Gibson.*

LEOF. *f.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin*, is a winner of love. *Gibson.*

LEONINE. *a.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo* the inventor: as,
Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.

LEOPARD. *f.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey. *Shakespeare.*

LEPER. *f.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy. *Hakewill.*

LEPEROUS. *a.* [Formed from *leprous*.] Causing leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

LEPORINE. *a.* [*leporinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY. *f.* [from *leprous*.] Squamous disease. *Bacon.*

LEPROSY. *f.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepre*, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Wiseman.*

LEPROUS. *a.* [*lepra*, Latin; *leproux*, Fr.] Infected with a leprosy. *Donne.*

LERE. *f.* [*lære*, Saxon.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. *Spenser.*

LETTY. [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [*leas*, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing: as, a *witless* man.

LESS. *a.* [*leas*, Saxon.] The comparative of little: opposed to greater. *Locke.*

LESS. *f.* Not so much; opposed to more. *Exod.*

LESS. *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*

LESSEE. *f.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LESSEN. *v. a.* [from *less*.]

1. To diminish in bulk.

2. To diminish in degree of any quality. *Denham.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Atterbury.*

To LESSEN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink. *Temple.*

LESSER. *a.* A barbarous corruption of *less*. *Pope.*

LESSER. *ad.* [formed by corruption from *less*.] *Shakespeare.*

LESSSES. *f.* [*laissés*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LESSON. *f.* [*leçon*, French.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher. *Denham.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated. *Spenser.*

3. Portions of scripture read in divine service. *Hooker.*

4. Tune pricked for an instrument.

5. A rating lecture. *Sidney.*

To LESSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct. *Shakespeare.*

LESSOR. *f.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease. *Denham.*

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *least*.] That not. *Aldison.*

To LET. *v. a.* [*lætan*, Saxon.]

1. To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Bp. Sanderson.*

2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution; fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation. *Mark.*

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission or precept. *Dryden.*

5. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command. *Dryden.*

6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*. *Dryden.*

7. To leave. *L'Estrange.*

8. To more than permit. *Shakespeare.*

9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Cam.*

10. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. *Josbua.*

11. To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney.*

12. *To LET blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shakespeare.*

13. *To LET in*. To admit. *Knolles.*

14. *To LET in*. To procure admission. *Locke.*

15. *To LET off*. To discharge. *Swift.*

16. *To LET out*. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

17. To LET. [*lettan*, Saxon.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. *Dryden*.
 18. To LET, when it signifies to permit or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. passive; but when it signifies to hinder, it has *letted*. *Introduction to Grammar*.
 To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon*.
 LET. *f.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker*.
 LET, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyte*, Saxon, *little*, *small*.
 LETHARGICK. *a.* [*letbargique*, French.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond*.
 LETHARGICKNESS. *f.* [from *letbargick*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Herbert*.
 LETHARGY. *f.* [*ληθαργία*.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury*.
 LETHARGIED. *a.* [from the noun.] Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakespeare*.
 LETHY. *f.* [*λήθη*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakespeare*.
 LETTER. *f.* [from *let*.]
 1. One who lets or permits.
 2. One who hinders.
 3. One who gives vent to any thing: as, a blood letter.
 LETTER. *f.* [*lettre*, French.]
 1. One of the elements of syllables. *Shakespeare*.
 2. A written message; an epistle. *Abbot*.
 3. The literal or expressed meaning. *Taylor*.
 4. Letters without the singular: learning. *John*.
 5. Any thing to be read. *Addison*.
 6. Type with which books are printed. *Moxon*.
 To LETTER. *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To stamp with letters. *Addison*.
 LETTERED. *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier*.
 LETTUCE. *f.* [*lactuca*, Latin.] A plant.
 LEVANT. *a.* [*levant*, French.] Eastern. *Milton*.
 LEVANT. *f.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
 LEVATOR. *f.* [Latin.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman*.
 LEUCOPHLEGMACY. *f.* [from *leucopblegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbutnot*.
 LEUCOPHLEGMATICK. *a.* [*λευκός* and *φλέγμα*.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy*.
 LEVEE. *f.* [French.]
 1. The time of rising.
 2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden*.

LE'VEL. *a.* [*læpel*, Saxon.]
 1. Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley*.
 2. Even with any thing else; in the same line with any thing. *Tilston*.
 To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
 2. To reduce to the same height with something else. *Dryden*.
 3. To lay flat.
 4. To bring to equality of condition.
 5. To point in taking aim; to aim. *Dryd*.
 6. To direct to any end. *Swift*.
 To LE'VEL. *v. n.*
 1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark. *Hooker*.
 2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. *Shakespeare*.
 3. To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hudibras*.
 4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shakesp*.
 LE'VEL. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sandys*.
 2. Rate; standard. *Sidney*.
 3. A state of equality. *Atterbury*.
 4. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work. *Moxon*.
 5. Rule: borrowed from the mechanick level. *Prior*.
 6. The line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed. *Waller*.
 7. The line in which the sight passes. *Pope*.
 LE'VELLER. *f.* [from *level*.]
 1. One who makes any thing even.
 2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state. *Collier*.
 LE'VELNESS. *f.* [from *level*.]
 1. Evenness; equality of surface.
 2. Equality with something else. *Peacham*.
 LE'VEN. *f.* [*levain*, French.]
 1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.
 2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass; *Wiseman*.
 LE'VEY. *f.* [*levier*, French.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. *Harris*.
 LE'VERET. *f.* [*leivre*, French.] A young hare. *Waller*.
 LEVE'T. *f.* [from *lever*, French.] A blast on the trumpet. *Hudibras*.
 LE'VEROOK. *f.* [*læpepe*, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton*.
 LE'VIABLE. *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied. *Bacon*.
 LEVI-

L I A

LEVATHAN. *f.* [לְוִיָּאֵתָן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Thomson.*

To LEVIGATE. *v. a.* [levigo, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform. *Arbutnot.*

LEVIGATION. *f.* [from levigate.] Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy.*

LEVITE. *f.* [levita, Latin.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood; among the Jews.
2. A priest: used in contempt.

LEVITICAL. *a.* [from levite.] Belonging to the levites. *Ayliffe.*

LEVITY. *f.* [levitas, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness. *Bentley.*
2. Inconstancy; changeableness. *Hooker.*
3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind. *Milton.*
4. Idle pleasure; vanity. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

To LEVY. *v. a.* [lever, French.]

1. To raise; to bring together men. *Davies.*
2. To raise money. *Clarendon.*
3. To make war. *Milton.*

LEVY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raising money or men. *Addison.*
2. War raised. *Shakespeare.*

LEWD. *a.* [læpede, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical. *Davies.*
2. Wicked; bad; naughty. *Whitgift.*
3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shakespeare.*

LEWDLY. *a.* [from lewd.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shakespeare.*
2. Libidiously; lustfully. *Dryden.*

LEWDNESS. *f.* [from lewd.] Lustful licentiousness. *Dryden.*

LEWDSTER. *f.* [from lewd.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures. *Shakesp.*

LEWIS D'OR. *f.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Diſ.*

LEXICOGRAPHER. *f.* [λέξικόν and γράφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge. *Watts.*

LEXICOGRAPHY. *f.* [λέξικόν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON. *f.* [λέξικόν.] A dictionary. *Milton.*

LEY. *f.* Ley, lee, lay, are all from the Saxon leag, a field. *Gibson.*

LIABLE. *f.* [liable, from lier, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject. *Milton.*

LIAR. *f.* [from lie.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity. *Shakesp.*

LIARD. *a.* Mingled roan. *Markham.*

L I B

LIBATION. *f.* [libatio, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity. *Bacon.*
2. The wine so poured. *Stillingfleet.*

LI'BBARD. *f.* [liebard, German; leopardus, Latin.] A leopard. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *f.* [libellus, Latin.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety.*
2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To LIBEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation; generally written or printed. *Donne.*

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To satirise; to lampoon. *Dryden.*

LI'BELLER. *f.* [from libel.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*

LI'BELLOUS. *f.* [from libel.] Defamatory. *Wotton.*

LIBERAL. *a.* [liberalis, Latin.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth.
2. Becoming a gentleman.
3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton.*

LIBERA'LITY. *f.* [liberalitas, Lat. libéralité, French.] Munificence; bounty; generosity. *Shakespeare.*

LIBERA'LLY. *ad.* [from liberal.] Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James.*

LI'BERTINE. *f.* [libertin, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shakespeare.*
2. One who lives without restraint or law. *Rowe.*

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shakespeare. Collier.*

4. [In law.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*

LIBERTINE. *a.* [libertin, French.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*

LIBERTINISM. *f.* [from libertine.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice. *Atterbury.*

LIBERTY. *f.* [liberté, French; libertas, Latin.]

1. Freedom as opposed to slavery. *Addison.*
2. Freedom as opposed to necessity. *Locke.*
3. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies.*
4. Relaxation of restraint.
5. Leave; permission. *Locke.*

LIBI'DINOUS. *f.* [libidinosus, Lat.] Lewd; lustful. *Bentley.*

LIBI'DINOUSLY. *ad.* [from libidinous.] Lewdly; lustfully.

LI'BRAL. *a.* [libralis, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Diſ.*

LIBRA'RIAN. *f.* [librarius, Latin.] One who has the care of a library. *Broome.*

LIBRARY. *f.* [libraire, French.] A large collection of books. *Dryden.*

To

L I C

To LIBRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Latin.] To poise; to balance.

LIBRATION. *f.* [*libratio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being balanced. *Thomson.*

2. [In astronomy,] *Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. *Grew.*

LIBRATORY. *a.* [from *libro*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louse*. *Dryden.*

LICEBANE. *f.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LICENSE. *f.* [*licentia*, Latin.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney.*

2. A grant of permission. *Addison.*

3. Liberty; permission. *Acts.*

To LICENSE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]

1. To set at liberty. *Wotton.*

2. To permit by a legal grant. *Pope.*

LICENSER. *f.* [from *license*.] A granter of permission.

LICE'NTIATE. *f.* *licentiatus*, low Latin.]

1. A man who uses license. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities. *Ayliffe.*

To LICENTIATE. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license. *L'Estrange.*

LICE'NTIOUS. *f.* [*licentiosus*, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality. *Shakespeare.*

2. Presumptuous; unconfined. *Roscomm.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Swift.*

LICH. *f.* [*lice*, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians.

LICHOWL. *f.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl.

To LICK. *v. a.* [*liccan*, Saxon.]

1. To pass over with the tongue. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shakespeare.*

3. *To LICK up.* To devour. *Pope.*

LICK. *f.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage. *Dryden.*

LICKERISH. } *a.* [*liccena*, a glutton, Saxon.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy. *Sidney.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. *Milton.*

L I E

LICKERISHNESS. *f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.

LICORICE. *f.* [*liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.

LICTOR. *f.* [Latin.] A beadle.

LID. [*hlid*, Saxon.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Crashaw. Prior.*

LIE. *f.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt. *Peacham.*

LIE. *f.* [*lige*, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood. *Watts.*

2. A charge of falsehood. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. *Dryden.*

To LIE. *v. n.* [*leogan*, Saxon.] To utter criminal falsehood. *Shakespeare.*

To LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien*. [*hegan*, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

2. To rest; to lean upon. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

3. To be repositied in the grave. *Genesis.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture. *Mark.*

5. To pass the time of sleep. *Dryden.*

6. To be laid up or repositied. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed. *Temple.*

8. To reside. *Genesis.*

9. To be placed or situated. *Collier.*

10. To press upon. *Creech.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious. *Addison.*

12. To be judicially fixed. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in any particular state. *Watts.*

14. To be in a state of concealment. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison. *Shakespeare.*

16. To be in a bad state. *L'Estrange.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state. *Tillotson.*

18. To consist. *Shakespeare.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to. *Stillingfleet.*

20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against one.

21. To cost; as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. *To LIE at.* To importune; to tease.

23. *To LIE by.* To rest; to remain still. *Shakespeare.*

24. *To LIE down.* To rest; to go into a state of repose. *Isaiab.*

25. *To LIE down.* To sink into the grave. *Job.*

26. *To LIE in.* To be in childbed. *Wiseman.*

27. *To LIE under.* To be subject to. *Smalridge.*

28. *To LIE upon.* To become an obligation or duty. *Bentley.*

29. *To*

L I F

L I G

29. To **LIE** *with.* To converse in bed. *Shakespeare.*
LIEF. *a.* [leof, Saxon; lief, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser.*
LIEF. *ad.* Willingly. *Shakespeare.*
LIEGE. *a.* [lige, French.]
 1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject.
 2. Sovereign. *Spenser.*
LIEGE. *f.* Sovereign; superior lord. *Phillips.*
LIEGEMAN. *f.* [from liege and man.] A subject. *Spenser.*
LIEGER. *f.* [from liege.] A resident ambassador. *Denham.*
L'EN, the participle of *lie.* *Genesis.*
LIENTE'RICK. *a.* [from lientery.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*
L'IENTERY. *f.* [from λήν, læve, smooth, and ένλεπον, intestinum.] A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts. *Quincy.*
L'ER. *f.* [from to lie.] One that rests or lies down.
LIEU. *f.* [French.] Place; room. *Hooker. Addison.*
LIEVE. *ad.* [See LIEF.] Willingly. *Shakespeare.*
LIEUTE'NANCY. *f.* [lieutenancy, French.]
 1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*
LIEUTE'NANT. *f.* [lieutenant, French.]
 1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.
 2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination. *Clarendon.*
LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *f.* [from lieutenant.] The rank or office of lieutenant.
LIFE. *f.* plural *lives.* [līpan, to live, Sax.]
 1. Union and co-operation of soul with body. *Genesis.*
 2. Present state. *Cowley.*
 3. Enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence. *Prior.*
 4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life. *Pope.*
 5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice. *Pope.*
 6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery. *Dryden.*
 7. Continuance of our present state. *Locke.*
 8. The living form; resemblance exactly copied. *Brown.*
 9. Exact resemblance. *Denham.*
 10. General state of man. *Milton.*
 11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things. *Ascham.*
 12. Living person. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Narrative of a life past. *Pope.*
 14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sidney.*
 15. Animated existence; animal being. *Thomson.*

LIFEBLOOD. *f.* [life and blood.] The blood necessary to life. *Spectator.*
LIFEEVERLASTING. An herb. *Ainsw.*
LIFEGIVING. *f.* [life and giving.] Having the power to give life. *Spenser.*
LIFEGUARD. *f.* [life and guard.] The guard of a king's person.
LIFELESS. *a.* [from life.]
 1. Dead; deprived of life. *Dryden. Prior.*
 2. Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.*
 3. Without power, force, or spirit. *Prior.*
LIFELESLY. *ad.* [from lifeless.] Without vigour; frigidly; jejune. *Shakespeare.*
LIFE LIKE. *f.* [life and like.] Like a living person. *Pope.*
LIFESTRING. *f.* [life and string.] Nerve; strings imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*
LIFETIME. *f.* [life and time.] Continuance or duration of life. *Addison.*
LIFEWEARY. *a.* [life and weary.] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakespeare.*
To LIFT. *v. a.* [lyfta, Swedish.]
 1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate. *Dryden.*
 2. To bear; to support. Not in use. *Spenser.*
 3. To rob; to plunder. *Dryden.*
 4. To exalt; to elevate mentally. *Pope.*
 5. To raise in fortune. *Ecclus.*
 6. To raise in estimation. *Hooker.*
 7. To exalt in dignity. *Addison.*
 8. To elevate; to swell with pride. *Atterbury.*
 9. Up is sometimes emphatically added to lift. *2 Samuel.*
To LIFT. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength. *Locke.*
LIFT. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of lifting; the manner of lifting. *Bacon.*
 2. [In Scottish.] The sky.
 3. Effect; struggle. *Hudibras.*
LIFTER. *f.* [from lift.] One that lifts. *Psalms.*
To LIG. *v. n.* [leggen, Dutch.] To lie. *Spenser.*
LIGAMENT. *f.* [ligamentum, from ligo, Latin.]
 1. Ligament is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*
 2. Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.*
 3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison.*
LIGAME'NTAL. *f.* [from ligament.]
LIGAME'NTOUS. *f.* Composing a ligament. *Wiseman.*
LIGATION. *f.* [ligatio, Latin.]
 1. The act of binding.
 2. The state of being bound. *Addison.*
LIGATURE. *f.* [ligature, French.]
 1. Any

1. Any thing bound on; bandage.

Gulliver.

2. The act of binding.

Arbutnot.

3. The state of being bound.

Martimer.

LIGHT. *f.* [leohz, Saxon.]

1. That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see.

Newton.

2. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

Bacon.

3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.

Dryden.

4. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Bacon.

5. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.

Addison.

6. Explanation.

Locke.

7. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper.

Glanville.

LIGHT. *a.* [leohz, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the center with great force; not heavy.

Addison.

2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried.

Bacon.

3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.

Hooker.

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable.

Dryden.

5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Dryden.

6. Not heavily armed.

Knolles.

7. Active; nimble.

Spenser.

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Bacon.

9. Slight; not great.

Boyle.

10. Not crass; not gross.

Numbers.

11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled.

Shakespeare.

12. Gay; airy; without dignity or solidity.

Shakespeare.

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Shakespeare.

14. [From *light*, *f.*] Bright; clear.

Genesis.

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

Dryden.

LIGHT. *ad.* Lightly; cheaply.

Hooker.

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*, *f.*]

1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire.

Boyle.

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

Crashaw.

3. To illuminate.

Dryden.

4. To lighten; to ease of a burthen.

Spenser.

To LIGHT. *v. n.* [*licht*, by chance, Dutch.]

1. To happen; to fall upon by chance.

Sidney.

2. [Alightan, Saxon.] To descend from a horse or carriage.

2 Kings.

3. To fall in any particular direction.

Dryden.

4. To fall; to strike on.

Spenser.

5. To settle; to rest.

Shakespeare.

To LIGHTEN. *v. n.* [lit, ligz, Saxon.]

1. To flash, with thunder.

Shakespeare.

2. To shine like lightening.

Shakespeare.

3. To fall or light. [from *light*.]

Common Prayer.

To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Davies.

2. To exonerate; to unload.

Jon.

3. To make less heavy.

Milton.

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.

Dryden.

LIGHTER. *f.* [from *light*, to make *light*.]

A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

Pope.

LIGHTERMAN. *f.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter.

Child.

LIGHTFINGERED. *a.* [*light* and *finger*.]

Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT. *a.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble

in running or dancing; active.

Spenser.

LIGHTFOOT. *f.* Venison.

LIGHTHEADED. *a.* [*light* and *head*.]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

Clarendon.

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS. *f.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED. *a.* [*light* and *heart*.]

Gay; merry.

LIGHTHOUSE. *f.* [*light* and *house*.] An

high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

Arbutnot.

LIGHTLEGGED. *a.* [*light* and *leg*.]

Nimble; swift.

Sidney.

LIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight.

Ben. Johnson.

2. Without deep impression.

Prior.

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.

Hooker.

4. Without reason.

Taylor.

5. Without affliction; cheerfully.

Shakespeare.

6. Not chaste.

Swift.

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily.

Dryden.

8. Gaily; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMINDED. *a.* [*light* and *mind*.]

Unsettled; unsteady.

Eccl.

LIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *light*.]

1. Levity; want of weight.

Burnet.

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

Shakesp.

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.

Sidney.

4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING. *f.* [from *lighten*.]

1. The flash that attends thunder.

Davies.

2. Mitigation; abatement.

Addison.

LIGHTS. *f.* The lungs; the organs of breathing.

Hayward.

LIGHTSOME. *a.* [from *light*.]

1. Lumi-

LIK

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque. *Raleigh.*
 2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South.*
LIGHTSOMENESS. *f.* [from *lightsome.*]
 1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity.
 2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
LIGNA/LOES. *f.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood. *Numbers.*
LIGNEOUS. *a.* [*ligneus*, Latin.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Bacon. Greys.*
LIGNUMVITÆ. *f.* [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood. *Miller.*
LIGURE. *f.* A precious stone. *Exod.*
LIKE. *a.* [*lic*, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.]
 1. Resembling; having resemblance. *Baker.*
 2. Equal; of the same quantity. *Spratt.*
 3. [For *likely.*] Probable; credible. *Bacon.*
 4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. *Clarendon.*
LIKE. *f.*
 1. Some person or thing resembling another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Near approach; a state like to another state. *Raleigh.*
LIKE. *ad.*
 1. In the same manner; in the same manner as. *Spenser. Philips.*
 2. In such a manner as befits. *1 Sam.*
 3. Likely; probably. *Shakespeare.*
TO LIKE. *v. a.* [*lican*, Saxon.]
 1. To chuse with some degree of preference. *Clarendon.*
 2. To approve; to view with approbation. *Sidney.*
 3. To please; to be agreeable to. *Bacon.*
TO LIKE. *v. n.*
 1. To be pleased with. *Hooker.*
 2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased. *Locke.*
LIKELIHOOD. *f.* [from *likely.*]
 1. Appearance; shew. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Resemblance; likeness. *Osolete.*
 3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker.*
LIKELY. *a.* [from *like.*]
 1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed.
LIKELY. *ad.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought. *Glanville.*
TO LIKEN. *v. a.* [from *like.*] To represent as having resemblance. *Milton.*
LIKENESS. *f.* [from *like.*]
 1. Resemblance; similitude. *Dryden.*
 2. Form; appearance. *L'Estrange.*
 3. One who resembles another. *Prior.*

LIM

- LIKEWISE.** *ad.* [*like* and *wise.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too. *Arbutb.*
LIKING. *a.* Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Daniel.*
LIKING. *f.* [from *like.*]
 1. Good state of body; plumpness. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. State of trial.
 3. Inclination. *Spenser.*
LILACH. *f.* [*lilac*, *lilâs*, French.] A tree. *Bacon.*
LILIED. *a.* [from *lily.*] Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*
LILY. *f.* [*lilium*, Latin.] A flower. *Peacham.*
LILY-DAFFODIL. *f.* [*Lilio-narcissus.*] A foreign flower.
LILY of the Valley, or May lily. *f.* *Miller.*
LILYLIVERED. *a.* [*lily* and *liver.*] Whitelivered; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
LIMATURE. *f.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.
LIMB. *f.* [*lim*, Saxon.]
 1. A member; jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton.*
 2. An edge; a border. *Newton.*
TO LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To supply with limbs. *Milton.*
 2. To tear asunder; to dismember.
LIMBECK. *f.* [corrupted from *alembick.*] A still. *Fairfax. Howell.*
LIMBED. *a.* [from *limb.*] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*
LIMBER. *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe. *Ray. Harvey.*
LIMBERNESS. *f.* [from *limber.*] Flexibility; pliancy.
LIMBO. *f.*
 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any place of misery and restraint. *Hudibras.*
LIME. *f.* [*lim*, Saxon.]
 1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden.*
 2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement. *Bacon.*
 3. [*Lind*, Saxon.] The linden tree. *Pope.*
 4. A species of lemon. [*lime*, French.] *Thomson.*
TO LIME. *v. a.* [from *lime.*]
 1. To entangle; to ensnare. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To smear with lime. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To cement. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To manure ground with lime. *Ct'd.*
LIMEKILN. *f.* [*lime* and *ki'n.*] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*
LIMESTONE. *f.* [*lime* and *stone.*] The stone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*
LIME-WATER. *f.* It is made by pouring water upon quick lime. *Hil.*
LIMIT.

L I N

LIMIT. *f.* [*limite*, French.] Bound; border; utmost reach. *Exodus.*
To LIMIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To confine with certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe. *Swift.*
 2. To restrain from a lax or general signification; as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.
LIMITARY. *a.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent. *Milton.*
LIMITATION. *f.* [*limitation*, French.]
 1. Restriction; circumscription. *Hooker.*
 2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*
LIMMER. *f.* A mongrel.
To LIMN. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peacham.*
LIMNER. *f.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*
LIMOUS. *a.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy. *Brown.*
LIMP. *a.* [*limpio*, Italian.] Vapid; weak. *Walton.*
To LIMP. *v. n.* [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior.*
LIMPET. *f.* A kind of shell fish. *Ainsworth.*
LIMPID. *a.* [*limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent. *Woodward.*
LIMPIDNESS. *f.* [from *limpid*.] Clearness; purity.
LIMPINGLY. *ad.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.
LIMY. *a.* [from *lime*.]
 1. Viscous; glutinous. *Spenser.*
 2. Containing lime. *Grew.*
To LIN. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To stop; to give over. *Spenser.*
LINCHPIN. *f.* [*linch* and *pin*.] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.
LINCTUS. *f.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.
LINDEN. *f.* [*lind*, Saxon.] The lime tree. *Dryden.*
LINE. *f.* [*linea*, Latin.]
 1. Longitudinal extension. *Bentley.*
 2. A slender string. *Moxon.*
 3. A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.*
 4. The string that sustains the angler's hook. *Waller.*
 5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Cleaveland.*
 6. Delineation; sketch. *Temple.*
 7. Contour; outline. *Pope.*
 8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse. *Garrb.*
 9. Rank.
 10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.*
 11. Method; disposition. *Shakespeare.*
 12. Extension; limit. *Milton.*
 13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech.*

L I N

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Shakespeare.*
 15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*
 16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your *lines*.
 17. Lint or flax.
To LINE. *v. a.*
 1. To cover on the inside. *Boyle.*
 2. To put any thing in the inside. *Carew.*
 3. To guard within. *Clarendon.*
 4. To strengthen by inner works. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To cover. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To double; to strengthen. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To impregnate, applied to animals generating. *Creech.*
LINEAGE. *f.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family. *Luke.*
LINEAL. *a.* [*linealis*, Lat.]
 1. Composed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.*
 2. Descending in a direct genealogy. *Locke.*
 3. Claimed by descent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Allied by direct descent. *Dryden.*
LINEALLY. *ad.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct line. *Clarendon.*
LINEAMENT. *f.* [*lineament*, Fr.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form. *Shakespeare.*
LINEAR. *a.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward.*
LINEATION. *f.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*
LINEN. *f.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*
LINEN. *a.* [*lineus*, Latin.]
 1. Made of linen. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Resembling linen. *Shakespeare.*
LINENDRA'PER. *f.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.
LING. *f.* [*ling*, Islandick.]
 1. Heath. *Bacon.*
 2. [*Lingbe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish. *Tusser.*
LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*: sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*.
To LINGER. *v. n.* [from *leng*, Saxon.]
 1. To remain long in languor and pain. *Pope.*
 2. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton.*
 3. To remain long. *Dryden.*
 4. To remain long without any action or determination. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden.*
 6. To be long in producing effect. *Shakespeare.*
To LINGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
LINGER.

L I N

LINGERER. *f.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *a.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediously. *Hale.*

LINGET. *f.* [*lingot*, French.] A small mass of metal. *Camden.*

LINGO. *f.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. *Congreve.*

LINGUACIOUS. *a.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; talkative.

LINGUA DENTAL. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*

LINGUIST. *f.* [from *lingua.*] A man skillful in languages. *Milton.*

LINGWORT. *f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *f.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam. *Ray.*

LINING. *f.* [from *line.*]

1. The inner covering of any thing. *Greav.*
2. That which is within. *Shakespeare.*

LINK. *f.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain. *Prior.*
2. Any thing doubled and closed together. *Mortimer.*
3. A chain; any thing connecting. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences. *Hale.*
5. A torch made of pitch and hards. *Howel.*

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain. *Milton.*
2. To unite; to conjoin in concord. *Shakespeare.*
3. To join.
4. To join by confederacy or contract. *Hooker.*
5. To connect. *Tillotson.*
6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences. *Hooker.*

LINKBOY. *f.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light. *More.*

LINNET. *f.* [*linot*, French.] A small singing bird. *Pope.*

LINSEED. *f.* [*semen lini*, Latin.] The seed of flax. *Mortimer.*

LINSEYWOOLSEY. *a.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean. *Pope.*

LINSTOCK. *f.* [*lente*, Teutonic.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

LINT. *f.* [*lintheum*, Latin.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.
2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores. *Wiseman.*

LINTEL. *f.* [*lintheal*, French.] That part

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of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head. *Pope.*

LION. *f.* [*lion*, French.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts. *Philips.*

LIONESS. *f.* [feminine of *lion.*] A she lion. *Dryden.*

LIONLEAF. *f.* [*leontopetalon*, Latin.] A plant.

LION'S-MOUTH.

LION'S-PAW.

LION'S-TAIL.

LION'S-TOOTH.

LIP. *f.* [*lippe*, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth. *Sandys.*
2. The edge of any thing. *Burnet.*
3. To make a lip; to hang the lip in fullness and contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. *Shakespeare.*

LIPLA'BOUR. *f.* [*lip* and *labour.*] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind. *Taylor.*

LIPO'THYMOUS. *a.* [*λείπω* and *θυμός.*] Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*

LIPO'THYMY. *f.* [*λείποθυμία.*] Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*

LIPPED. *a.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.

LIPPITUDE. *f.* [*lippitude*, Fr. *lippitudo*, Latin.] Blearedness of eyes. *Bacon.*

LIPWISDOM. *f.* [*lip* and *wisdom.*] Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

LIQUABLE. *a.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUA'TION. *f.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The art of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFACTION. [*liquefactio*, Lat.] The act of melting; the state of being melted. *Bacon.*

LIQUEFIABEE. *a.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French.] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. n.* To grow limpid. *Addison.*

LIQUESCENCY. *f.* [*liquefcentia*, Latin.] Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT. *f.* [*liquefcent*, Latin.] Melting.

LIQUID. *a.* [*liquide*, French.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Daniel.*
2. Soft; clear. *Crashaw.*
3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.*
4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law. *Ayliffe.*

LIQUID. *f.* Liquid substance; liquor. *Philips.*

L I T

To LIQUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY. *f.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty. *Glanville.*

LIQUIDNESS. *f.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LIQUOR. *f.* [*liquor*, Latin.]

1. Any thing liquid. *South.*
2. Strong drink; in familiar language.

To LIQUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*

LIRICO'NFANCY. *f.* A flower.

LISNE. *f.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hole.*

To LISP. *v. n.* [hlipp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleveland.*

LISP. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of lisping. *Tatler.*

LISPER. *f.* [from *lisp.*] One who lisps.

LIST. *f.* [*liste*, French.]

1. A roll; a catalogue. *Prior.*
2. [*Lice*, French.] Inclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Davies.*
3. Desire; willingness; choice. *Dryden.*
4. A strip of cloth. *Boyle.*
5. A border. *Hooker.*

To LIST. *v. n.* [lystan, Saxon.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed. *Whirgift.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]

1. To enlist; to enrol or register. *South.*
2. To retain and enrol soldiers. *Temple.*
3. To enclose for combats. *Dryden.*
4. To sew together, in such a fort as to make a particoloured shew. *Wotton.*
5. To hearken to; to listen; to attend. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*

LISTED. *a.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks. *Milton.*

To LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. *Shakespeare.*

To LISTEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*

LISTNER. *f.* [from *listen.*] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*

LISTLESS. *a.* [from *list.*]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotson.*
2. Careless; heedless. *Dryden.*

LISTLESLY. *ad.* [from *listless.*] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*

LISTLESNESS. *f.* [from *listless.*] Inattention; want of desire. *Taylor.*

LIT, the preterite of *light*. *Addison.*

LITANY. *f.* [*λίτάνεια*.] A form of supplicatory prayer. *Hooker. Taylor.*

LITERAL. *a.* [*literal*, French.]

1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative. *Hammond.*
2. Following the letter, or exact words. *Hooker.*
3. Consisting of letters.

L I T

LITERAL. *f.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LITERALLY. *ad.* [from *literal.*]

1. According to the primitive import of words. *Swift.*
2. With close adherence to words. *Dryden.*

LITERALITY. *f.* [from *literal.*] Original meaning. *Brown.*

LITERATI. *f.* [Italian.] The learned. *Speñator.*

LITERATURE. *f.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters. *Bacon. Addison.*

LITHARGE. *f.* [*lithargyrum*, Latin.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*

LITHE. *a.* [lithe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible. *Milton.*

LITHE'NESS. *f.* [from *lithe.*] Limberness; flexibility.

LITHER. *a.* [from *lithe.*] Soft; pliant. *Shakespeare.*

LITHO'GRAPHY. *f.* The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY. *f.* [*λίθος* and *μαντεία*.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*

LITHONTRIPTICK. *a.* [*λίθος* and *τρίβω*.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'TOMIST. *f.* [*λίθος* and *τέμνω*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *f.* [*λίθος* and *τέμνω*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT. *f.* [*litigans*, Latin.] One engaged in a suit of law. *L'Estrange.*

LITIGANT. *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest. *Ayliffe.*

To LITIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGATION. *f.* [*litigatio*, Latin.] Judicial contest; suit of law. *Clarendon.*

LITIGIOUS. *a.* [*litigieux*, Fr.]

1. Incluable to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Donne.*
2. Disputable; controvertible. *Hooker. Dryden.*

LITIGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *litigious.*] Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *litigious.*] A wrangling disposition.

LITTER.

LI'TTER. *f.* [*litier*e, French.]1. A kind of vehicular bed. *Dryden.*2. The straw laid under animals. *Evelyn.*3. A brood of young. *Swift.*4. Any number of things thrown fluttishly about. *Swift.*5. A birth of animals. *Dryden.*To LI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To bring forth; used of beasts. *Brown.*2. To cover with things negligently. *Swift.*3. To cover with straw. *Dryden.*LI'TTLE. *a.* [comp. *less*, superlat. *least*; *lytel*, Saxon.]1. Small in quantity. *Joshua.*2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk. *Locke.*3. Of small dignity, power, or importance. *Sam.*4. Not much; not many. *Locke.*5. Some; not none. *Locke.*LITTLE. *f.*1. A small space. *Dryden.*2. A small part; a small proportion. *Ecclus.*3. A slight affair. *Prior.*4. Not much. *Cheyne.*LITTLE. *ad.*1. In a small degree. *Watts.*2. In a small quantity. *Arbutnot.*3. In some degree, but not great. *Swift.*4. Not much. *Swift.*LI'TTLENESS. *f.* [from *little*.]1. Smallness of bulk. *Burnet.*2. Meanness; want of grandeur. *Addison.*3. Want of dignity. *Collier.*LI'TTORAL. *v. a.* [*littoris*, Latin.] Be-

longing to the shore.

LI'TURGY. *f.* [*λειτουργία*; *liturgie*, Fr.]

Form of prayers; formulary of publick

devotions. *Hooker, Taylor.*To LIVE. *v. n.* [*lyfian*, *lyfigan*, Saxon.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be

not dead. *Dryden.*

2. To pass life in any certain manner with

regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or

misery. *Hammond.*3. To continue in life. *Shakespeare.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state

of happiness. *Dryden.*

5. To be exempt from death, temporal

or spiritual. *Thes.*6. To remain undestroyed. *Burnet.*7. To continue; not to be lost. *Pope.*8. To converse; to cohabit. *Shakespeare.*9. To feed. *Arbutnot.*10. To maintain one's self. *Temple.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegeta-

tion. *Dryden.*12. To be unextinguished. *Dryden.*LIVE. *a.* [from *alive*.]1. Quick; not dead. *Exodus.*2. Active; not extinguished. *Boyle.*LIVELESS. *ad.* [from *live*.] Wantinglife; rather *lifeless*. *Shakespeare.*LIVELIHOOD. *f.* Support of life; main-tenance; means of living. *Clarendon, L'Estrange.*LIVELINESS. *f.* [from *lively*.]1. Appearance of life. *Dryden.*2. Vivacity; sprightliness. *Locke.*LIVELODE. *f.* Maintenance; support; live-lihood. *Spenser.*LIVELONG. *a.* [*live* and *long*.]1. Tedious; long in passing. *Shakespeare.*2. Lasting; durable. *Milton.*LIVELY. *a.* [*live* and *like*.]1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.*2. Gay; airy. *Pope.*3. Representing life. *Dryden.*4. Strong; energetick. *Newton.*LIVELILY. } *ad.*

LIVELY. }

1. Briskly; vigorously. *Hayward.*2. With strong resemblance of life. *Dryden.*LIVER. *f.* [from *live*.]1. One who lives. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular man-

ner. *Atterbury.*3. One of the entrails. *Shakespeare.*LIVERCOLOUR. *a.* [*liver* and *colour*.]Dark red. *Woodward.*LIVERGROWN. *a.* [*liver* and *grown*.]Having a great liver. *Graunt.*LIVERWORT. *f.* [*liver* and *wort*.] A

plant.

LIVERY. *f.* [from *livrer*, French.]1. The act of giving or taking possession. *Shakespeare.*2. Release from wardship. *K. Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtain-

ed.

4. The state of being kept at a certain

rate. *Spenser.*5. The cloaths given to servants. *Pope.*

6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a

token or consequence of any thing. *Sidney.*LIVERYMAN. *f.* [*livery* and *man*.]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of

an inferior kind. *Arbutnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of some

standing in a company.

LIVES. *f.* [the plural of *life*.] *Donne.*LIVID. *a.* [*lividus*, Latin.] Discoloured,as with a blow. *Bacon.*LIVIDITY. *f.* [*lividité*, French.] Disco-louration, as by a blow. *Arbutnot.*

LIVING.

LOA

LIVING. *f.* [from *live.*]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.*
2. Power of continuing life. *L'Estrange.*
3. Livelihood. *Hubberd's Tale.*
4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser.*

LIVINGLY. *ad.* [from *living.*] In the living state. *Brown.*

LIVRE. *f.* [French.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

LIXIVIAL. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium. *Arbutnot.*
2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*

LIXIVIATE. *a.* [from *lixivium.*] Making a lixivium. *Brown.*

LIXIVIUM. *f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind. *Boyle.*

LIZARD. *f.* [*lisarde*, French.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it. *Shakespeare.*

LIZARDITAL. *f.* A plant.

LIZARDSTONE. *f.* [*lizard* and *stone.*] A kind of stone.

L. L. D. *f.* [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO. *interject.* [*la*, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. *Dryden.*

LOACH. *f.* [*loche*, French.] A fish: he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long: he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton.*

LOAD. *f.* [*hlæde*, Saxon.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing that depresses. *Ray.*
3. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Estrange.*

To LOAD. *v. a.* [*hlædan*, Saxon.]

1. To burden; to freight. *Shakespeare.*
2. To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke.*
3. To charge a gun. *Wiseman.*
4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison.*

LOAD. *f.* The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*

LO'ADER. *f.* [from *load.*] He who loads.

LO'ADSMAN. *f.* [*lode* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LOADSTAR. *f.* [from *lædan*, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. *Spenser.*

LO'ADSTONE. *f.* The magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. *Hill.*

LOAF. *f.* [from *hlæg*, Saxon.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the

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baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

2. Any mass into which a body is wrought. *Hayward.*
3. Any mass into which a body is wrought. *Mortimer.*

LOAM. *f.* [*lm*, *laam*, Saxon.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; mail. *Shakespeare.*

To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Moxon.*

LO'AMY. *a.* [from *loom.*] Marly. *Bacon.*

LOAN. *f.* [*hlæn*, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*

LOATH. *a.* [*læð*, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready. *Sidney. Spenser. Southern.*

To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sidney.*
2. To consider with the disgust of satiety. *Cowley.*
3. To see food with dislike. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHER. *f.* [from *loath.*] One that loaths.

LO'ATHFUL. *a.* [*loath* and *full.*]

1. Abhorring; hating. *Hubberd's Tale.*
2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHINGLY. *ad.* [from *loathe.*] In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] Hatelul; abhorred. *Shakespeare.*

LO'ATHLY. *ad.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Donne.*

LO'ATHNESS. *f.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingness. *Bacon.*

LO'ATHSOME. *a.* [from *loath.*]

1. Abhorred; detestable. *South.*
2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shakespeare.*

LO'ATHSOMENESS. *f.* [from *loathsom.*] Quality of raising hatred. *Addison.*

LOAVES, plural of *loaf.* *Bacon.*

LOB. *f.*

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lob's pound; a prison. *Hudibras.*
3. A big worm. *Walton.*

To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shakespeare.*

LOBBY. *f.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room. *Watson.*

LOBE. *f.* [*lobe*, French; *λοβος*.] A division; a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

LO'BSTER. *f.* [*lobstren*, Saxon.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*

LO'CAL. *a.* [*locus*, Latin.]

1. Having the properties of place. *Prior.*
2. Relating to place. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*

LOCA'-

L O D

LOCALITY. *f.* [from *local.*] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance.

Glanville.

LO'CALLY. *a.* [from *local.*] With respect to place.

Glanville.

LOCATION. *f.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing.

Locke.

LOCH. *f.* A lake. Scottish.

Cheyne.

LOCK. *f.* [*loc*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

Spens.

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.

Grew.

3. A hug; a grapple.

Milton.

4. Any inclosure.

Dryden.

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Spenser.

6. A tuft.

Addison.

To LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

Dryden.

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

Shakespeare.

3. To close fast.

Gay.

To LOCK. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock.

Spenser.

2. To unite by mutual insertion.

Boyle.

LO'CKER. *f.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer.

R. Crusoe.

LO'CKET. *f.* [*loquet*, French.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

Hudibras.

LO'CKRAM. *f.* A sort of coarse linen.

Shakespeare.

LO'CKRON. *f.* A kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMO'TION. *f.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.]

Power of changing place.

Brown.

LOCOMO'TIVE. *a.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.]

Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

Derham.

LO CUST. *f.* [*locusta*, Latin.] A devouring insect.

Arbutnot.

LO'CUST-TREE. *f.* A tree.

Miller.

LODESTAR. See **LOADSTAR.**

LODESTONE. See **LOADSTONE.**

To LODGE. *v. a.* [*logian*, Saxon.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

Bacon.

2. To afford a temporary dwelling.

Dry.

3. To place; to plant.

Orway.

4. To fix; to settle.

Shakespeare.

5. To place in the memory.

Bacon.

6. To harbour or cover.

Addison.

7. To afford place to.

Cheyne.

8. To lay flat.

Shakespeare.

To LODGE. *v. n.*

1. To reside; to keep residence.

Milton.

2. To take a temporary habitation.

2 Sam.

3. To take up residence at night.

Taylor.

4. To lie flat.

Mortimer.

LODGE. *f.* [*logis*, French.]

L O G

1. A small house in a park or forest.

Milt.

2. Any small house; as, the porter's lodge.

LODGE'MENT. *f.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place.

Derham.

2. Possession of the enemy's work.

Add.

LODGER. *f.* [from *lodge.*]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

Arbutnot.

2. One that resides in any place.

Pope.

LODGING. *f.* [from *lodge.*]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.

Bacon.

2. Place of residence.

Spenser.

3. Harbour; covert.

Sidney.

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Ray.

LOFT. *f.* [*loft*, Welsh.]

1. A floor.

Bacon.

2. The highest floor.

Spenser.

3. Rooms on high.

Milton.

LO'FTILY. *ad.* [from *lofty.*]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

Psalms.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

Spenser.

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

Spenser.

LOFTINESS. *f.* [from *lofty*]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.

Dryden.

3. Pride; haughtiness.

Collier.

LOFTY. *a.* [from *loft*, or *lift.*]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.

Pope.

2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.

Milton.

3. Proud; haughty.

Dryden.

LOG. *f.*

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood.

Bacon.

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint.

Calmet.

LO'GARITHMS. *f.* [*λογος* and *αριθμος*.]

The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

Harris.

LO'GGATS. *f.* A play or game.

Shak.

LO'GGERHEAD. *f.* [*logge*, Dutch, stupid, and *head*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskul.

L'Estrange.

To fall to LOGGERHEADS. } To scuffle;

To go to LOGGERHEADS. } to fight

without weapons.

L'Estrange.

LO'GGERHEADED. *a.* [from *loggerhead.*]

Dull; stupid; doltish.

Shakespeare.

LO'GICK. *f.* [*logica*, Latin.] Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

Watts.

LO'GICAL. *a.* [from *logick.*]

1. Pertaining to logick.

Hooker.

2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

Addison.

LO'GI-

L O N

LOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *logical.*] According to the laws of logick. *Prior.*
LOGICIAN. *f.* [*logicien*, French.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick. *Pope. Swift.*
LOGMAN. *f.* [*log and man.*] One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakespeare.*
LOGOMACHY. *f.* [*λογομαχία.*] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Howel.*
LOGWOOD. *f.* *Logwood* is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or logs. It is heavy, hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill.*
LO'HOCK. *f.* Medicines which are now commonly called eclegma's, lambatives, or linctus's. *Quincy.*
LOIN. *f.* [*llwyn*, Welsh.]
 1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
 2. *Loins*; the reins. *Milton.*
TO LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly. *Locke.*
LO'ITERER. *f.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Hayward. Otway.*
TO LOLL. *v. n.*
 1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To hang out. Used of the tongue. *Dryden.*
TO LOLL. *v. a.* To put out. *Dryden.*
LOMP. *f.* A kind of roundish fish.
LONE. *a.* [contracted from *alone.*]
 1. Solitary. *Savage.*
 2. Single; without company. *Pope.*
LO'NELINESS. *f.* [from *lonely.*] Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.*
L'ONELY. *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; addicted to solitude. *Shakespeare.*
LO'NENESS. *f.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; dislike of company. *Donne.*
LO'NESOME. *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; dismal. *Blackmore.*
LONG. *a.* [*longus*, Latin.]
 1. Not short. *Luke.*
 2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Boyle.*
 3. Of any certain measure in length. *Lam.*
 4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end. *Exodus.*
 5. Dilatory. *Ecclus.*
 6. Longing; desirous. *Sidney.*
 7. Reaching to a great distance. *Deuter.*
 8. Protracted; as, a long note.
LONG. *ad.*
 1. To a great length. *Prior.*
 2. Not for a short time. *Fairfax.*

L O O

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time. *Locke.*
 4. Not soon. *As.*
 5. At a point of duration far distant. *Tillotson.*
 6. [For *along*; *ab long*, Fr.] All along; throughout. *Shakespeare.*
LONG. *v. n.* By the fault. *Shakespeare.*
TO LONG. *v. n.* To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued. *Fairfax.*
LONGANIMITY. *f.* [*longanimitas*, Lat.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Howel.*
LONGBOAT. *f.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Wotton.*
LONGEVITY. *f.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life. *Arbutnot.*
LONGIMANOUS. *a.* [*longimanus*, Latin.] Long-handed; having long hands. *Brown.*
LONGIMETRY. *f.* [*longus* and *μετρέω*; *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne.*
LONGING. *f.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire. *Sidney.*
LONGINGLY. *ad.* [from *longing.*] With incessant wishes. *Dryden.*
LONGITUDE. *f.* [*longitude*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]
 1. Length; the greatest dimension. *Wotton.*
 2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian. *Abbot.*
 3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Arbutnot.*
 4. The position of any thing to east or west. *Brown.*
LONGITU'DINAL. *a.* [*longitudinal*, Fr.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cheyne.*
LO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *long.*] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakespeare.*
LO'NGSOME. *a.* [from *long.*] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon.*
LO'NGSUFFERING. *a.* [*long* and *suffering.*] Patient; not easily provoked. *Ex.*
LO'NGSUFFERING. *f.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*
LO'NGTAIL. *f.* [*long* and *tail.*] Cut and long tail: a casting term. *Shakespeare.*
LO'NGWAYS. *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. *Addison.*
LO'NGWINDED. *a.* [*long* and *wind.*] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*
LO'NGWISE. *ad.* [*long* and *wise.*] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*
LOO. *f.* A game at cards. *Pope.*
LO'OBILY. *a.* [*looby* and *like.*] Aukward; clumsy. *L'Estrange.*
LOOF. *f.* It is that part aloft of the ship which

which lies just before the chefs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle.

Sea Dictionary.

To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.

LO'OBY. *f.* A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift.*

LO'OFED. *a.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance. *Shakespeare.*

To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object. *Boyle.*

2. To have power of seeing. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To expect. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object. *Proverbs.*

7. To have any particular appearance. *Spratt.*

8. To seem. *Burnet.*

9. To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shakespeare.*

10. To form the air in any particular manner. *Milton.*

11. To LOOK about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.*

12. To LOOK after. To attend; to take care of. *Locke.*

13. To LOOK for. To expect. *Sidney.*

14. To LOOK into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely. *Atterbury.*

15. To LOOK on. To respect; to regard; to esteem. *Dryden.*

16. To LOOK on. To consider. *South.*

17. To LOOK on. To be a mere idle spectator. *Bacon.*

18. To LOOK over. To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.*

19. To LOOK out. To search; to seek. *Felton.*

20. To LOOK out. To be on the watch. *Collier.*

21. To LOOK to. To watch; to take care of. *Shakespeare.*

22. To LOOK to. To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*

1. To seek; to search for. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon. *2 Kings.*

3. To influence by looks. *Dryden.*

4. To LOOK out. To discover by searching. *Graunt.*

LOOK. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe. *Bacon.*

LOOK. *f.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance. *J. Dryden. jun.*

2. The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER. *f.* [from *look*.]

1. One that looks.

2. LOOKER on. Spectator, not agent. *Hooker.*

LOOKING-GLASS. *f.* [look and glass.]

Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected. *South.*

LOOM. *f.* [Lome, a tool or instrument, Junius.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addison.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*

LOOM. *f.* A bird. A loom is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew.*

LOON. *f.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*

LOOP. *f.* [from *loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser.*

LO'OPED. *a.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes. *Shakespeare.*

LO'OPHOLE. *f.* [loop and bole.]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage. *Milton.*

2. A shift; an evasion. *Dryden.*

LO'OPHOLED. *a.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*

LOORD. *f.* [loerd, Dutch.] A drone. *Spenser.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [lepan, Saxon.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened. *Burnet.*

2. To relax. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound. *Abbot.*

4. To free from imprisonment. *Iaiab.*

5. To free from any obligation. *1 Co.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden.*

7. To free from any thing painful. *Luke.*

8. To disengage. *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor. *AEs.*

LOOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not fast; not fixed. *Bentley.*

3. Not tight: as, a loose robe.

4. Not crowded; not close. *Milton.*

5. Wanton; not chaste. *Spenser.*

6. Not close; not concise; lax. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate. *Arbutnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid. *Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling. *Watts.*

10. Lax of body; not costive. *Locke.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved. *Atterbury.*

12. Disengaged from obligation. *Aldison.*

13. Free from confinement. *Prior.*

14. Remiss; not attentive.

15. To break LOOSE. To gain liberty. *Locke.*

16. To let LOOSE. To set at liberty; to set at large. *Taylor.*

LOOSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

L O R

1. Liberty ; freedom from restraint.

Dryden.

2. Dismission from any restraining force.

Bacon.

LO'OSELY. *ad.* [from *loose*.]

1. Not fast ; not firmly.

Dryden.

2. Without bandage.

Spenser.

3. Without union or connection.

Norris.

4. Irregularly.

Camden.

5. Negligently ; carelessly.

Hooker.

6. Unsolidly ; meanly ; without dignity.

Shakespeare.

7. Unchastly.

Pope.

To LO'OLEN. *v. a.* [from *loose*.] To part.

Sharp.

To LO'OLEN. *v. n.* [from *loose*.]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make less coherent.

Bacon.

3. To separate a compages.

Dryden.

4. To free from restraint.

Dryden.

5. To make not coſtve.

Bacon.

LO'OLENESS. *f.* [from *loose*.]

1. State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed.

Bacon.

2. Latitude ; criminal levity.

Atterbury.

3. Irregularity ; neglect of laws.

Hayward.

4. Lewdneſs ; unchafity.

Spenser.

5. Diarrhœa ; flux of the belly.

Arbutb.

LO'OLESTRIFE. *f.* [*lyſimachia*, Lat.] An herb.

Miller.

To LOP. *v. a.*

1. To cut the branches of trees.

Shakespeare.

2. To cut any thing.

Howel.

LOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Mortimer.

2. [*Loppa*, Swediſh.] A flea.

LOPE. pret. of *leap*. Obſolete.

Spenser.

LO'PPER. *f.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees.

LOQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*loquax*, Latin.]

1. Full of talk ; full of tongue.

Milton.

2. Speaking.

Philips.

3. Blabbing ; not ſecret.

LOQUA'CITY. *f.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.

Ray.

LORD. *f.* [*hlaford*, Saxon.]

1. Monarch ; ruler ; governour.

Milton.

2. Maſter ; ſupreme perſon.

Shakespeare.

3. A tyrant ; an oppreſſive ruler.

Hayward.

4. A huſband.

Pope.

5. One who is at the head of any buſineſs ; an overſeer.

Tuſſer.

6. A nobleman.

Shakespeare.

7. A general name for a peer of England.

King Charles.

8. A baron.

9. An honorary title applied to offices ; as, lord chief juſtice, lord mayor.

L O S

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer ; to rule deſpotically.

Spenser. Philips.

LORDING. *f.* [from *lord*.] Lord in contempt or ridicule.

Shakespeare.

LO'RDLING. *f.* A diminutive lord.

Swift.

LO'RDLINESS. *f.* [from *lordly*.]

1. Dignity ; high ſtation.

Shakespeare.

2. Pride ; haughtineſs.

LO'RDLY. *a.* [from *lord*.]

1. Beſiting a lord.

South.

2. Proud ; haughty ; imperious ; info-
lent.

Swift.

LO'RDLY. *ad.* Imperiouſly ; deſpotically ; proudly.

Dryden.

LO'RDSHIP. *f.* [from *lord*.]

1. Dominion ; power.

Sidney. Wotton.

2. Seignior ; domain.

Dryden.

3. Title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke.

Ben. Johnson.

4. Titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority.

LORE. *f.* [from *læpan*, to learn.] Leſſon ; doctrine ; inſtruction.

Fairfax. Milton. Pope.

LORE. [*leopan*, Saxon.] Loſt ; deſtroyed.

LO'REL. *f.* [from *leopan*, Saxon.] An abandoned ſcoundrel.

Spenser.

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over.

Ray.

LO'RIMER. } *f.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridle-

LO'RINER. } cutter.

LO'RIOT. *f.* A kind of bird.

LORN. pret. paſſ. of *loſian*, Saxon. For-
faken ; loſt.

Spenser.

To LOSE. *v. a.* [*leopan*, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt ; the
contrary to win.

Dryden.

2. To be deprived of.

Knolles.

3. To ſuffer deprivation of.

Matthew.

4. To poſſeſs no longer ; contrary to keep.

Graunt.

5. To have any thing gone ſo as that it
cannot be found, or had again.

Swift.

6. To bewilder.

King Charles.

7. To deprive of.

Temple.

8. To kill ; to deſtroy.

9. To throw away ; to employ ineffectu-
ally.

Pope.

10. To miſs ; to part with, ſo as not to
recover.

Clarendon.

To LOSE. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

Shakespeare.

2. To decline ; to fall.

Milton.

LO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *loſe*.] Subject to
privation.

Boyle.

LO'SEL. *f.* [from *loſian*, to periſh.] A
ſcoundrel ; a ſorry worthleſs fellow.

Hubberd's Tale.

LO'SER. *f.* [from *loſe*.] One that is de-
prived of any thing ; one that forfeits any
thing ; the contrary to winner or gainer.

Taylor.

LOSS.

LOV

LOSS. *f.* [from *lose*.]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.

Hooker.

2. Miss.

Shakespeare.

3. Deprivation.

4. Destruction.

Dryden.

5. Fault; puzzle.

South.

6. Useless application.

Addison.

LOST. *participial a.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.

Pope.

LOT. *f.* [hlot, Saxon.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Dryden.

3. A lucky or wished chance.

Shakesp.

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay scot and lot.

LOTE *tree or nettle tree. f.* A tree.

LO'TION. *f.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash.

Quincy.

LO'TTERY. *f.* [*lotterie*, French, from *lot*.]

A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance.

South.

LO'VAGE. *f.* [*levisticum*, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD. *a.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

Pope.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

Prov.

LO'UDLY. *ad.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

Denham.

2. Clamorously.

Swift.

LO UDNESS. *f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

South.

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lupian, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection.

Cowley.

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

Cowley.

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

John.

4. To be pleased with.

Bacon.

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

Deut.

LOVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Pope.

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.

Cowley.

3. Courtship.

Bacon.

4. Tenderness; parental care.

Tillotson.

5. Liking; inclination to.

6. Object beloved.

Shakespeare.

7. Lewdness.

Shakespeare.

8. Unreasonable liking.

Taylor.

9. Fondness; concord.

Shakespeare.

10. Principle of union.

South.

11. Picturesque representation of love.

Dryden.

12. A word of endearment.

Dryden.

13. Due reverence to God.

Hammond.

LOU

14. A kind of thin silk stuff.

Boyle.

LO'VEAPPLE. *f.* A plant.

LO'VEKNOT. *f.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *f.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtship.

Addison.

LO'VELILY. *ad.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably.

Otway.

LO'VELINESS. *f.* [from *lovely*.] Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Addison.

LO'VELORN. *a.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forfeaken of one's love.

Milton.

LO'VELY. *a.* [from *love*.] Amiable; exciting love.

Tillotson.

LO'VEMONGER. *f.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love.

Shakesp.

LO'VER. *f.* [from *love*.]

1. One who is in love.

Dryden.

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

Shakespeare.

3. One who likes any thing.

Burnet.

LO'UVER. *f.* [from *l'ouvert*, French.] An opening for the smoke.

LO'VESECRET. *f.* [*love* and *secret*.] Secret between lovers.

Dryden.

LO'VESICK. *a.* [*love* and *sick*.] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.

Granville.

LO'VESOME. *a.* [from *love*.] Lovely. A word not used.

Dryden.

LO'VESONG. *f.* [*love* and *song*.] Song expressing love.

Shakespeare.

LO'VESUIT. [*love* and *suit*.] Courtship.

Shakespeare.

LO'VETALE. *f.* [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love.

Milton.

LO'VETHOUGHT. *f.* [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy.

Shakespeare.

LO'VETOY. *f.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small presents given by lovers.

Pope.

LO'VETRICK. *f.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expressing love.

Donne.

LOUGH. *f.* [*loch*, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland standing water.

Fairfax.

LO'VING. *participial a.* [from *love*.]

1. Kind; affectionate.

Hayward.

2. Expressing kindness.

Esther.

LO'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderness; favour; mercy.

Rogers.

LO'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindness.

Taylor.

LO'VINGNESS. *f.* [from *loving*.] Kindness; affection.

LOUIS D'OR. *f.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about seventeen shillings.

Spectator.

To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LOUNGER. *f.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.

LOURGE. *f.* [*longurio*, Latin.] A tall gangel.

Ainsworth.

LOUSE.

LOW

LOUSE. *f.* plural *lice*. [*lur*, Saxon.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Bentley.*

To LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice. *Spenser.*

LOUSEWORT. *f.* The name of a plant.

LO'USILY. *ad.* [from *louse*.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LO'USINESS. *f.* [from *lousy*.] The state of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *a.* [from *louse*.]

1. Swarming with lice; over run with lice. *Mortimer.*
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghil. *Shakespeare.*

LOUT. *f.* [*loete*, old Dutch.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*

To LOUT. *v. n.* [*hlutan*, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obeisance; to bow. *Ben. Johnson.*

LO'UTISH. *a.* [from *lout*.] Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*

LO'UTISHLY. *a.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *a.*

1. Not high.
2. Not rising far upwards. *Exek.*
3. Not elevated in situation. *Burnet.*
4. Descending far downwards; deep.
5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow; used of water. *L'Estrange.*
6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.
7. Not loud; not noisy. *Waller.*
8. In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.*
9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.*
10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.
11. Dejected; depressed. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; subdued. *Graunt.*
13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject. *Locke.*
14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind.
15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Felton.*
16. Reduced; in poor circumstances; as, I am *low* in the world.

LOW. *ad.*

1. Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly. *Creech.*
2. In times near our own. *Locke.*
3. With a depression of the voice. *Addison.*
4. In a state of subjection. *Spenser.*

To LOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. *Swift.*

To LOW. *v. n.* [*hlopan*, Saxon.] To bel-low as a cow. *Roscommon.*

LO'WBELL. *f.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

LOWE. *f.* From the Saxon *hleap*, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibson.*

To LOWER. *v. a.* [from *low*.]

LOX

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission. *Prior.*
2. To suffer to sink down. *Woodward.*
3. To lessen; to make less in price or value. *Child.*

To LOWER. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink. *Shakespeare.*

To LOWER. *v. n.*

1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addison.*
2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen. *Dryden.*

LO'WER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. Cloudiness of look. *Sidney.*

LO'WERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lower*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.

LO'WERMOST. *a.* [from *low*, *lower* and *most*.] Lowest. *Bacon.*

LO'WLAND. *f.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh. *Dryden.*

LO'WLILY. *ad.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.

LO'WLINESS. *f.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterb.*
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *a.* [from *low*.]

1. Humble; meek; mild. *Matthew.*
2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.*
3. Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *ad.* [from *low*.]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Milton.*

LOWN. *f.* [*liun*, Irish.] A scoundrel; a rascal. *Shakespeare.*

LO'WNESS. *f.* [from *low*.]

1. Absence of height; small distance from the ground. *Addison.*
2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or external. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.*
4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness. *Donne.*
5. Submissiveness. *Bacon.*
6. Depression; dejection. *Swift.*

To LOWT. *v. a.* To overpower. *Shakespeare.*

LOWTHOUGHTED. *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations. *Pope.*

LOWSPIRITED. *a.* [*low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed; not lively. *Locke.*

LOXODROMICK. *f.* [*loxos* and *dromos*.] *Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them.

LO'YAL.

LUC

LOYAL. *a.* [*loyal*, French.]
 1. Obedient; true to the prince. *Knolles.*
 2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*
LOYALIST. *f.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howel.*
LOYALLY. *ad.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king. *Pope.*
LOYALTY. *f.* [*loiaulté*, French.]
 1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; *Clarendon.*
 2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.
LOZENGE. *f.* [*lofenge*, French.]
 1. A rhomb. *Wotton.*
 2. *Lozenge*, is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.
 3. A cake of preserved fruit.
Lp. a contraction for *Lordship*.
LU'BBARD. *f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow. *Swift.*
LU'BBER. *f.* [*lubbed*, Danish, *fat*.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky lofel; a booby. *Carew.*
LU'BBERLY. *a.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky. *Shakespeare.*
LU'BBERLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily. *Dryden.*
LU. *f.* A game at cards. *Pope.*
To LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Sharp.*
To LU'BRICITATE. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To smooth; to make slippery.
LUBRICITY. *f.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
 1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
 2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*
 3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability. *More.*
 4. Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*
LU'BRICK. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
 1. Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Crafb.*
 2. Uncertain; unsteady. *Wotton.*
 3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*
LU'BRICOUS. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
 1. Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.*
 2. Uncertain. *Glanville.*
LUBRIFICATION. *f.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Latin.] The act of smoothing. *Ray.*
LUBRIFACTION. *f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*
LUCE. *f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown. *Shakespeare.*
LU'CENT. *a.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid. *Ben. Johnson.*
LU'CID. *f.* [*lucidus*, Latin.]
 1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*
 2. Pellucid; transparent. *Milton.*
 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. *Bentley.*

LUG

LUCIDITY. *f.* [from *lucid*.] Splendor; brightness. *Diſt.*
LUCIFEROUS. *a.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery. *Boyle.*
LUCIFICK. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*
LUCK. *f.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]
 1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event. *Boyle.*
 2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*
LU'CKILY. *ad.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addison.*
LU'CKINESS. *f.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness. *Locke.*
LU'CKLESS. *a.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*
LU'CKY. *f.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addison.*
LU'CRATIVE. *a.* [*lucratus*, French.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*
LUCRE. *f.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*
LUCRIFEROUS. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*
LUCRIFICK. *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.
LU'CTATION. *f.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest.
To LU'CUBRATE. *f.* [*lucubror*, Latin.] To watch; to study by night.
LUCUBRATION. *f.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Tatler.*
LUCUBRATORY. *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Lat.] Composed by candle-light. *Pope.*
LU'CULENT. *a.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]
 1. Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson.*
 2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*
LUDICROUS. *a.* [*ludicer*, Latin.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
LU'DICROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque.
LU'DICROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness.
LUDIFICATION. *f.* [*ludificor*, Lat.] The act of mocking.
To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term. *Dryden.*
To LUG. *v. n.* [*aluccan*, Saxon, to pull.]
 1. To hall or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*
 2. To LUG out. To draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Dryden.*
To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily. *Dryden.*
LUG. *f.*
 1. A kind of small fish. *Carew.*
 2. [In Scotland.] An ear.
 3. A land measure; a pole or perch.
LU'GGAGE. *f.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbrous and unweildy. *Glanville.*
LUGU.

L U M

LUGUBRIOUS. *a.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; sorrowful.

Decay of Piety.

LUKEWARM. *a.*

1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.*
2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

Dryden. Addison.

LUKEWARMLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS. *f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour. *Spratt.*

TO LULL. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Danish; *lallo*, Lat.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. *Spenser.*
2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest. *Milton.*

LU'LLABY. *f.* [from *lull*.] A song to still babes. *Fairfax. Locke.*

LUMBA'GO. *f.* *Lumbago's* are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back. *Quincy.*

LUMBER. *f.* [*geloma*, Saxon, household-stuff.] Any thing useless or cumbersome. *Grew.*

TO LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly. *Rymer.*

TO LUMBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*

LUMINARY. *f.* [*luminare*, Latin.]

1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.*
2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.*
3. Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION. *f.* [from *lumen*.] Emission of light. *Diſt.*

LUMINOUS. *f.* [*lumineux*, French.]

1. Shining; emitting light. *Milton.*
2. Enlightened. *Milton.*
3. Shining; bright. *Newton.*

LUMP. *f.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]

1. A small mass of any matter. *Boyle.*
2. A shapeless mass. *Keil.*
3. Mass undistinguished. *Woodward.*
4. The whole together; the gross. *Addison.*

TO LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Addison.*

LU'MPFISH. *f.* [*lump* and *fish*; *lumpus*, Latin.] A sort of fish.

LU'MPING. *a.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. *A-butbnot.*

LU'MPISH. *a.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive. *Raleigh. Suckling. Dryd.*

LUMPISHLY. *ad.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS. *f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.

LU'MPY. *a.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer.*

L U R

LU'NACY. *f.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon.

Shakespeare. Suckling.

LU'NAR. } *a.* [*lunaris*, Latin.] Relating
LU'NARY. } to the moon; under the do-
minion of the moon. *Brown.*

LU'NARY. *f.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*

LU'NATED. *a.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half-moon.

LU'NATICK. *a.* Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Shakesp.*

LU'NATICK. *f.* A madman. *Graunt.*

LUNA'TION. *f.* [*luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*

LUNCH. } *f.* [from *clutch* or *clunch*.]

LU'NCHEON. } As much food as one's hand can hold. *Gay.*

LUNE. *f.* [*luna*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.
2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks. *Shakespeare.*

LUNE'TTE. *f.* [French.] A small half moon. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS. *f.* [*lungen*, Saxon.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired. *Dryden.*

LU'NGED. *a.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN. *a.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast; such are *lung-grown*. *Harvey.*

LU'NGWORT. *f.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR. *a.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUNT. *f.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LUPINE. *f.* [*lupin*, French.] A kind of pulse. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *f.* To leave in the LURCH: To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Arbutnot.*

TO LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.]

1. To shift; to play tricks. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon.*
2. To defeat; to disappoint. *South.*
3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LURCHER. *f.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap. *Tatler.*
2. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

LURE. *f.* [*leurre*, French.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.*
2. Any

L U S

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage. *Denham.*
To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks. *Bacon.*
To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw. *Gay.*
LU'RID. *a.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*
To LURK. *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close. *Spenser.*
LU'RKER. *s.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.
LU'RKINGPLACE. *s.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place. *1 Sam.*
LU'SCIOUS. *a.* [from *luxurious*.]
 1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.
 2. Sweet in a great degree. *Dryden.*
 3. Pleasing; delightful. *South.*
LU'SCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.
LU'SCIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness. *Decay of Piety.*
LU'SERN. *s.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.
LUSH. *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. *Shakespeare.*
LUSK. *a.* [*luscbe*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthless.
LU'SKISH. *a.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.
LU'SKISHLY. *ad.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.
LU'SKISHNESS. *s.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*
LUSO'RIOUS. *a.* [*lusorius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive. *Bishop Sanderson.*
LU'SORY. *a.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] Used in play. *Watts.*
LUST. *s.* [*lust*, Saxon.]
 1. Carnal desire. *Taylor.*
 2. Any violent or irregular desire. *Peacbam.*
To LUST. *v. n.*
 1. To desire carnally. *Roscommon.*
 2. To desire vehemently. *Knolles.*
 3. To list; to like. *Psalms.*
 4. To have irregular dispositions. *James.*
LU'STFUL. *a.* [*lust* and *full*.]
 1. Libidinous; having irregular desires. *Til'otson.*
 2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust. *Milton.*
LU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.
LU'STFULNESS. *s.* [from *lustful*.] Libidinousness.
LU'STIHED. } *s.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour;
LU'STIHOOD. } sprightliness; corporal ability. *Shakespeare.*
LU'STILY. *ad.* [from *lustly*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle. *Knolles. Southern.*
LU'STINESS. *s.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body. *Dryd.*

L U X

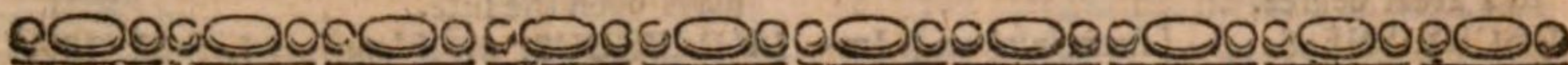
LU'STLESS. *a.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*
LU'STRAL. *a.* [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification. *Garth.*
LUSTRA'TION. *s.* [*lustratio*, Latin.] Purification by water. *Sandys. Prior.*
LU'STRE. *s.* [*lustre*, French.]
 1. Brightness; splendour; glitter. *Davies.*
 2. A scone with lights. *Pope.*
 3. Eminence; renown. *Swift.*
 4. The space of five years. *Bolingbroke.*
LU'STRING. *s.* [from *lustre*.] A shining silk.
LU'STROUS. *a.* [from *lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous. *Shakespeare.*
LU'STWORT. *s.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.
LU'STY. *a.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body. *Ottway.*
LU'TANIST. *s.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.
LUTA'RIOUS. *a.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud. *Grew.*
LUTE. *s.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.]
 1. A stringed instrument of musick. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels. *Garth.*
To LUTE. *v. a.* To close with lute, or chemists clay. *Wilkins.*
LU'TULENT. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.
To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French.] To
To LUXATE. } put out of joint; to disjoint. *Wifeman.*
LUXA'TION. *s.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]
 1. The act of disjoining.
 2. Any thing disjointed. *Floyer.*
LUXE. *s.* [French; *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuousness. *Prior.*
LU'XURIANCE. } *s.* [from *luxurians*, Lat.]
LU'XURIANCY. } Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth. *Spenser.*
LUXURIANT. *a.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous. *Milton.*
To LUXU'RIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.
LUXU'RIOUS. *a.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Latin.]
 1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
 2. Administring to luxury. *Anonym.*
 3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure. *Milton.*
 5. Softening by pleasure. *Dryden.*
 6. Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*
LUXU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luxurious*.] Deliciously; voluptuously. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
LUXURY. *s.* [*luxuria*, Latin.]
 1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure. *Milton.*
 2. Lust;

LYM

2. Lust; lewdness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.*
 4. Delicious fare. *Addison.*
- LY. v. n.** [When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leaz*, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*.]
- LYCANTHROPY.** *f.* [*λύκος* and *άνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. *Taylor.*
- LYEKE.** *a.* For *like*. *Spenser.*
- LY'ING.** The participle of *lie*. *Shakesp.*
- LYMPH.** *f.* [*lympba*, Latin.] Water; transparent colourless liquor. *Arbutnot.*
- LYMPHATED.** *a.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad.
- LYMPHATICK.** *f.* [from *lympba*, Latin.] The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes,

LYR

- whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery.
- LYMPHEDUCT.** *f.* [*lympba* and *ductus*, Latin.] A vessel which conveys the lymph. *Blackmore.*
- LYNX.** *f.* [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight. *Locke.*
- LYRE.** *f.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a musical instrument. *Prior.*
- LY'RICAL.** } *a.* [*lyricus*, Latin.] Pertaining to an harp, or to odes or poetry sung to an harp; singing to an harp. *Dryden.*
- LY'RICK.** } *f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp. *Addison.*
- LY'RIST.** [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*



M.

MAC

- M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine*.
- MACARO'ONE.** *f.* [*macarone*, Italian.]
1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry.
 2. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.
- MACA'W-TREE.** *f.* A species of the *palm-tree*. *Miller.*
- MACA'W.** *f.* A bird in the West-Indies.
- MACE.** *f.* [*mazga*, Sax. *masa*, Spanish.]
1. An ensign of authority worn before magistrates. *Spenser.*
 2. [*Massue*, French; *mossa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Knolles.*
 3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of spice. The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*. *Hill.*
- MACEA'LE.** *f.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*
- MA'CEBEARER.** *f.* [*mace* and *bearer*.] One who carries the mace. *Spectator.*
- To MA'CERATE.** *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin.]
1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*
 2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships. *Burton.*
 3. To steep almost to solution, either with or without heat. *Arbutnot.*
- MACERA'TION.** *f.* [from *macerate*.]
1. The act of wasting, or making lean.

MAC

2. Mortification; corporal hardship.
 3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*
- MA'CHINAL.** *a.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines.
- To MA'CHINATE.** *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat.] To plan; to contrive.
- MACHINA'TION.** *f.* [*machinatio*, Latin.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Sandys. Spratt.*
- MACH'INE.** *f.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French.]
1. Any complicated piece of workmanship. *Burnet.*
 2. An engine. *Dryden.*
 3. Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*
- MACHI'NERY.** *f.* [from *machine*.]
1. Enginery; complicated workmanship.
 2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*
- MA'CHINIST.** *f.* [*machiniste*, French.] A constructor of engines or machines.
- MA'CILENCY.** *f.* [from *macilent*.] Leanness.
- MA'CILENT.** *a.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.
- MA'CKEREL.** *f.* [*mackereel*, Dutch.] A sea-fish. *Gay.*
- MA'CKEREL GALE.** A strong breeze. *Dryden.*
- MA'CROCOSM.** *f.* [*μακρὸς* and *κόσμος*.] The

M A D

The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION. *f.* [*maetatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A spot. *Burnet.*

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MA'ULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To stain; to spot.

MACULA'TION. *f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint. *Shakespeare.*

MA'CLE. *f.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.

MAD. *a.* [*gemaad*, Saxon.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted. *Taylor.*

2. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire. *Rymer.*

3. Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD. *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*

To MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Milton.*

MAD. *f.* [*maðu*, Saxon.] An earth worm. *Ainsworth.*

MA'DAM. *f.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. *Spenser. Phillips.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *a.* [*mad and brain*.]

MA'DBRAINED. } Disordered in the mind; hotheaded. *Shakespeare.*

MA'DCAP. *f.* A madman; a wild hot-brained fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomson.*

MA'DDER. *f.* A plant.

MADE, participle preterite of *make*. *John.*

MADEFA'CTION. *f.* [*ma defacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet, *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*ma defio*, Latin.] To moisten; to make wet.

MADGEHOWLET. *f.* An owl. *Ainsw.*

MA'DHOUSE. *f.* [*mad and house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Estrange.*

MA'DLY. *ad.* [from *mad*.] Without understanding. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *f.* [*mad and man*.] A man deprived of his understanding. *L'Estrange. South.*

MA'DNESS. *f.* [from *mad*.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildness; rage. *K. Charles.*

MADRIER. *f.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when

M A G

charged, with which it is applied against a gate. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and Fr.] A pastoral song. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *f.* [*mad and wort*.] An herb.

MÆRE. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon men, famous, great. *Gibson.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To stammer. *Ainsw.*

MA'FFLER. *f.* [from the verb.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZINE. *f.* [*magazine*, French.]

1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions. *Pope.*

2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by *Edward Cave*.

MAGE. *f.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician. *Spenser.*

MA'GGOT. *f.* [*maðu*, Saxon.]

1. A small grub which turns into a fly. *Ray.*

2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. *Arbutnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *f.* [from *maggoty*.] The state of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *ad.* [from *maggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimsical. *Norris.*

MAGICAL. *f.* [from *magick*.] Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers. *Dryden.*

MA'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *magical*.] According to the rites of magick. *Camden.*

MA'GICK. *f.* [*magia*, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits. *Rogers.*

2. The secret operations of natural powers. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK. *a.* Incantating; necromantick. *Milton.*

MAGI'CIAN. *f.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Locke.*

MAGISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *magister*, Lat.]

1. Such as suits a master. *King Charles.*

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. *South.*

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistery. *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *magisterial*.] Arrogantly. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNEESS. *f.* [from *magisterial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master. *Government of the Tongue.*

MA'GISTERY. *f.* [*magisterium*, Lat.] Ma-

gistery is a term made use of by chemists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, and sometimes resins and resinous substances; but the genuine acceptation is that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of some-

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what, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy. Boyle.*
MA'GISTRACY. *f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *Ben. Johnson.*
MA'GISTRALLY. *ad.* [*magistralis*, low Latin.] Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially. *Bishop Bramhall.*
MA'GISTRATE. *f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governor. *Decay of Piety.*
MAGNA'LITY. *f.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. *Brown.*
MAGNANI'MITY. *f.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul. *Spenser. Swift.*
MAGNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave. *Grew.*
MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *magnanimous*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind. *Milton.*
MA'GNET. *f.* [*magnet*, Latin.] The lodestone; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden.*
MAGNE'TICAL. } *a.* [from *magnet*.]
MAGNE'TICK. }
 1. Relating to the magnet. *Newton.*
 2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet. *Newton.*
 3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant. *Donne.*
 4. *Magnetick* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.
MA'GNETISM. *f.* [from *magnet*.] Power of the lodestone; power of attraction. *Glauville.*
MAGNIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *magnify*.] To be extolled or praised. Unusual. *Brown.*
MAGNIFIC'AL. } *a.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
MAGNIFICK. } Illustrious; grand. *Chron.*
MAGNI'FICENCE. *f.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour. *Milt.*
MAGNIFICENT. *a.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
 1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. *Addison.*
 2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew. *Sidney.*
MAGNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly. *Grew.*
MA'GNIFICO. *f.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice. *Shakespeare.*
MA'GNIFIER. *f.* [from *magnify*.]
 1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller. *Brown.*
 2. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.
To MAGNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]
 1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol. *Bacon.*
 2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation. *Milton.*

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3. To raise in pride or pretension. *Dan.*
 4. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke.*
MA'GNITUDE. *f.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]
 1. Greatness; grandeur. *Milton.*
 2. Comparative bulk. *Raleigh. Newton.*
MA'GPIE. *f.* [from *pie*, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacham.*
MA'GYDARE. *f.* [*magudaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MAID. } *f.* [*mæden*, *mæzden*, Sax.]
MA'IDEN. }
 1. An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden.*
 2. A woman servant. *Prior.*
 3. Female.
MAID. *f.* A species of skate fish.
MA'IDEN. *a.*
 1. Consisting of virgins. *Addison.*
 2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. *Shakespeare.*
MA'IDENHAIR. *f.* [*maiden* and *hair*.] A plant. *Peacham.*
MA'IDENHEAD.
MA'IDENHODE. } *f.* [from *maiden*.]
MA'IDENHOOD. }
 1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination. *Fairfax. Shakesp. Milt.*
 2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Wotton.*
MA'IDENLIP. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MA'IDENLY. *a.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent. *Shakespeare.*
MA'IDHOOD. *f.* [from *maid*.] Virginity. *Shakespeare.*
MA'IDMARIAN. *f.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance. *Temple.*
MA'IDPALE. *a.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin. *Shakespeare.*
MAIDSE'RVANT. *f.* A female servant. *Swift.*
MAJE'STICAL. } *a.* [from *majesty*.]
MAJE'STICK. }
 1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial. *Denham.*
 2. Stately; pompous; splendid. *Hocker.*
 3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden.*
MAJE'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *majestical*.] With dignity; with grandeur. *Granville.*
MA'JESTY. *f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]
 1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Milton.*
 2. Power; sovereignty. *Daniel.*
 3. Dignity; elevation. *Dryden.*
 4. The title of kings and queens. *Shakespeare.*
MAIL. *f.* [*maille*, French.]
 1. A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Fairfax.*
 2. Any armour. *Gay.*
 3. A

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3. A postman's bundle; a bag.
To MAIL. *v. a.* To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakespeare.*
To MAIM. *v. a.* [*mebaigner*, to maim, old Fren.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb. *Shakespeare.*
MAIM. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.*
 2. Injury; mischief. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Essential defect. *Hayward.*
MAIN. *a.* [*magne*, old French.]
 1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.*
 2. Violent; strong; overpowering; vast. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Gross; containing the chief part. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Important; forcible. *Davies.*
MAIN. *f.*
 1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part. *Locke.*
 2. The sum; the whole; the general. *King Charles.*
 3. The ocean. *Prior.*
 4. Violence; force. *Hudibras.*
 5. A hand at dice. *Shakespeare. Dorset.*
 6. The continent. *Bacon.*
 7. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*
MA'INLAND. *f.* [*main and land.*] Continent. *Spenser.*
MA'INLY. *ad.* [from *main.*]
 1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.*
 2. Greatly; powerfully. *Bacon.*
MA'INMAST. *f.* [*main and mast.*] The chief or middle mast. *Dryden.*
MA'INPERNABLE. *a.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.
MA'INPERNOR. *f.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*
MA'INPRISE. *f.* [*main and pris*, French.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance. *Davies.*
To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.
MA'INSAIL. *f.* [*main and sail.*] The sail of the mainmast. *Acts.*
MA'INSHEET. *f.* [*main and sheet.*] The sheet or sail of the mainmast. *Dryden.*
MA'INYARD. *f.* [*main and yard.*] The yard of the mainmast. *Arbutnot.*
To MAINTA'IN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]
 1. To preserve; to keep. *Harvey.*
 2. To defend; to hold out; to make good. *Grew.*
 3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.*
 5. To keep up; to support the expence of. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To support with the conveniences of life. *South.*
 7. To preserve from failure. *Blackmore.*
To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

MAINTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *maintain.*] Defensible; justifiable. *Hayward.*
MAINTA'INER. *f.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cherisher. *Spenser.*
MA'INTENANCE. *f.* [*maintenant*, Fr.]
 1. Supply of the necessities of life; sustenance; sustentation. *Hooker.*
 2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenser.*
 3. Continuance; security from failure. *South.*
MA'INTOP. *f.* [*main and top.*] The top of the mainmast. *Addison.*
MA'JOR. *a.* [*major*, Latin.]
 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. *Hooker.*
 2. Greater in dignity. *Shakespeare.*
MA'JOR. *f.*
 1. The officer above the captain.
 2. A mayor or head officer of a town.
 3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Boyle.*
 4. MAJOR-general. The general officer of the second rank. *Tatler.*
 5. MAJOR-domo. One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.
MAJORA'TION. *f.* [from *major.*] Encrease; enlargement. *Bacon.*
MAJO'RITY. *f.* [from *major.*]
 1. The state of being greater. *Grew.*
 2. The greater number. *Addison.*
 3. Ancestry. *Brown.*
 4. Full age; end of minority. *Davies.*
 5. First rank. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The office of a major.
MAIZE, or Indian Wheat. *f.* *Miller.*
To MAKE. *v. a.* [*macan*, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]
 1. To create. *Genesis.*
 2. To form of materials. *Holder.*
 3. To compose: as, materials or ingredients. *Waller.*
 4. To form by art what is not natural. *Spenser.*
 5. To produce as the agent. *Hooker.*
 6. To produce as a cause. *Prou.*
 7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use. *Luke.*
 8. To cause to have any quality. *Clarendon.*
 9. To bring into any state or condition. *Locke.*
 10. To form; to settle. *Rowe.*
 11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden.*
 12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To suffer; to incur. *Dryden.*
 14. To commit. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To compel; to force; to constrain. *Locke.*
 16. To intend; to purpose to do. *Dryden.*
 17. To raise as profit from any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 18. To

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18. To reach ; to tend to ; to arrive at. *Dryden.*
19. To gain. *Milton.*
20. To force ; to gain by force. *Temple.*
21. To exhibit. *Luke.*
22. To pay ; to give. *Leviticus.*
23. To put ; to place. *Bacon.*
24. To turn to some use. *Dryden.*
25. To incline ; to dispose. *Brown.*
26. To prove as an argument. *Hooker.*
27. To represent ; to show. *Baker.*
28. To constitute. *Locke.*
29. To amount to. *Gal.*
30. To mould ; to form. *Bacon.*
31. To MAKE away. To kill ; to destroy. *Sidney.*
32. To MAKE away. To transfer. *Waller.*
33. To MAKE account. To reckon ; to believe. *Bacon.*
34. To MAKE account of. To esteem ; to regard. *Dunciad.*
35. To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony. *Knolles.*
36. To MAKE good. To maintain ; to defend ; to justify. *Shakespeare.*
37. To MAKE good. To fulfil ; to accomplish. *Matthew.*
38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence. *Addison.*
39. To MAKE love. To court ; to play the gallant. *Addison.*
40. To MAKE merry. To feast ; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
41. To MAKE much of. To cherish ; to foster. *Temple.*
42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is, how to understand. *Addison.*
43. To MAKE of. To produce from ; to effect. *Addison.*
44. To MAKE of. To consider ; to account ; to esteem. *Dryden.*
45. To MAKE of. To cherish ; to foster. *Knolles.*
46. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras.*
47. To MAKE over. To transfer. *Hammond.*
48. To MAKE out. To clear ; to explain ; to clear to one's self. *Arbutnot.*
49. To MAKE out. To prove ; to evince. *Locke.*
50. To MAKE sure of. To consider as certain. *Dryden.*
51. To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's possession. *Dryden.*
52. To MAKE up. To get together. *Locke.*
53. To MAKE up. To reconcile ; to repair. *Hooker.*
54. To MAKE up. To repair. *Ezek.*
55. To MAKE up. To compose as of ingredients. *South.*

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56. To MAKE up. To shape. *Arbutnot.*
 57. To MAKE up. To supply ; to repair. *Hooker.*
 58. To MAKE up. To clear. *Rogers.*
 59. To MAKE up. To accomplish ; to conclude ; to complete. *Locke.*
- To MAKE. *v. n.*
1. To tend ; to travel ; to go any way ; to rush. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To contribute. *Swift.*
 3. To operate ; to act as a proof or argument, or cause. *Hooker.*
 4. To concur. *Hooker.*
 5. To shew ; to appear ; to carry appearance. *Arbutnot.*
 6. To MAKE away with. To destroy ; to kill. *Addison.*
 7. To MAKE for. To advantage ; to favour. *Bacon.*
 8. To MAKE up. To compensate ; to be instead. *Swift.*
- MAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] Form ; structure ; nature. *Glanville.*
- MAKE. *f.* [maca, Saxon.] Companion. *Ben. Johnson.*
- MA'KEBATE. *f.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*
- MAKER. *f.* [from make.]
1. The Creator. *Milton.*
 2. One who makes any thing. *Pope.*
 3. One who sets any thing in its proper state. *Ascham.*
- MA'KEPEACE. *f.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker ; reconciler. *Shakespeare.*
- MA KEWEIGHT. *f.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Philips.*
- MALACHITE. *f.* This stone is green, so as in colour to resemble the mallow, *μαλάχη* ; sometimes it is veined or spotted. *Woodward.*
- MA'LADY. *f.* [maladie, French.] A disease ; a distemper ; a disorder of body ; sickness. *South.*
- MALA'NDERS. *f.* [from mal and are, Ital.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.
- MA'LAPERT. *a.* [mal and pert.] Saucy ; quick with impudence. *Dryden.*
- MA'LAPERTNESS. *f.* [from malapert.] Liveliness of reply without decency ; quick impudence ; sauciness.
- MA'LAPERTLY. *ad.* [from malapert.] Impudently ; saucily.
- To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [*μαλάττω.*] To soften, or knead to softness.
- MALAXA'TION. *f.* [from malaxate.] The act of softening.
- MALE. *a.* [male, French.] Of the sex that begets young ; not female. *Swift.*
- MALE. *f.* The he of any species. *Graunt.*
- MALE, in composition, signifies ill.
- MALEADMINISTRATION. *f.* Bad management of affairs. *Ayliffe.*
- MALE.

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MALECONTE'NT. } *a.* [*male* and *con-*
MALECONTE'NTED. } *tent.*] Discon-
tented; dissatisfied. *Shakespeare.*
MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *ad.* [from *male-*
content.] With discontent.
MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *f.* [from *male-*
content.] Discontentedness; want of affec-
tion to government. *Sp. Etator.*
MALEDICTED. *a.* [*maledictus*, *Lat.*] Ac-
curled. *Dict.*
MALEDICTION. *f.* [*malediction*, *French.*]
Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.
Wotton.
MALEFA'CTION. *f.* [*male* and *facio*, *Lat.*]
A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*
MALEFACTOR. *f.* [*male* and *facio*, *Lat.*]
An offender against law; a criminal.
Roscommon.
MALEFICK. } *a.* [*maleficus*, *Lat.*] Mis-
MALEFIQUE. } chievous; hurtful.
MALEPRA'CTICE. *f.* [*male* and *practice.*]
Practice contrary to rules.
MALEVOLENCE. *f.* [*malevolentia*, *Lat.*]
Ill will; inclination to hurt others; ma-
lignity. *Shakespeare.*
MALEVOLENT. *a.* [*malevolus*, *Lat.*] Il-
disposed towards others. *Dryden.*
MALEVOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *malevo-*
lence.] Malignly; malignantly. *Howel.*
MA'LICE. *f.* [*malice* *French.*]
1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.
Taylor.
2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurt-
ing. *Shakespeare.*
To MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
regard with ill will. *Spenser.*
MALICIOUS. *a.* [*malicieux*, *French*; *ma-*
litiosus, *Latin.*] Ill-disposed to any one;
intending ill. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
MALICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *malicious.*]
With malignity; with intention of mis-
chief. *Gulliver.*
MALICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *malicious.*]
Malice; intention of mischief to another.
Herbert.
MAL'IGN. *a.* [*maligne*, *French.*]
1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one;
malicious. *South.*
2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pesti-
lential. *Bacon.*
To MAL'IGN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To regard with envy or malice. *South.*
2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.
MAL'IGNANCY. *f.* [from *malignant.*]
1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourable-
ness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Destructive tendency. *Wifeman.*
MAL'IGNANT. *a.* [*malignant*, *French.*]
1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; ma-
licious. *Watts.*
2. Hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers.
Temple.
MAL'IGNANT. *f.*

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1. A man of ill intention; malevolently
disposed. *Hooker.*
2. It was a word used of the defenders of
the church and monarchy by the rebel sec-
taries in the civil wars.
MAL'IGNANTLY. *ad.* [from *malignant.*]
With ill intention; maliciously; mischiev-
ously.
MAL'IGNER. *f.* [from *malign.*]
1. One who regards another with ill will.
Gulliver.
2. Sarcastical censurer.
MAL'IGNITY. *f.* [*malignité*, *French.*]
1. Malice; maliciousness. *Tickell.*
2. Contrariety to life; destructive tenden-
cy. *Hayward.*
3. Evilness of nature. *South.*
MAL'IGNLY. *ad.* [from *malign.*] Envi-
ously; with ill will. *Pope.*
MA'LKIN. *f.* A dirty wench. *Shakesp.*
MALL. *f.* [*mallus*, *Lat.* a hammer.]
1. A stroke; a blow. *Hudibras.*
2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mail*,
French.] *Addison.*
3. A walk where they formerly played
with malls and balls. *Pope.*
To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat
or strike with a mall.
MA'LLARD. *f.* [*malart*, *French.*] The
drake of the wild duck. *Walton.*
MALLEABI'LITY. *f.* [from *malleable.*]
Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*
MA'LLEABLE. *a.* [*malleable*, *French*; from
malleus, *Latin*, a hammer.] Capable of be-
ing spread by beating: this is a quality
possessed in the most eminent degree by
gold. *Quincy.*
MA'LLEABLENESS. *f.* [from *malleable.*]
Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*
To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*,
Latin.] To hammer. *Derham.*
MALLET. *f.* [*malleus*, *Latin.*] A wooden
hammer. *Boyle.*
MA'LLOWS. *f.* [*malva*, *Latin*; *mælepe*,
Saxon.] A plant.
MA'LMSEY. *f.*
1. A sort of grape. See **VINE.**
2. A kind of wine. *Shakespeare.*
MALT. *f.* [*mealz*, *Saxon.*] Grain steeped
in water and fermented, then dried on a
kiln. *Bacon.*
MALTDUST. *f.* It is an enricher of bar-
ren land. *Mortimer.*
MA'LT'FLOOR. *f.* [*malt* and *floor.*] A floor
to dry malt. *Mortimer.*
To MALT. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*
MA'LT'HORSE. *f.* A dull dolt. *Shakesp.*
MA'LT'MAN. } *f.* [from *malt.*] One who
MA'LT'STER. } makes malt. *Swift.*
MALVA'CEOUS. *a.* [*malva*, *Latin.*] Re-
lating to mallows.
MAL-

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M ALVERSA'TION. *f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices.

MAM. } *f.* [mamma, Latin.] The fond word for mother. *Prior.*

MAMMA. } *f.* [from mam or mamma.] A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Shakespeare.*

MAMMIFORM. *a.* [mamma and forma, Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY. *a.* [mamillar, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *f.* A large shapeless piece.

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to pull to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

MA'MMON. *f.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being. *Greech.*

2. Not a woman. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not a boy. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant. *Raleigh. Cowley.*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one. *Tillotson.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications. *Addison.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner. *Samuel.*

9. Individual. *Watts.*

10. Not a beast. *Greech.*

11. Wealthy or independant person. *Tillotson.*

12. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.

13. **MAN of war.** A ship of war. *Carew.*

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with men. *Daniel.*

2. To guard with men. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen. *Milton.*

4. To tame a hawk. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on. *Ben. Johnson.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point. *Shakesf.*

MA'NACLES. *f.* [marica from manus, Latin.] Chain for the hands. *Ecclusf.*

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To chain the hands; to shackle. *Shakesp.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [menager, French.]

1. To conduct; to carry on. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action. *Knolles.*

3. To govern; to make tractable. *Arbutnot.*

4. To weild; to move or use easily. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency. *Addison.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*

MANA'GE. *f.* [menage, French.]

1. Conduct; administration. *Bacon.*

2. Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse. *Peacbam.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *a.* [from manage.]

1. Easy in the use. *Newton.*

2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGABLENESS. *f.* [from manageable.]

1. Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *f.* [menagement, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration. *Swift.*

2. Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*

MA'NAGER. *f.* [from manage.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband. *Temple.*

MA'NAGERY. *f.* [menagerie, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *f.* [manatio, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MA'NCHE. *f.* [French.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHE. *f.* [michet, French. Skinner.] A small loaf of fine bread. *More.*

MANCHINE'EL tree. *f.* [mancanilla, Lat.] It is a native of the West Indies, and grows equal to the size of an oak: its wood, which is sawn out into planks, and brought to England is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long. In cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark, which is of a milky colour, must be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should happen to flie into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippen: many Europeans have lost their lives by eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: cattle never shelter themselves under them, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [mancipo, Lat.] To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Hale.*

MANCIPA'TION. *f.* [from mancipate.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *f.* [manceps, Latin.] The steward of a community; the purveyor. *Betterton.*

MANDA'MUS. *f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MA'NDATARY. *f.* [mandataire, French.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Aylffe.*

MA'NDATE. *f.* [mandatum, Latin.]

1. Com-

MAN

1. Command. *Howell.*
 2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted. *Dryden.*
MANDATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Director. *Ayliffe.*
MANDATORY. *a.* [mandare, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.
MANDIBLE. *f.* [mandibula, Latin.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Grew.*
MANDIBULAR. *f.* [from mandibula, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.
MANDILION. *f.* [mandiglione, Italian.] A soldier's coat.
MA'NDREL. *f.* [mandrin, French.] *Mandrels* are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned. *Moxon.*
MA'NDRAKE. *f.* [mandragoras, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller, Donne.*
TO MA'NDUCATE. *v. a.* [manduco, Lat.] To chew; to eat.
MANDUCA'TION. *f.* [manducatio, Lat.] Eating. *Taylor.*
MANE. [maene, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses. *Knolles.*
MA'NEATER. *f.* [man and eat.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite.
MA'NED. *a.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.
MA'NES. *f.* [Lat.] Ghost; shade. *Dryden.*
MA'NFUL. *a.* [man and full.] Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras.*
MA'NFULLY. *ad.* [from manful.] Boldly; stoutly. *Ray.*
MA'NFULNESS. *f.* [from manful.] Stoutness; boldness.
MANGCO'RN. *f.* [mengen, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed.
M'ANGANESE. *f.* *Manganese* is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Hill.*
MANGE. *f.* [de mangeaison, French.] The itch or scab in cattle. *Ben. Johnson.*
M'ANGER. *f.* [mangeoire, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Estrange.*
MA'NGINESS. *f.* [from m'ingy.] Scabiness; infection with the mange.
TO MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [mangelen, Dutch.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher. *Milton.*
MA'NGLER. *f.* [from mangle.] A hacker; one that destroys buglingly. *Tickell.*

MAN

MA'NGO. *f.* [mangostan, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King.*
MA'NGY. *a.* [from mange.] Infected with the mange; scabby. *Shakespeare.*
MANHATER. *f.* [man and bater.] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.
MA'NHOOD. *f.* [from man.]
 1. Human nature. *Milton.*
 2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.*
 3. Virility; not childhood.
 4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude. *Sidney.*
MANIAC. } *a.* [maniacus, Latin.]
MANIACAL. } Raging with madness. *Grew.*
MA'NIFEST. *a.* [manifestus, Latin.]
 1. Plain; open; not concealed. *Rom.*
 2. Detected. *Dryden.*
MANIFE'ST. *f.* [manifesto, Italian.] Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden.*
TO MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [manifestar, Fr. manifesto, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover. *Hammond.*
MANIFESTA'TION. *f.* [from manifest.] Discovery; publication. *Tillotson.*
MANIFE'STIBLE. *a.* Easy to be made evident. *Brown.*
MA'NIFESTLY. *ad.* [from manifest.] Clearly; evidently. *Swift.*
MA'NIFESTNESS. *f.* [from manifest.] Perspicuity; clear evidence.
MANIFE'STO. *f.* [Italian.] Publick protestation. *Addison.*
MA'NIFOLD. *a.* [many and fold.] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied. *Shakespeare.*
MANIFO'LDLED. *a.* [many and fold.] Having many complications. *Spenser.*
MA'NIFOLDLY. *ad.* [from manifold.] In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*
MANI'GLIONS. *f.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance. *Bailey.*
MA'NIKIN. *f.* [manniken, Dutch.] A little man. *Shakespeare.*
MA'NIPLE. *f.* [manipulus, Latin.]
 1. A handful.
 2. A small band of soldiers.
MANI'PULAR. *a.* [from manipulus, Lat.] Relating to a manipule.
MANKILLER. *f.* [man and kil'er.] Murderer. *Dryden.*
MANKIND. *f.* [man and kind.]
 1. The race or species of human beings. *Raleigh.*
 2. Resembling man not woman in form or nature. *Shakespeare.*
MA'NLIKE. *a.* [man and like.] Having the completion of man. *Sidney.*
MA'NLESS. *a.* [man and less.] Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*
MA'N-

M A N

MA'NLINESS. *f.* [from *manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *Locke.*

MA'NLY. *a.* [from *man*.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Dryden.*

MA'NNA. *f.* *Manna* is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concentered into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers in handling: its colour is whitish, yellowish, or brownish, and it has in taste the sweetness of sugar, and with it a sharpness that renders it very agreeable: it is the product of two different trees, but which are of the same genus, being both varieties of the ash: the finest *manna* of all is that which oozes naturally out of the leaves in August. *Hill.*

MA'NNER. *f.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method. *Dryden.*
2. Custom; habit; fashion. *New Testament.*
3. Certain degree. *Bacon.*
4. Sort; kind. *Atterbury.*
5. Mien; cast of the look. *Clarissa.*
6. Peculiar way. *Clarendon.*
7. Way; sort. *Atterbury.*
8. Character of the mind. *Addison.*
9. *Manners* in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits. *L'Estrange.*
10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Dryden.*

MA'NNERLINESS. *f.* [from *mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale.*

MA'NNERLY. *a.* [from *manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Rogers.*

MA'NNERLY. *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shakespeare.*

MA'NNIKIN. *f.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *a.* [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney.*

MA'NOR. *f.* [*manoir*, old French.] *Manor* signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass or circuit of ground granted by the king to some men of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cowel.*

MANQUE'LLER. *f.* [*man* and *cellan*, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer. *Carew.*

MANSE. *f.* [*mansio*, Latin.] A parsonage house.

MANSION. *f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. Place of residence; abode; house. *Dryden.*
2. Residence; abode. *Denham.*

MANSLAUGHTER. *f.* [*man* and *slaughter*.]

M A N

1. Murder; destruction of the human species. *Ascham.*
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER. *f.* [*man* and *slay*.] Murderer; one that has killed another. *Numbers.*

MANSU'ETE. *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Ray.*

MA'NSUETUDE. *f.* [*mansuetudo*, Latin.] Tameness; gentleness. *Herbert.*

MA'NTEL. *f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton.*

MANTELET. *f.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them. *Harris.*

MANTIGER. *f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbutnot.*

MA'NTLE. *f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or garment. *Hayward.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.*

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure. *Milton.*
2. To joy; to revel. *Spenser.*
3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly. *Milton.*
4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. *Pope.*
5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith.*

MA'NTUA. *f.* A lady's gown. *Pope.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. *f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women. *Addison.*

MA'NUAL. *a.* [*manualis*, Latin.]

1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden.*
2. Used by the hand. *Clarendon.*

MA'NUAL. *f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Stillingfleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *a.* [*manubiae*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM. *f.* [Latin.] A handle. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *f.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown. South.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.
2. Any thing made by art. *Addison.*

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufac-turer*, French.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.

MANU-

MANUFA'CTURER. *f.* [*manufacturier*, French.] A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*

To MANUMI'SE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

MANUMI'SSION. *f.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves. *Brown.*

To MANUMI'T. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To release from slavery. *Dryden.*

MANU'RABLE. *a.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*

MANU'RANCE. *f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenser.*

To MANU'RE. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.*

2. To dung; to fatten with composts. *Woodward.*

MANU'RE. *f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands. *Dryden.*

MANU'REMENT. *f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*

MANU'RER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT. *f.* [*manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton.*

MA'NY. *a.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [*mænig*, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous. *Digby.*

2. Marking number indefinite. *Exodus.*

MA'NY. *f.*

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenser.*

2. *Many* is used much in composition.

MANYCO'LOURED. *a.* [*many and colour*.] Having many colours. *Donne.*

MANYCO'RNED. *a.* [*many and corner*.] Polygonal; having many corners. *Dryden.*

MANYHE'ADED. *a.* [*many and head*.] Having many heads. *Sidney.*

MANYLA'NGUAGED. *a.* [*many and language*.] Having many languages. *Pope.*

MANYPE'OPLED. *a.* [*many and people*.] Numerously populous. *Sandys.*

MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently. *Addison.*

MAP. *f.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidney.*

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down. *Shakespeare.*

MAPLE tree *f.* A tree frequent in hedgerows. *Mortimer.*

MA'PPERY. *f.* [from *map*.] The art of planning and designing. *Shakespeare.*

To MAR. *v. a.* [*amýnpan*, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. *Dryden.*

MARANATHA. *f.* [Syriack.] It was a

form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *St. Paul.*

MARA'SMUS. *f.* [*μαρασμός*.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*

MA'RBLE. *f.* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Latin.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. *Locke.*

2. Little balls of marble with which children play. *Arbutnot.*

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.

MA'RBLE. *a.*

1. Made of marble. *Waller.*

2. Variegated like marble. *Sidney.*

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble. *Boyle.*

MARBLEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*marble and heart*.] Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RCASITE. *f.* The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, of an obscurely and irregularly foliaceous structure, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone. There are only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick.

Hill. Newton.

MARCH. *f.* [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr.]

1. To move in military form. *Shakespeare.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. *Sidney. Davies.*

To MARCH. *v. n.*

1. To put in military movement. *Boyle.*

2. To bring in regular procession. *Prior.*

MARCH. *f.* [*marcher*, Fr.]

1. Movement; journey of soldiers. *Blackmore.*

2. Grave and solemn walk. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addison.*

4. Signals to move. *Knollet.*

5. *Marches*, without singular. Borders; limits; confines. *Davies.*

MA'RCHER. *f.* [from *marcheur*, French.] President of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

MA'RCHIONESS. *f.* The wife of a marquis. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RCHPANE. *f.* [*massépane*, French.] A kind of sweet bread. *Sidney.*

MA'RCID. *a.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered. *Dryden.*

M A R

MA'RCOUR. *f.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Brown.*

MARE. *f.* [*mape*, Sax.]

1. The female of a horse. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*

MA'RESCHAL. *f.* [*mareschal*, French.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE. *f.* [*margarita*, Latin.] A pearl. *Peacham.*

MA'RGARITES. *f.* An herb.

MARGE.

MA'RGENT. } *f.* [*margo*, Latin.]

MA'RGIN.

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenser.*
2. The edge of a page left blank. *Hammond.*
3. The edge of a wound or sore. *Sharp.*

M'ARGINAL. *f.* [*marginal*, Fr.] Placed, or written on the margin. *Watts.*

M'ARGINATED. *a.* [*marginatus*, Latin.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *f.* [*marck* and *graff*, Ger.] A title of sovereignty.

MA'RIETS. *f.* A kind of violet.

MA'RIGOLD. *f.* [*Mary* and *gold*.] A yellow flower. *Cleaveland.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*

MAR'INE. *a.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the sea. *Woodward.*

MAR'INE. *f.* [*la marine*, Fr.]

1. Sea affairs. *Arbutnot.*
2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *f.* [*from mare*, Lat.] A seaman; a sailor. *Swift.*

MA'RJORUM. *f.* [*marjorana*, Lat.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacham.*

MA'RISH. *f.* [*marais*, French.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watry ground. *Hayward. Knolles. Sandys. Milton.*

MA'RISH. *a.* Morish; fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*

MA'RITAL. *f.* [*maritus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*

MA'RITATED. *a.* [*from maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband.

MARIT'IMAL. }

MA'RITIME. } *a. maritimus*, Latin.]

1. Performed on the sea; marine. *Raleigh.*
2. Relating to the sea; naval. *Wotton.*
3. Bordering on the sea. *Chapman. Milton.*

MARK. *f.* [*marc*, Welsh.]

1. A token by which any thing is known. *Spenser.*
2. A token; an impression. *Addison.*
3. A proof; an evidence. *Arbutnot.*

M A R

4. Notice taken.
5. Conveniency of notice. *Carew.*
6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed. *Davies.*
7. The evidence of a horse's age. *Bacon.*
8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals.
9. A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence. *Camden.*
10. A character made by those who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; *meapcan*, Sax.]

1. To impress with a token, or evidence. *Grew.*
2. To note; to take notice of. *Rom. Smi.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Dryden.*

MA'RKER. *f.* [*from mark*.]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET. *f.* [*anciently written mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]

1. A publick time of buying and selling. *Spenser. Wisd.*
2. Purchase and sale. *Temple.*
3. Rate; price. *Dryden.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell.

MA'RKET-BELL. *f.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RKET-CROSS. *f.* [*market* and *cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RKET-DAY. *f.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and sold. *Addison.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *f.* [*market* and *folks*.] People that come to the market. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *f.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *f.* [*market* and *place*.] Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } *f.* [*market* and *price*

MA'RKET RATE. } or *rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *a.* [*from market*.]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shakespeare.*
2. Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*

MA'RKMAN. }

MA'RKSMAN. } *f.* [*mark* and *man*.] A man skilful to hit a mark. *Herbert.*

MARL. *f.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch.] A kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so

M A R

M A R

so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality. *Quincy.*
 To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl. *Child.*
 To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline.
 MARLINE. *f.* [mean, *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*
 MARLINESPIKE. *f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.
 MA'RLPIT. *f.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*
 MA'RLY. *a.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*
 MA'RMALADE. } *f.* [*marmelade*, French.]
 MA'RMALET. } The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.
 MARMORATION. *f.* [*marmer*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble.
 MARMOREAN. *a.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble.
 MA'RMOSSET. *f.* [*marmouset*, French.] A small monkey. *Shakespeare.*
 MARMOT. } *f.* [Italian.] The *mar-*
 MARMOTTO. } *motto*, or *mus alpinus*, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abscends all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*
 MA'RQUETRY. *f.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Checquered work; work inlaid with variegation.
 MA'RQUIS. *f.* [*marquis*, French.]
 1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke. *Peacham.*
 2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakespeare* for *marcbioness*.
 MA'RQUISATE. *f.* [*marquisat*, French.] The seignior of a marquis.
 MA'RRER. *f.* [from *mar.*] One who spoils or hurts. *Ascham.*
 MA'RRIAGE. *f.* [*mariage*, French.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*
 MA'RRIAGEABLE. *a.* [from *marriage.*]
 1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married. *Swift.*
 2. Capable of union. *Milton.*
 MA'RRIED. *a.* [from *marry.*] Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*
 MA'RROW. *f.* [*meþg*, Saxon.] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleagenous substance, called *marrow*. *Quincy.*
 MA'RROWBONE. *f.* [*bone* and *marrow.*]
 1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
 2. In burlesque language, the knees. *L'Estrange.*
 MA'RROWFAT. *f.* A kind of pea.
 MA'RROWLESS. *a.* [from *marrow.*] Void of marrow. *Shakespeare.*

To MARRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.]
 1. To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*
 2. To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.*
 3. To take for husband or wife. *Shakespeare.*
 To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Shakespeare.*
 MARSH, } are derived from the Saxon
 MARS, } *meþrc*, a fen. *Gibson.*
 MAS, }
 MARSH. *f.* [*meþrc*, Saxon.] A fen; a bog; a swamp. *Drayton.*
 MARSH-MALLOW. *f.* [*alibæa*, Latin.] A plant.
 MARSH MARIGOLD. *f.* [*populago*, Lat.] A flower. *Dryden.*
 MA'RSHAL. *f.* [*mareschal*, Fr.]
 1. The chief officer of arms. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists. *Dryden.*
 3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast. *Spenser.*
 4. An harbinger; a pursuivant. *Sidney.*
 To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*
 2. To lead as an harbinger. *Shakespeare.*
 MA'RSHALLER. *f.* [from *marshal.*] One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*
 MA'RSHALSEA. *f.* [from *marshal.*] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
 MA'RSHALSHIP. *f.* [from *marshal.*] The office of a marshal.
 MARSHE'LDER. *f.* A gelderrose.
 MARSHROCKET. *f.* A species of water-creffes.
 MA'RSHY. *a.* [from *marsh.*]
 1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.*
 2. Produced in marshes. *Dryden.*
 MART. *f.* [contracted from *market.*]
 1. A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*
 2. Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shakesp.*
 3. Letters of *mart*.
 To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shakespeare.*
 MA'RTEN. } *f.* [*marte*, Fr.]
 MA'RTERN. }
 1. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued.
 2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet. *Peacham.*
 MA'RTIAL. *a.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.]
 1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenser. Chapman.*
 2. Having a warlike show; suiting war. *Pope.*
 3. Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.*
 4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown.*
 5. Hav-

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemists.
- MA'RTIALIST. *f.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter. *Howel.*
- MARTINGAL. *f.* [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.
- MARTI'NMAS. *f.* [*Martin* and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly *martilmas* or *martlemas*. *Tusser.*
- MA'RTINET. } *f.* [*martinet*, French.] A
MA'RTLET. } kind of swallow. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'RTNETS. *f.* Small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard. *Bailey.*
- MA'RTYR. *f.* [*μαρτυρ*] One who by his death bears witness to the truth, *King Charles.*
- To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put to death for virtue.
2. To murder; to destroy. *Suckling.*
- MA'RTYRDOM. *f.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr. *Hooker.*
- MARTYROLOGY. *f.* [*martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs. *Stillington.*
- MARTYROLOGIST. *f.* [*martyrologiste*, French.] A writer of martyrology.
- MA'RVEL. *f.* [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Shakespeare.*
- MARVEL of Peru. A flower.
- To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, French.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'RVELLOUS. *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]
1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Surpassing credit. *Pope.*
3. The *marvellous* is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the *probable*.
- MA'RVELLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfully. *Clarendon.*
- MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.
- MA'SCULINE. *a.* [*masculin*, Fr.]
1. Male; not female. *Milton.*
2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate. *Addison.*
3. The gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.
- MA'SCULINELY. *ad.* [from *masculine*.] Like a man. *Ben. Johnson.*
- MA'SCULINENESS. *f.* [from *masculine*.] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.
- MASH. *f.* [*masche*, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net. *Mortimer.*
2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body.
3. A mixture for a horse. *Mortimer.*
- To MASH. *v. a.* [*mascher*, French.]
1. To beat into a confused mass. *More.*
2. To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer.*
- MASK. *f.* [*masque*, French.]
1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior.*
3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked. *Shakespeare.*
4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.*
5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without attention to rules or probability. *Peacham.*
- To MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.]
1. To disguise with a mask or visor. *Hooker.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Crasshaw.*
- To MASK. *v. n.*
1. To revel; to play the mummer. *Prior.*
2. To be disguised any way.
- MA'SKER. *f.* [from *mask*.] One who revels in a mask; a mummer. *Donne.*
- MA'SON. *f.* [*maçon*, French.] A builder with stone. *Wotton.*
- MA'SONRY. *f.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.
- MASQUERA'DE. *f.* [from *masque*, Fr.]
1. A diversion in which the company is masked. *Pope.*
2. Disguise. *Felton.*
- To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go in disguise. *L'Estrange.*
2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*
- MASQUERA'DER. *f.* [from *masquerade*.] A person in a mask. *L'Estrange.*
- MASS. *f.* [*masse*, Fr.]
1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.*
2. A large quantity. *Davies.*
3. Bulk; vast body. *Abbot.*
4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryden.*
5. Gross body; the general. *Dryden.*
6. [*Missa*, Latin.] The service of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*
- To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass. *Hooker.*
- MA'SSACRE. *f.* [*massacre*, Fr.]
1. Butchery; indiscriminate destruction. *Milton.*
2. Murder. *Shakespeare.*
- To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, French.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Decay of Piety. Atterbury.*
- MA'SSICOT. *f.* [French.] Ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are

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are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of a golden colour, their difference arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. They are used in painting.

MA'SSINESS. } *f.* [from *massy*.]
MA'SSIVENESS. } Weight; bulk; ponderousness. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE. } *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy;
MA'SSY. } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous. *Dryden.*

MAST. *f.* [*maſt*, *mât*, French; *mæſt*, Saxon.]

1. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed. *Dryden.*
2. The fruit of the oak and beech. *Bacon.*

MA'STED. *a.* [from *maſt*.] Furniſhed with maſts.

MA'STER. *f.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maître*, French.]

1. One who has ſervants; oppoſed to man or ſervant. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A director; a governor. *Eccluf.*
3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.*
4. A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.*
5. Chief; head. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Poſſeſſor. *Addiſon.*
7. Commander of a trading ſhip. *Aſcham.*
8. One uncontrouled. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. A compellation of reſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. A young gentleman. *Dryden.*
11. One who teaches; a teacher. *South.*
12. A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience. *Davies.*
13. A title of dignity in the univerſities; as, maſter of arts.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a maſter to; to rule; to govern. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To conquer; to overpower. *Davies. Calamy.*

3. To execute with ſkill. *Bacon.*
MA'STERDOM. *f.* [from *maſter*.] Domi-
nion; rule. *Shakeſpeare.*

MASTER-HAND. *f.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *f.* Principal jeſt. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *f.* The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*

MASTER-LEAVER. *f.* One that leaves or deſerts his maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

MASTER-SINEW. *f.* A large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are uſually ſeated. *Farrier's Dict.*

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MASTER-STRING. *f.* Principal ſtring. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *f.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MA'STERLESS. *a.* [from *maſter*.]
1. Wanting a maſter or owner. *Spencer.*
2. Ungoverned; unſubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *f.* [from *maſterly*.] Eminent ſkill.

MA'STERLY. *ad.* With the ſkill of a maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'STERLY. *a.* [from *maſter*.]
1. Suitable to a maſter; artful; ſkilful. *Dryden.*

2. Imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

MA'STERPIECE. *f.* [*maſter* and *piece*.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill. *Davies.*
2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. *f.* [from *maſter*.]
1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.*
3. Chief work. *Dryden.*

4. Skill; knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A title of ironical reſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*

MASTER-TEETH. *f.* [*maſter* and *teeth*.]
The principal teeth. *Bacon.*

MA'STERWORT. *f.* A plant.

MA'STERY. *f.* [from *maſter*.]
1. Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *2 Tim. ii. 5. L'Eſtrange.*

3. Skill. *Tillotſon.*
4. Attainment of ſkill or power. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL. *a.* [from *maſt*.] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech or cheſnut. *Dryden.*

MASTICA'TION. *f.* [*maſticatio*, Latin.]
The act of chewing. *Ray.*

MA'STICATORY. *f.* [*maſticatoire*, Fr.]
A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed. *Bacon.*

MA'STICH. *f.* [*maſtic*, French.]
1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name. *Wiſeman.*

2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addiſon.*

MA'STICOT. *f.* See MASSICOT.

MA'STIFF. *f.* *maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, French.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog. *Spencer.*

MA'STLESS. *a.* [from *maſt*.] Bearing no maſt. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN. *f.* Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye. *Tuſſer.*

MAT. *f.* [*meatte*, Saxon.] A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes. *Carew.*

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with mats. *Evelyn.*

2. To twiſt together; to join like a mat. *Drayton.*

MA'TADORE. *f.* [*matador*, Spaniſh.] A hand of cards. *Pope.*

MA'TA-

M A T

MATACHIN. *f.* [French.] An old dance. *Sidney.*

MATCH. *f.* [*meche*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon.*
2. A contest; a game. *Shakespeare.*
3. One equal to another; one able to contest with another. *Rogers.*
4. One who suits or tallies with another.
5. A marriage. *Shakespeare.*
6. One to be married. *Clarendon.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to. *Shakespeare.*
2. To shew an equal. *South.*
3. To equal; to oppose. *Milton.*
4. To suit; to proportion. *Roscommon.*
5. To marry; to give in marriage. *Donne.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married. *Sidney.*
2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE. *a.* [from *match*.]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser.*
2. Correspondent. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS. *a.* [from *match*.] Without an equal. *Waller.*

MA'TCHLESSLY. *f.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *matchless*.] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER. *f.* [*match* and *make*.]

1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*
2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *f.* [*maca*, Saxon.]

1. A husband or wife. *Spenser.*
2. A companion, male or female. *Milton.*
3. The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
4. One that sails in the same ship. *Rosc.*
5. One that eats at the same table.
6. The second in subordination; as, the master's *mate*.

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To match; to marry. *Spenser.*
2. To be equal to. *Dryden.*
3. To oppose; to equal. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*Matter*, French.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. *Shakespeare.*

MATE'RIAL. *a.* [*materiel*, Fr.]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Davies.*
2. Important; momentous; essential. *Whitgift.*

MATE'RIALS. *f.* The substance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*

MATE'RIALIST. *f.* [from *material*.] One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*

MATE'RIALITY. *f.* [*materialité*, Fr.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *material*.]

1. In the state of matter. *Boyle.*

M A T

2. Not formally. *South.*
3. Importantly; essentially. *Spenser.*

MATE'RIALNESS. *f.* [from *material*.] State of being material; importance.

MATE'RIATE. } *a.* [*materiatus*, Lat.]

MATE'RIATED. } Consisting of matter. *Bacon.*

MATERIA'TION. *f.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.

MATE'RNAL. *a.* [*materne*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY. *f.* [from *maternus*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON. *f.* A species of knap-weed.

MATHEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.]

MATHEMA'TICK. } Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN. *f.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] A man versed in the mathematics. *Addison.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *f.* [*μαθηματικά*.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*

MA'THES. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MATHE'SIS. *f.* [*μάθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

MA'TIN. *a.* [*matine*, French.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*

MA'TIN. *f.* Morning. *Shakespeare.*

MA'TINS. *f.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worship. *Cleaveland. Stillingfleet.*

MA'TRASS. *f.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

MA'TRICE. *f.* [*matrix*, Latin.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed. *Bacon.*
2. A mould; that which gives form to something inclosed. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE. *f.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.*
2. A mother killer.

To MATRI'ULATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England. *Walton.*

MATRI'ULATE. *f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbutnot.*

MATRI'CULATION. *f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [*matrimonial*, Fr.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Dryden.*

MATRI-

M A T

MATRIMONIALY. *ad.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MA'TRIMONY. *f.* [matrimonium, Latin.] Marriage; the nuptial state. *Com. Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. *f.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed. *Brown.*

MA'TRON. *f.* [matrone, French.]

1. An elderly lady. *Tatler.*
2. An old woman. *Pope.*

MA'TRONAL. *a.* [matronalis, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Ba.*

MA'TRONLY. *a.* [matron and like.] Elderly; ancient. *L'Estrange.*

MATRO'SS. *f.* *Matresses* are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER. *f.* [materia, Latin.]

1. Body; substance extended. *Davies. Newton.*
2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed. *Bacon.*
3. Subject; thing treated. *Tillotson.*
4. The whole; the very thing supposed.
5. Affair; business: in a familiar sense. *Bacon.*
6. Cause of disturbance. *Shakespeare.*
7. Subject of suit or complaint. *Aët.*
8. Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shakespeare.*
9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Bacon.*
10. Question considered. *South.*
11. Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Estrange.*
12. Purulent running. *Wiseman.*
13. Upon the MATTER. With respect to the main; nearly. *Bishop Sanderfon.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect.

MA'TTERY. *a.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MA'TTOCK. *f.* [matruc, Saxon.]

1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood. *Shakespeare.*
2. A pickax. *Knolles.*

MA'TTRESS. *f.* [matras, French.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden.*

MATURA'TION. *f.* [from *matureo*, Lat.]

1. The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. *Bentley.*
2. The suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MATURATIVE. *a.* [from *matureo*, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness. *Brown.*

M A Y

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore. *Wiseman.*

MATU'RE. *a.* [maturus, Latin.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prior.*
2. Brought near to completion. *Shakesp.*
3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [matureo, Latin.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.*

MATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *mature*.]

1. Ripely; completely.
2. With counsel well digested. *Swift.*
3. Early; soon. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY. *f.* [maturitas, Latin.] Ripeness; completion. *Rogers.*

MA'UDLIN. *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *Southern.*

MAUDLIN. *f.* [ageratum, Lat.] A plant.

MA'UGRE. *a.* [malgré, French.] In spite of; notwithstanding. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *f.* [mauvais, French.] A thrush. *Spenser.*

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in coarse or butcherly manner. *Dryden.*

MAUL. *f.* [malleus, Latin.] A heavy hammer. *Prov.*

MAUND. *f.* [mand, Saxon; mande, Fr.] A hand basket.

To MAUNDER. *v. n.* [maudire, French.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiseman.*

MA'UNDERER. *f.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *f.* The thursday before Good-friday.

MAUSO'LEUM. *f.* [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *f.* [maga, Saxon.]

1. The stomach of animals. *Sidney.*
2. The craw of birds. *Arbutnot.*

MA'WKISH. *a.* Apt to give satiety. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *f.* [from *maawkish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WMET. *f.* A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *a.* Foolish; idle; nauseous. *L'Estrange.*

MAW-WORM. *f.* Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR. *a.* [maxillaris, Latin.]

MA'XILLARY. *f.* Belonging to the jaw-bone. *Bacon.*

MA'XIM. *f.* [maximum, Latin.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers.*

MAY, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [magan, Saxon.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you *may* do for me all you can. *Locke.*
2. To be possible. *Bacon.*
3. To be by chance. *Shakespeare.*
4. To have power. *Bacon.*
5. A word expressing desire. *Dryden.*

MAY-

M E A

MAY-be. Perhaps. *Spenser. Creech.*
MAY. *f.* [*Maius*, Latin.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life. *Shakespeare.*
To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning. *Sidney.*
MAY-BUG. *f.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.
MAY-DAY. *f.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of *May*. *Shakespeare.*
MAY-FLOWER. *f.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant. *Bacon.*
MAY-FLY. *f.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect. *Walton.*
MAY-GAME. *f.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of *May*. *Bacon.*
MAY-LILY. *f.* The same with *lily of the valley*.
MAY-POLE. *f.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in *May*. *Pope.*
MAY-WEED. *f.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile. *Miller.*
MA'YOR. *f.* [*major*, Latin.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*. *Knolles.*
MA'YORALTY. *f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*
MA'YORESS. *f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.
MA'ZARD. *f.* [*maschoire*, French.] A jaw. *Hudibras.*
MAZE. *f.*
 1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages. *Thomson.*
 2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. *Sidney.*
To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confute. *Spenser.*
MA'ZY. *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed; confused. *Dryden.*
MAZER. *f.* [*maeser*, Dutch.] A maple cup. *Spenser.*
M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, doctor of physick.
ME. The oblique case of *I*. *Pope.*
ME'ACOCK. *f.* [*mes coq*, Skinner.] An uxorious or effeminate man.
ME'ACOCK. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
MEAD. *f.* [*mædo*, Saxon.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden.*
MEAD. } *f.* [*mæde*, Saxon.] Ground
ME'ADOW. } somewhat watery, not plowed. *Waller.*
MEADOW-SAFFRON. *f.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
MEADOW-SWEET. *f.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.
ME'AGER. *a.* [*maigre*, French.]
 1. Lean; wanting flesh; starved. *Dryden.*
 2. Poor; hungry. *Dryden.*
To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean. *Knolles.*

M E A

ME'AGERNESS. *f.* [from *meager*.]
 1. Leanness; want of flesh.
 2. Scantness; bareness. *Bacon.*
MEAK. *f.* A hook with a long handle. *Tusser.*
MEAL. *f.* [male, Saxon.]
 1. The act of eating at a certain time. *Rutb.*
 2. A repast. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A part; a fragment. *Bacon.*
 4. The flower or edible part of corn. *Wotton.*
To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. *Shakespeare.*
ME'ALMAN. *f.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.
ME'ALY. *a.* [from *meal*.]
 1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown.*
MEALY-MOUTHED. *a.* Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely. *L'Estrange.*
MEALYMO'UTHEDNESS. *f.* Bashfulness; restraint of speech.
MEAN. *a.* [*mæne*, Saxon.]
 1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth. *Sidney.*
 2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. *Smalridge.*
 3. Contemptible; despicable. *Pope.*
 4. Low in the degree of any property; low in worth. *Dryden.*
 5. [*Moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney.*
 6. Intervening; intermediate. *1 Kings.*
MEAN. *f.* [*moyen*, French.]
 1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Measure; regulation. *Spenser.*
 3. Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenser.*
 4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. *Hooker.*
 5. By all MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation.
 6. By no MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all. *Addison.*
 7. Revenue; fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 8. MEAN-TIME. } In the intervening
 MEAN-WHILE } time. *Swift.*
To MEAN. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.] To have in mind; to intend; to purpose. *Milton.*
To MEAN. *v. a.*
 1. To purpose; to intend; to design. *Milton.*
 2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. *Dryden.*
MEAN'DER. *f.* Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding. *Ha'e.*
MEANDROUS. *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding; flexuous.
ME'ANING. *f.* [from *mean*.]
 1. Purpose; intention. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Habitual

M E A

2. Habitual intention. *Roscommon.*
 3. The sense; the thing understood. *Pope.*
ME'ANLY. *ad.* [from *mean.*]
 1. Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryden.*
 2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton.*
 3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously. *Prior.*
 4. Without respect. *Watts.*
ME'ANNESS. *f.* [from *mean.*]
 1. Want of excellence. *Hooker.*
 2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty. *South.*
 3. Lowness of mind. *South.*
 4. Sordidness; niggardliness. *Prior.*
MEANT, *perf.* and *part. pass.* of *to mean.*
MEASE. *f.* A *mease* of herrings is five hundred. *Ainsworth.*
ME'ASLES. *f.*
 1. *Measles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*
 2. A disease of swine. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. A disease of trees. *Mortimer.*
ME'ASLED. *a.* [from *measles.*] Infected with the measles. *Hudibras.*
ME'ASLY. *a.* [from *measles.*] Scabbed with the measles. *Swift.*
ME'ASURABLE. *a.*
 1. Such as may be measured. *Bentley.*
 2. Moderate; in small quantity.
ME'ASURABLENESS. *f.* [from *measurable.*] Quality of admitting to be measured.
ME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *measurable.*] Moderately. *Ecclus.*
ME'ASURE. *f.* [*mesure*, French.]
 1. That by which any thing is measured. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. *More.*
 3. Proportion; quantity settled. *Hooker.*
 4. A stated quantity; as, a measure of wine. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Sufficient quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Milton. Tillotson.*
 7. Degree. *Abbot.*
 8. Proportionate time; musical time. *Prior.*
 9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryd.*
 10. A stately dance. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Moderation; not excess. *Shakesp.*
 12. Limit; boundary. *Psalms.*
 13. Any thing adjusted. *Taylor. Smalr.*
 14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre. *Dryden.*
 15. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenser.*
 16. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Clarendon.*
 17. To have hard measure; to be hardly dealt by.
To ME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, French.]

M E D

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. *Bacon.*
 2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden.*
 3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness. *Milton.*
 4. To adjust; to proportion. *Taylor.*
 5. To mark out in stated quantities. *Addison.*
 6. To allot or distribute by measure. *Matt.*
ME'ASURELESS. *a.* [from *measure.*] Immense; immeasurable. *Shakespeare.*
ME'ASUREMENT. *f.* [from *measure.*] Mensuration; act of measuring.
ME'ASURER. *f.* [from *measure.*] One that measures.
ME'AT. *f.* [*met*, French.]
 1. Flesh to be eaten. *Bacon.*
 2. Food in general. *Shakespeare.*
ME'ATED. *a.* [from *meat.*] Fed; foddered. *Tusser.*
MEATHE. *f.* [*medd*, Welsh.] Drink. *Milton.*
MECHA'NICAL. } *a.* [*mechanicus*, Latin;
MECHA'NICK. } from *μηχανή.*]
 1. Mean; servile; of mean occupation. *Roscommon.*
 2. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks. *Dryden.*
 3. Skilled in mechanicks.
MECHA'NICK. *f.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *South.*
MECHA'NICKS. *f.* [*mechanica*, Latin.] Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion.
MECHA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechanism. *Ray. Newton.*
MECHA'NICALNESS. *f.* [from *mechanick.*]
 1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.
 2. Meanness.
MECHANICIAN. *f.* A man professing or studying the construction of machines. *Boyle.*
MECHA'NISM. *f.* [*mechanisme*, French.]
 1. Action according to mechanick laws. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
MECHO'ACAN. *f.* A large root, twelve or fourteen inches long, and of the thickness of a man's wrist, usually divided into two branches at the bottom: it is brought from the province of *mechoacan* in South America: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*
MECO'NIUM. *f.* [*μηχάνιον*.]
 1. Expressed juice of poppy.
 2. The first excrement of children. *Arbutnot.*
MEDAL. *f.* [*medaille*, French.]
 1. An ancient coin. *Addison.*
 2. A

M E D

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK. *a.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*

MEDALLION. *f.* [*medaillon*, French.] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison.*

MEDALLIST. *f.* [*medailliste*, French.] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addison.*

To MEDDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]

1. To have to do. *Bacon.*
2. To interpose; to act in any thing. *Dryden.*
3. To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously. *Prov.*

To MEDDLE. *v. a.* [from *mester*, French.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*

MEDDLER. *f.* [from *meddle*.] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*

MEDDLESOME. *a.* Intermeddling. *Ainsworth.*

MEDIASTINE. *f.* The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbutnot.*

To MEDIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Lat.]

1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties. *Rogers.*
2. To be between two. *Digby.*

To MEDIATE. *v. a.*

1. To form by mediation. *Clarendon.*
2. To limit by something in the middle. *Holder.*

MEDIATE. *r.* [*mediat*, French.]

1. Interposed; intervening. *Prior.*
2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.*
3. Acting as a means. *Wotton.*

MEDIATELY. *ad.* [from *mediate*.] By a secondary cause. *Raleigh.*

MEDIATION. *f.* [*mediation*, French.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Bacon.*
2. Agency; an intervenient power. *South.*
3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR. *f.* [*mediateur*, French.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties. *Bacon.*
2. An intercessor; an entreater for another. *Stillingfleet.*
3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour. *Milton.*

MEDIATORIAL. } *a.* [from *mediator*.]

MEDIATORY. } Belonging to a mediator. *Fiddes.*

MEDIATORSHIP. *f.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX. *f.* [*medius*, Latin.] A female mediator. *Ainsworth.*

MEDIC. *f.* [*medicus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MEDICAL. *a.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*

M E D

MEDICALLY. *ad.* [from *medical*.] Physically; medicinally. *Brown.*

MEDICAMENT. *f.* [*medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications. *Hammond.*

MEDICAMENTAL. *a.* [from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *medicament*.] After the manner of medicine. *Brown.*

To MEDICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Rambler.*

MEDICATION. *f.* [from *medicate*.]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.*
2. The use of physick. *Brown.*

MEDICINABLE. *a.* Having the power of physick. *Bacon.*

MEDICINAL. *a.*

1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to physick. *Butler.*

MEDICINALLY. *ad.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically. *Dryden.*

MEDICINE. *f.* [*medicine*, French; *medicina*, Latin.] Any remedy administered by a physician. *Dryden.*

To MEDICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as physick. *Shakespeare.*

MEDIETY. *f.* [*medieté*, French.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*

MEDIOCRITY. *f.* [*mediocritas*, Latin.]

1. Small degree; middle rate; middle state. *Wotton.*
2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*

To MEDITATE. *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.]

1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *Dryd.*
2. To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Spenser.*

To MEDITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate. *Taylor.*

MEDITATION. *f.* [*meditatio*, Latin.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation. *Bentley.*
2. Thought employed upon sacred objects. *Granville.*
3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE. *a.* [from *meditate*.]

1. Addicted to meditation.
2. Expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRANE. } *a.* [*medius* and *terra*, Latin.]

MEDITERRANEAN. }

MEDITERRANEOUS. }

1. Encircled with land. *Brerewood.*
2. Inland; remote from the sea. *Brown.*

MEDIUM. *f.* [*medium*, Latin.]

1. Any thing intervening. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion. *Baker.*
3. The

M E E

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes. *L'Estr.*
- ME'DLAR. *f.* [*mespilus*, Latin.]
1. A tree. *Miller.*
 2. The fruit of that tree. *Cleveland.*
- To MEDLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*
To ME'DLY. }
- ME'DLY. *f.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. *Walsh.*
- ME'DLEY. *a.* Mingled; confused. *Dryd.*
- MEDU'LLAR. } *a.* [*medullaire*, French.]
MEDU'LLARY. } Pertaining to the marrow. *Cheyne.*
- MEED. *f.* [*med*, Saxon.]
1. Reward; recompence. *Milton.*
 2. Present; gift. *Shakespeare.*
- MEEK. *a.* [*minkr*, Islandick.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; soft; gentle. *Collier.*
- To ME'EKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften. *Thomson.*
- ME'EKLY. *ad.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently. *Stepney.*
- ME'EKNES. *f.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper. *Atterbury.*
- MEER. *a.* [See *MERE*.] Simple; unmixed.
- MEER. *f.* [See *MERE*.] A lake; a boundary.
- ME'ERED. *a.* Relating to a boundary. *Shakespeare.*
- MEET. *a.*
1. Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely used. *Whitgift.*
 2. MEET *with*. Even with. *Shakesp.*
- To MEET. *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met*.
1. To come face to face; to encounter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To join another in the same place. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To close one with another. *Addison.*
 4. To find; to be treated with; to light on. *Pope.*
 5. To assemble from different parts. *Milton.*
- To MEET. *v. n.*
1. To encounter; to close face to face.
 2. To encounter in hostility.
 3. To assemble; to come together. *Tillotson.*
 4. To MEET *with*. To light on; to find. *Addison.*
 5. To MEET *with*. To join. *Shakesp.*
 6. To MEET *with*. To encounter; to engage. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A latinism. To obviate. *Bacon.*
 8. To advance half way. *South.*
 9. To unite; to join.
- ME'ETER. *f.* [from *meet*.] One that accosts another. *Shakespeare.*
- ME'ETING. *f.* [from *meet*.]
1. An assembly; a convention. *Spratt.*
 2. A congress. *Shakespeare.*

M E L

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.
4. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.
- MEE'TING-HOUSE. *f.* [*meeting and house*.] Place where dissenters assemble to worship. *Addison.*
- ME'ETLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.
- ME'ETNESS. *f.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; propriety.
- ME'GRIM. *f.* [from *Hemicrany*.] Disorder of the head. *Bacon.*
- To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle.
- ME'INY. *f.* [*menigū*, Saxon.] A retinue; domestick servants. *Shakespeare.*
- MELANAGO'GUES. *f.* [from *μέλας* and *ἄγω*.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.
- MELANCHO'LUK. *a.* [from *melancholy*.] Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal. *Clarendon.*
- MELANCHO'LY. *f.* [from *μέλας* and *χολή*.]
1. A disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile. *Quincy.*
 2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper. *Taylor.*
- MELANCHO'LY. *a.* [*melancolique*, Fr.]
1. Gloomy; dismal. *Denham.*
 2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*
- MELICE'RI. *f.* [*μελικηρίς*.] *Meliceris* is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey: it gathers without pain, and gives way to pressure, but returns again. *Sharp.*
- ME'LILOT. *f.* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- To MELI'ORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, French; from *melior*, Lat.] To better; to improve. *South.*
- MELIORA'TION. *f.* [*melioration*, French.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*
- MELIO'RITY. *f.* [from *melior*, Lat.] State of being better. *Bacon.*
- To MELL. *v. n.* [*meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. *Spenser.*
- MELLI'FEROUS. *a.* Productive of honey.
- MELLIFICA'TION. *f.* [*mellifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey. *Arbutnot.*
- MELLI'FLUENCE. *f.* [*mel* and *flu*, Lat.] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.
- MELLI'FLUENT. } *a.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.]
MELLI'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey. *Raleigh.*
- ME'LLOW. *a.*
1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe. *Digby.*
 2. Soft in sound. *Dryden.*
 3. Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.*
 4. Drunk; *4 H 2*

MEM

4. Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roscommon.*
- To ME'LOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness. *Addison.*
 2. To soften. *Mortimer.*
 3. To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*
- To ME'LOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*
- ME'LOWNESS. *f.* [from *mellow*.]
1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity. *Digby.*
 2. Maturity; full age.
- MELOCO'TON. *f.* [*melocotone*, Spanish.] A quince.
- MELO'DIOUS. *a.* [from *melody*] Musical; harmonious. *Milton.*
- MELO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.
- MELO'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.
- ME'LODY. *f.* [*μελωδία*.] Musick; harmony of sound. *Hooker.*
- ME'LOD. *f.* [*melo*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Miller.*
 2. The fruit. *Numb.*
- MELON-THISTLE. *f.* A plant.
- To MELT. *v. a.* [*ny'tan*, Saxon.]
1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat. *Locke.*
 2. To dissolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.*
 3. To soften to love or tenderness. *Addison.*
 4. To waste away. *Shakespeare.*
- To MELT. *v. n.*
1. To become liquid; to dissolve. *Dryden.*
 2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To be subdued by affliction. *Psalms.*
- ME'LTTER. *f.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metals. *Sidney.*
- ME'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *melting*.] Like something melting. *Sidney.*
- MELWEL. *f.* A kind of fish.
- MEMBER. *f.* [*membre*, French.]
1. A limb; a part appendant to the body. *James.*
 2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause. *Watts.*
 3. Any part of an integral. *Addison.*
 4. One of a community. *Addison.*
- MEMBRANE. *f.* [*membrana*, Latin.] A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the fibres of the membranes give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp, the parts they contain. *Quincy. Brown.*
- MEMBRANA'CEOUS. } *a.* [*membraneux*, French.] Con-
- MEMBRA'NEOUS. } sisting of mem-
- MEMBRA'NOUS. } branes. *Boyle.*

MEN

- MEME'NTO. *f.* [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*
- MEMO'IR. *f.* [*memoire*, French.]
1. An account of transactions familiarly written. *Prior.*
 2. Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Arbutnot.*
- ME'MORABLE. *a.* [*memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Sidney.*
- ME'MORABLY. *ad.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.
- MEMORA'NDUM. *f.* [Latin.] A note to help the memory. *Swift.*
- MEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*memorialis*, Latin.]
1. Preservative of memory. *Broome.*
 2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*
- MEMO'RIAL. *f.* A monument; something to preserve memory. *South.*
- MEMO'RIALIST. *f.* [from *memoria*.] One who writes memorials. *Sp. Etator.*
- MEMORIZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.] To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Wotton.*
- MEMORY. *f.* [*memoria*, Latin.]
1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke.*
 2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shakesp.*
 3. Time of knowledge. *Milton.*
 4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addison.*
 5. Reflection; attention. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- MEN, the plural of *man*. *Clarendon.*
- MEN-PLEASER. *f.* [*men and pleaser*.] One too careful to please others. *Eph.*
- To ME'NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threat. *Shakespeare.*
- ME'NACE. *f.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat. *Brown.*
- ME'NACER. *f.* [*menaceur*, Fr.] A threatener; one that threatens. *Philips.*
- MENAGE. *f.* [French.] A collection of animals. *Addison.*
- ME'NAGOGUE. *f.* [*μῆνες* and *ἄγω*.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.
- To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. To repair from breach or decay. *2 Chron.*
 2. To correct; to alter for the better. *Temple.*
 3. To help; to advance. *Locke.*
 4. To improve; to increase. *Dryden.*
- To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Pope.*
- ME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended.
- MENDA'CITY. *f.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falshood. *Brown.*
- ME'NDER. *f.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better. *Shakesp.*
- ME'NDICANT,

M E R

ME'NDICANT. *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary. *Fiddes.*
ME'NDICANT. *f.* [*mendicant*, French.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity.
To ME'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, French.] To beg; to ask alms.
MENDI'CITY. *f.* [*mendicitas*, Latin.] The life of a beggar.
MENDS for *amends.* *Shakespeare.*
ME'NIAL. *a.* [from *meiny*.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.
ME'NIAL. *f.* One of the train of servants.
MEN'INGES. *f.* [*μενινγες*.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the *pia mater* and *dura mater*; the latter being the exterior involucre. *Wiseman.*
MENO'LOGY. *f.* [*μενολόγιον*.] A register of months. *Stillingfleet.*
ME'NOW. *f.* commonly *minnow*. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
ME'NSAL. *a.* [*mensalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table. *Clarissa.*
ME'NSTRUAL. *a.* [*menstruus*, Latin.]
 1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month. *Bentley.*
 2. Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*
ME'NSTRUOUS. *a.* [*menstruus*, Latin.] Having the catamenia. *Brown.*
ME'NSTRUUM. *f.* All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction. *Quincy. Newton.*
MENSURABILITY. *f.* [*mesurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.
ME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured. *Holder.*
ME'NSURAL. *a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] Relating to measure.
To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.
MENSURA'TION. *f.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring. *Arbutnot.*
ME'NTAL. *a.* [*mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton.*
ME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*
ME'NTION. *f.* [*mentio*, Latin.] Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing. *Rogers.*
To ME'NTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fren.] To write or express in words or writing. *Isaiab.*
MEPHITICAL. *a.* [*mephitis*, Latin.] Ill favoured; stinking. *Quincy.*
MERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.
ME'RCABLE. *a.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be sold or bought. *Diet.*

M E R

ME'RCANTANT. *f.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shak.*
ME'RCANTILE. *a.* Trading; commercial. *Watts.*
ME'RCAT. *f.* [*mercatus*, Latin.] Market; trade. *Spratt.*
ME'RCATURE. *f.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.
ME'RCENARINESS. *f.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; respect to hire or reward. *Boyle.*
ME'RCENARY. *a.* [*mercenarius*, Latin.] Venal; hired; sold for money. *Haywood.*
ME'RCENARY. *f.* [*mercenaire*, French.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay. *Sandys.*
ME'RCER. *f.* [*mercier*, French.] One who sells silks. *Howel.*
ME'RCERY. *f.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercier*.] Trade of mercers; dealing in silks. *Graunt.*
To ME'RCHAND. *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick. *Bacon.*
ME'RCHANDISE. *f.* [*marchandise*, Fr.]
 1. Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor.*
 2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold. *Bacon.*
To ME'RCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce. *Brerew.*
ME'RCHANT. *f.* [*marchand*, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addis.*
ME'RCHANTLY. } *a.* Like a mer-
ME'RCHANTLIKE. } chant. *Ainsw.*
ME'RCHANT-MAN. *f.* A ship of trade. *Taylor.*
ME'RCHANTABLE. *a.* [from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold. *Brown.*
ME'RCIABLE. *a.* This word in *Spenser* signifies *merciful*.
ME'RCIFUL. *a.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Deut.*
ME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderly; mildly; with pity. *Atterbury.*
ME'RCIFULNESS. *f.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderness; willingness to spare. *Hammond.*
ME'RCILESS. *a.* [from *mercy*.] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard hearted. *Shakespeare. Denham.*
MERCILESSLY. *ad.* [from *merciless*.] In a manner void of pity.
ME'RCILESSNESS. *f.* [from *merciless*.] Want of pity.
ME'RCURIAL. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.]
 1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Bacon.*
 2. Consisting of quicksilver.
MERCURIFICA'TION. *a.* [from *mercury*.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*
ME'RCURY. *f.* [*mercurius*, Latin.]
 1. The chemist's name for quicksilver is mercury. *Hill.*
 2. Sprightly qualities. *Pope.*
 3. A

M E R

3. A news paper.
 4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.
MERCURY. *f.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
MERCY. *f.* [*merci*, French.]
 1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish. *Psalms.*
 2. Pardon. *Dryden.*
 3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure. *Swift.*
MERCY-SEAT. *f.* [*mercy* and *seat*.] The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne. *Exod.*
MERE. *a.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only. *Atterbury.*
MERE or *mer.* [*mepe*, Saxon.] A pool or lake. *Gibson.*
MERE. *f.* [*mepe*, Saxon.]
 1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake. *Camden.*
 2. A boundary. *Bacon.*
MERELY. *ad.* [from *mere*.] Simply; only; *Swift.*
MERETRICIOUS. *a.* [*meretricius*, Latin.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.
MERETRICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *meretricious*.] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.
MERETRICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *meretricious*.] False allurements like those of strumpets.
MERIDIAN. *f.* [*meridien*, French.]
 1. Noon; mid-day. *Dryden.*
 2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. *Watts.*
 3. The particular place or state of any thing. *Hale.*
 4. The highest point of glory or power. *Waller.*
MERIDIAN. *a.*
 1. At the point of noon. *Milton.*
 2. Extended from north to south. *Boyle.*
 3. Raised to the highest point.
MERIDIONAL. *a.* [*meridional*, French.]
 1. Southern. *Brown.*
 2. Southerly; having a southern aspect. *Wotton.*
MERIDIONALITY. *f.* [from *meridional*.] Position in the south; aspect towards the south.
MERIDIONALLY. *ad.* [from *meridional*.] With a southern aspect. *Brown.*
MERIT. *f.* [*meritum*, Latin.]
 1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward. *Dryden.*
 2. Reward deserved. *Prior.*

M E S

3. Claim; right. *Dryden.*
TO ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]
 1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved. *South.*
 2. To deserve; to earn. *Shakespeare.*
MERITO'RIOUS. *a.* [*meritoire*, Fr. from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; high in desert. *Bishop Sanderfon.*
MERITO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *meritorious*.] In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton.*
MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *meritorious*.] The act or state of deserving well. *South.*
ME'RITOT. *f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] A kind of play.
ME'RLIN. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Sidney.*
ME'RNAID. *f.* [*mer*, the sea, and *maid*.] A sea woman. *Davies.*
MERMAID'S TRUMPET. *f.* A kind of fish.
ME'RRILY. *ad.* [from *merry*.] Gaily; merrily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Granville.*
ME'RRIMAKE. *f.* [*merry* and *make*.] A festival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenser.*
TO ME'RRIMAKE. *v. n.* To feast; to be jovial. *Gay.*
ME'RRIMENT. *f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter. *Hooker.*
ME'RRINESS. *f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; merry disposition. *Shakespeare.*
ME'RRY. *a.*
 1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart. *Addison.*
 2. Causing laughter. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Prosperous. *Dryden.*
 4. To make MERRY. To junket; to be jovial. *L'Estrange.*
MERRY-A'NDREW. *f.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Estrange.*
ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *f.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked bone on the body of fowls. *Eachard.*
MESERA'ICK. *f.* [*μεσάριον*.] Belonging to the mesentery. *Brown.*
ME'RSION. *f.* [*mersio*, Latin.] The act of sinking.
MESE'EMS, impersonal verb. I think; it appears to me. *Sidney.*
ME'SENTERY. *f.* [*μεσεντέριον*.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuth.*
MESENTE'RICK. *a.* [*mesenterique*, Fr.] Relating to the mesentery. *Cheyne.*
MESH. *f.* [*maesche*, Dutch.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net. *Blackmore.*
TO MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. *Drayton.*
ME'SHY. *a.* [from *mesh*.] Reticulated; of net-work. *Carew.*
ME'SLIN. *f.* [for *miscellane*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rie. *Hooker.*
MESO-

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MESOLEU'CYS. *f.* [μεσολεύς.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.

MESO'LOGARITHMS. *f.* [μέσος, λόγος, and αριθμός.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by *Kepler.*

MESO'MELAS. *f.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious stone. *Harris.*

ME'SPISE. *f.* [probably misprinted for *mesprise*; *mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. *Spenser.*

MESS. *f.* [*mes*, old French.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together. *Decay of Piety.*

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE. *f.* [*message*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *South. Dryden.*

ME'SSENGER. *f.* [*messenger*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing. *Clarendon.*

MESS'AH. *f.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ. *Watts.*

MESSIEURS. *f.* [Fr. plural of *monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. *f.* [*mess* and *mate*.] One who eats at the same table.

ME'SSUAGE. *f.* [*messuagium*, law Latin.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET, the preterite and part. of *meet*. *Addison.*

METAGRA'MMATISM. *f.* [μετά and γράμμα.] Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

METABASIS. *f.* [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Diſt.*

META'BOLA. *f.* [μεταβολή.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACA'RPUS. *f.* [μετακάρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Wiseman.*

METACA'RPAL. *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Diſt.*

METAL. *f.* [*metal*, French.]
1. *Metal* is a firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concretising again when cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer. The *metals* are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead.
2. Courage; spirit. *Clarendon.*

METALE'PSIS. *f.* [μετάληψις.] A conti-

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nuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

META'LLICAL } *a.* [from *metallum*,
META'LLICK. } Lat.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal. *Wotton.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals.

META'LLINE. *a.* [from *metal*.]
1. Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.*
2. Consisting of metal. *Boyle.*

ME'TALIST. *f.* [*metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals. *Moxon.*

ME'TALLOGRAPHY. *f.* [*metallum* and *γράφω*.] An account or description of metals.

META'LLURGIST. *f.* [*metallum* and *ἔργον*.] A worker in metals.

META'LLURGY. *f.* [*metallum* and *ἔργον*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [μεταμορφώω.] To change the form or shape of any thing. *Wotton.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *f.* [μεταμόρφωσις.] Transformation; change of shape. *Dryden.*

METAPHOR. *f.* [μετάφορα.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprized in a word. *Dryden.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *a.* [*metaphorique*,
METAPHO'RICK. } Fr.] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE. *f.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another. *Dryden.*

METAPHRA'ST. *f.* [μετάφραστης.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL. } *a.*
METAPHY'SICK. } *a.*

1. Versed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.
2. In *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHY'SICK. } *f.* [*metaphysique*,
METAPHYSICKS. } Fr. μεταφυσική.]
Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing. *Cleaveland.*

META'PHYSIS. *f.* [μεταφυσίς.] Transformation; metamorphosis.

ME'TAPLASM. *f.* [μεταπλασμός.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Diſt.*

META'STASIS. *f.* [μεταστάσις.] Translation or removal. *Harvey.*

META-

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METATA'RSAL. *a.* [from *metatarsus*.] *Sharp.*
Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATA'RSUS. *s.* [μέτα and ταρσός.]
The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wiseman.*

META'THESIS. *s.* [μετάθεσις.] A transposition.

To METE. *v. a.* [metior, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Holder. Creech.*

ME'TEWAND. } *s.* [mete and yard, or
ME'TEYARD. } wand] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken. *Ascham.*

To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. *Peacham.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *s.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*

ME'TEOR. *s.* [μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Donne.*

METEOROLOGICAL. *a.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors. *Howel.*

METEOROLOGIST. *s.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them. *Howel.*

METEOROLOGY. *s.* [μετεωρα and λέγω.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*

METE'OROUS. *a.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

METER. *s.* [from *mete*.] A measurer.

METHEGLIN. *s.* [meddyglyn, Welsh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*

ME'THINKS, verb impersonal. I think; it seems to me. *Spenser.*

METHOD. *s.* [methode, Fr. μέθοδος.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order. *Watts.*

METHO'DICAL. *a.* [methodique, Fr. from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*

METHO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order. *Suckling.*

To ME'THODISE. *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to dispose in order. *Addison.*

ME'THODIST. *s.* [from *method*.]
1. A physician who practises by theory. *Boyle.*
2. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

METHO'UHT. The pret. of *metbinks*.

METONY'MICAL. *a.* [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for something else.

METONY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *metonymical*.] By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METONYMY. *s.* [metonymie, Fr. μετωνυ-

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μία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by steel*, that is, by a sword. *Tillotson.*

METOPO'SCOPY. *s.* [μέτωπον and σκέπσω.] The study of physiognomy.

ME'TRE. *s.* [μετρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables. *Ascham.*

ME'TRICAL. *a.* [metricus, Latin.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METRO'POLIS. *s.* [μήτηρ and πόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district. *Addison.*

METROPO'LITAN. *s.* [metropolitanus, Lat.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities. *Knolles.*

ME'TTLE. *s.* Spirit; spriteliness; courage. *Clarendon.*

ME'TTLED. *a.* Spritely; courageous. *Ben. Johnson.*

ME TTLESOME. *a.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Tatler.*

ME'TTLESOMELY. *ad.* [from *mettlesome*.] With spriteliness.

MEW. *s.* [mue, Fr.]
1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.*
2. [Mæp, Saxon.] A sea-fowl. *Carew.*

To MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose. *Spenser.*
2. To shed the feathers. *Walton.*
3. To cry as a cat. *Grew.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [miauler, French.] To squall as a child. *Shakespeare.*

MEZE'REON. *s.* A species of spurge laurel. *Hill.*

ME'ZZOTINTO. *s.* [Italian.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone.

MEYNT. *ad.* Mingled. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MI'ASM. *s.* [from μιάω, iniquo, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*

MICE, the plural of *mouse*. *Sam.*

MICHA'ELMAS. *s.* [Michael and mass.] The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September. *Carew.*

To MICHE. *v. n.* To be secret or covered. *Haumer.*

MI'CHER. *s.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

MICKLE.

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MICKLE. *a.* [*micel*, Saxon.] Much ; great. *Camden.*

MICROCOSM. *f.* [*μικρὸς* and *κόσμος*.] The little world. Man is so called. *Denham.*

MICROGRAPHY. *f.* [*μικρὸς* and *γράφω*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernable only with a microscope. *Grew.*

MICROSCOPE. *f.* [*μικρὸς* and *σκοπέω*.] An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen. *Bentley.*

MICROMETER. *f.* [*μικρὸς* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPICAL. } *a.* [from *micro-*
MICROSCOPICK. } *cope.*]

1. Made by a microscope. *Arbutnot.*
2. Assisted by a microscope. *Thomson.*
3. Resembling a microscope. *Pope.*

MID. *a.*

1. Middle ; equally between two extremes. *Rowe.*
2. It is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE. *f.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MID-DAY. *f.* [*mid* and *day*.] Noon ; meridian. *Donne.*

MIDDEST. *superl.* of *mid*. *Spenser.*

MIDDLE. *a.* [*middle*, Saxon.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes. *Bacon. Rogers.*
2. Intermediate ; intervening. *Davies.*
3. Middle finger ; the long finger. *Sharp.*

MIDDLE. *f.*

1. Part equally distant from two extremities. *Judges.*
2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

MIDDLE-AGED. *a.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*

MIDDLEMOST. *a.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle. *Newton.*

MIDDLING. *a.* [from *middle*.]

1. Of middle rank. *L'Estrange.*
2. Of moderate size ; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*

MIDLAND. *a.* [*mid* and *land*.]

1. That which is remote from the coast. *Howel.*
2. In the midst of the land ; mediterranean. *Dryden.*

MIDGE. *f.* [*midg*, Saxon.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *f.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

MIDLEG. *f.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MIDMOST. *a.* [from *mid*.] The middle. *Pope.*

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MIDNIGHT. *f.* The depth of night ; twelve at night. *Atterbury.*

MIDRIFF. *f.* [*midhryf*, Saxon.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*

MID-SEA. *f.* [*mid* and *sea*.] The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

MIDSHIPMAN. *f.* *Midshipmen* are officers aboard a ship, whose station, when they are on duty, is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop, &c. They are usually young gentlemen, who having served their time as volunteers, are now upon their preferment.

MIDST. *f.* Middle. *Taylor.*

MIDST. *a.* [from *middest*.] Midmost ; being in the middle. *Dryden.*

MIDSTRE'AM. *f.* [*mid* and *stream*.] Middle of the stream. *Dryden.*

MIDSUMMER. *f.* [*mid* and *summer*.] The summer solstice. *Swift.*

MIDWAY. *f.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. *Shakespeare.*

MIDWAY. *a.* Middle between two places. *Shakespeare.*

MIDWAY. *ad.* In the middle of the passage. *Dryden.*

MIDWIFE. *f.* A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*

MIDWIFERY. *f.* [from *midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.
2. Act of production ; help to production. *Child.*
3. Trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER. *f.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter solstice. *Dryden.*

MIEN. *f.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air ; look ; manner. *Waller.*

MIGHT, the preterite of *may*. *Locke.*

MIGHT. *f.* [*might*, Saxon.] Power ; strength ; force. *Ayliffe.*

MIGHTILY. *ad.* [from *mighty*.]

1. With great power ; powerfully ; efficaciously ; forcibly. *Hooker.*
2. Vehemently ; vigorously ; violently. *Shakespeare.*
3. In a great degree ; very much. *Spenser.*

MIGHTINESS. *f.* [from *mighty*.] Power ; greatness ; height of dignity. *Shakespeare.*

MIGHTY. *a.* [from *might*.]

1. Powerful ; strong. *Genesis.*
2. Excellent, or powerful in any act. *Dry.*

MIGHTY. *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*

MIGRA'TION. *f.* [*migratio*, Latin.] Act of changing place. *Woodward.*

MILCH. *a.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk. *Graunt.*

MILD. *a.* [*mi'd*, Saxon.]

1. Kind ; tender ; good ; indulgent ; merciful ; compassionate ; not cruel. *Rogers.*
2. Soft ; gentle ; not violent. *Pope.*
3. Not acrid ; not corrosive ; not acrimonious. *Arbutnot*

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*

MILDEW. *f.* [*milpeape*, Saxon.] *Mildew* is a disease that happens in plants, by a dewy moisture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils, the inmost substance of the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, which is frequently found in great plenty, preying upon this exudation. Whenever a tree has been greatly affected by this *mildew*, it seldom recovers it in two or three years. *Hill.*

To MILDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Gay.*

MILDLY. *ad.* [from *mild*.]

1. Tenderly; not severely. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently. *Bacon.*

MILDNESS. *f.* [from *mild*.]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency. *Addison.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE. *f.* [*mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards. *Clarendon.*

MILESTONE. *f.* [*mile* and *stone*.] Stone set to mark the miles.

MILFOIL. *f.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant, the same with yarrow. *Dryden.*

MILIARY. *a.* [*milium*, millet.] Small; resembling a millet seed. *Cheyne.*

MILIARY fever. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILICE. *f.* [French.] Standing force. *Temple.*

MILITANT. *a.* [*militans*, Lat.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier. *Spenser.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant. *Rogers.*

MILITAR. } *a.* [*militaris*, Lat.]

MILITARY. } 1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly. *Hooker.*

2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike. *Prior.*

3. Effected by soldiers. *Bacon.*

MILITIA. *f.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation. *Clarendon.*

MILK. *f.* [*mealc*, Sax.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Wiseman. Floyer.*

2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds. *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand. *Pope.*

2. To suck, *Shakespeare.*
MILKEN. *a.* [from *milk*.] Consisting of milk. *Temple.*

MILKER. *f.* [from *milk*.] One that milks animals. *Dryden.*

MILKINESS. *f.* [from *milky*.] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Floyer.*

MILKLIVERED. *a.* [*milk* and *liver*.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.

MILKMAID. *f.* [*milk* and *maid*.] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addison.*

MILKMAN. *f.* [*milk* and *man*.] A man who sells milk.

MILKPAIL. *f.* [*milk* and *pail*.] Vessel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*

MILKPAN. *f.* [*milk* and *pan*.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *f.* [*milk* and *pottage*.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*

MILKSCORE. *f.* [*milk* and *score*.] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. *Addison.*

MILKSOP. *f.* [*milk* and *sop*.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Spenser.*

MILKTOOTH. *f.* [*milk* and *tooth*.] *Milk-teeth* are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old. *Farrier's Dict.*

MILKTHISTLE. *f.* [*milk* and *thistle*.] plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MILKTREFOIL. *f.* An herb.

MILKVETCH. *f.* A plant.

MILKWEED. *f.* [*milk* and *weed*.] A plant.
MILKWHITE. *a.* [*milk* and *white*.] White as milk. *Dryden.*

MILKWORT. *f.* [*milk* and *wort*.] *Milkwort* is a bell-shaped flower. *Miller.*

MILKWOMAN. *f.* [*milk* and *woman*.] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk. *Arbutnot.*

MILKY. *a.* [from *milk*.]

1. Made of milk.

2. Resembling milk. *Arbutnot.*

3. Yielding milk. *Roscommon.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

MILKY-WAY. *f.* [*milky* and *way*.] The galaxy. The *milky-way* is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. It hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. The galaxy hath usually been the region in which new stars

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stars have appeared; which have then become invisible again. *Creech.*
MILL. *f.* [*μύλη*.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sbarp.*
To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; *μυλεῖν*.]
 1. To grind; to comminute.
 2. To beat up chocolate.
 3. To stamp coin in the mints. *Addison.*
MILL-COG. *f.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*
MILL-DAM. *f.* [*mill* and *dam*.] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill. *Mortimer.*
MILL-HORSE. *f.* Horse that turns a mill. *Sidney.*
MILLMO'UNTAINS. *f.* An herb.
MILL-TEETH. *f.* [*mill* and *teeth*.] The grinders. *Arbutnot.*
MILLENA'RIAN. *f.* [from *millenarius*, Lat.] One who expects the millennium.
MILLE'NARY. *a.* [*millenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbutnot.*
MILLE'NIST. *f.* One that holds the millennium.
MILLE'NNIUM. *f.* [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection. *Burnet.*
MILLE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.
MILLEPEDES. *f.* [*mille* and *pes*, Latin.] Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet. *Mortimer.*
MILLER. *f.* [from *mill*.] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*
MILLER. *f.* A fly.
MILLER'S-THUMB. *f.* A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulhead.
MILLE'SIMAL. *a.* [*millesimus*, Latin.] Thousandth. *Watts.*
MILLET. *f.* [*milium*, Lat.]
 1. A plant. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A kind of fish. *Carew.*
MILLINER. *f.* One who sells ribands and dresses for women. *Tatler.*
MILLION. *f.* [*milliogne*, Italian.]
 1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*
MILLIONTH. *a.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thousandth. *Bentley.*
MILLSTONE. *f.* [*mill* and *stone*.] The stone by which corn is comminuted. *L'Estrange.*
MILT. *f.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]
 1. The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.*

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2. [*Miltz*, Saxon.] The spleen.
To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
MILT'ER. *f.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner. *Walton.*
MILT'WORT. *f.* An herb.
MIME. *f.* [*μῖμος*.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *Ben. Johnson.*
To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime. *Ben. Johnson.*
MIM'ER. *f.* [from *mime*.] A mimick; a buffoon. *Milton.*
MIM'ICAL. *a.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dryden.*
MIM'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *mimical*.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.
MIM'ICK. *f.* [*mimicus*, Lat.]
 1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Prior.*
 2. A mean or servile imitator.
MIM'ICK. *a.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative. *Swift.*
To MIM'ICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Granville.*
MIM'ICKRY. *f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*
MIMO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*mimus* and *γράφω*.] A writer of farces.
MINA'CIOUS. *a.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.
MINA'CITY. *f.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.
MINATORY. *a.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening. *Bacon.*
To MINCE. *v. a.* [from *minish*.]
 1. To cut into very small parts. *South.*
 2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate. *Woodward.*
To MINCE. *v. n.*
 1. To walk nicely by short steps. *Pope.*
 2. To speak small and imperfectly. *Dryden.*
MINCINGLY. *ad.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*
MIND. *f.* [*gemin'd*, Sax.]
 1. Intelligent power. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection. *Hooker.*
 3. Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden.*
 4. Opinion. *Granville.*
 5. Memory; remembrance. *Atterbury.*
To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To mark; to attend. *Roscommon.*
 2. To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*
To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed. *Spenser.*
MIND'ED.

M I N

M'NDED. *a.* [from *mind*] Disposed; inclined; affected. *Tillotson.*
M'NDFUL. *a.* [*mind* and *full*.] Attentive; having memory. *Hammond.*
M'NDFULLY. *ad.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively.
M'NDFULNESS. *f.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.
M'NDLESS. *a.* [from *mind*.]
 1. Inattentive; regardless. *Prior.*
 2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.*
MIND-STRICKEN. *a.* [*mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*
MINE, pronoun possessive. [*myn*, Sax.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*
MINE. *f.* [*mwyn* or *mwun*, Welsh.]
 1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. *Boyle.*
 2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired, whatever is over it may be blown up. *Milton.*
To MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows. *Woodward.*
To MINE. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees. *Shakespeare.*
M'NER. *f.* [*mineur*, Fr.]
 1. One that digs for metals. *Dryden.*
 2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*
M'NERAL. *f.* [*minerals*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*
M'NERAL. *a.* Consisting of fossile bodies. *Woodward.*
MINERALIST. *f.* [from *mineral*.] One skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*
MINERA'LOGIST. *f.* [from *mineral* and *λόγος*.] One who discourses on minerals. *Brown.*
MINERA'LOGY. *f.* [from *mineral* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of minerals.
MINE'VER. *f.* A skin with specks of white.
To M'NGLE. *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something to as to make one mass. *Rogers. Thomson.*
To M'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*
M'NGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass. *Dryden.*
M'NGLER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.
MINIATURE. *f.* [*miniature*, Fr.] Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality. *Philips.*
MINIKIN. *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shakespeare.*
M'NIKIN. *f.* A small sort of pins.
M'NIM. *f.* [from *minimus*, Lat.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton.*
M'NIMUS. *f.* [Latin.] A being of the least size. *Shakespeare.*

M I N

M'NION. *f.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Swift.*
M'NIOUS. *a.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red lead or vermillion. *Brown.*
To M'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminish*.] To lessen; to lop; to impair. *Psalms.*
M'NISTER. *f.* [*minister*, Lat.]
 1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another. *Sidney.*
 2. One who is employed in the administration of government. *Bacon.*
 3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions. *Addison.*
 4. A delegate; an official. *Shakespeare.*
 5. An agent from a foreign power.
To M'NISTER. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Latin.] To give; to supply; to afford. *Otway.*
To M'NISTER. *v. n.*
 1. To attend; to serve in any office. *1 Cor.*
 2. To give medicines. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance. *South. Smalridge.*
 4. To attend on the service of God. *Romans.*
MINISTERIAL. *a.* [from *minister*.]
 1. Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*
 2. Acting under superior authority. *Rogers.*
 3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office. *Hooker.*
 4. Pertaining to ministers of state.
M'NISTERY. *f.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. *Digby.*
MINISTRAL. *a.* [from *minister*.] Pertaining to a minister.
MINISTRANT. *a.* [from *minister*.] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope.*
MINISTRA'TION. *f.* [from *ministro*, Lat.]
 1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned. *Taylor.*
 2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function. *Atterbury.*
M'NIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead. *Hill.*
M'NISTRY. *f.* [*ministerium*, Lat.]
 1. Office; service. *Spratt.*
 2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function. *Locke.*
 3. Agency; interposition. *Bentley.*
 4. Business. *Dryden.*
 5. Per-

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state. *Swift.*
MINNOW. *f.* A very small fish; a pink: The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky-colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black. *Walton.*
MINOR. *a.* [Latin.]
 1. Petty; inconsiderable. *Brown.*
 2. Less; smaller. *Clarendon.*
MINOR. *f.*
 1. One under age. *Davies.*
 2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Arbutnot.*
To MINORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen. *Glanville.*
MINORATION. *f.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution. *Brown.*
MINORITY. *f.* [from *minor*, Lat.]
 1. The state of being under age. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The state of being less. *Brown.*
 3. The smaller number.
MINOTAUR. *f.* [*minos* and *taurus*.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakespeare.*
MINSTER. *f.* [*minstre*, Saxon.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.
MINSTREL. *f.* [*menestril*, Spanish.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments. *Sandys.*
MINSTRELSEY. *f.* [from *minstrel*.]
 1. Musick; instrumental harmony. *Davies.*
 2. A number of musicians. *Milton.*
MINT. *f.* [*minre*, Saxon.] A plant.
MINT. *f.* [*munte*, Dutch.]
 1. The place where money is coined. *Addison.*
 2. Any place of invention. *Shakespeare.*
To MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To coin; to stamp money. *Bacon.*
 2. To invent; to forge. *Bacon.*
MINTAGE. *f.* [from *mint*.]
 1. That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*
 2. The duty paid for coining.
MINTER. *f.* [from *mint*.] Coiner. *Camden.*
MINTMAN. *f.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coinage. *Bacon.*
MINTMASTER. *f.* [*mint* and *master*.]
 1. One who presides in coinage. *Boyle.*
 2. One who invents. *Locke.*
MINUET. *f.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately regular dance. *Stepney.*
MINUM. *f.*

1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter.
 2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time. *Bailey.*
MINUTE. *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk. *South.*
MINUTE. *f.* [*minutum*, Lat.]
 1. The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any small space of time. *South.*
 3. The first draught of any agreement in writing.
To MINUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To set down in short hints. *Spectator.*
MINUTE-BOOK. *f.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.
MINUTE-GLASS. *f.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.
MINUTELY. *ad.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly. *Locke.*
MINUTELY. *ad.* [from *minute*, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*
MINUTENESS. *f.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness. *Bentley.*
MINUTE-WATCH. *f.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*
MINX. *f.* A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakespeare.*
MIRACLE. *f.* [*miraculum*, Lat.]
 1. A wonder; something above human power. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth. *Bentley.*
MIRACULOUS. *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Herbert.*
MIRACULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*
MIRACULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *miraculous*.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.
MIRADOR. *f.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden.*
MIRE. *f.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt. *Roscommon.*
To MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud. *Shakespeare.*
MIRE. *f.* [*myra*, Sax.] An ant; a pismire.
MIRINESS. *f.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.
MIRKSOME. *f.* Dark; obscure. *Spenser.*
MIRROR. *f.* [*miroir*, Fr.]
 1. A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Davies.*
 2. It is used for pattern. *Hooker.*
MIRROR.

MIS

MIRROR-STONE. *f.* [*selenites*, Latin.]
A kind of transparent stone.

MIRTH. *f.* [*mýrthē*, Saxon.] Merriment;
jollity; gaiety; laughter. *Pope.*

MIRTHFUL. *a.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry;
gay; cheerful. *Ben. Johnson.*

MIRTHLESS. *a.* [from *mirth*.] Joyless;
cheerless.

MIRY. *a.* [from *mire*.]
1. Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.*
2. Consisting of mire. *Shakespeare.*

MIS, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *to like*, to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended.

MISACCEPTATION. *f.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE. *f.* [*mesaventure*, Fr.]
1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon.*
2. [In law.] Manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED. *a.* [from *misadventure*.] Unfortunate. *Shakespeare.*

MISADVISED. *a.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill directed.

MISAIMED. *a.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly. *Spenser.*

MISANTHROPE. } *f.* [*μισάνθρωπος*.]
MISANTHROPOS. } A hater of mankind. *Shakespeare.*

MISANTHROPY. *f.* [from *misanthrope*.]
Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION. *f.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpose. *Brown.*

To MISAPPLY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.]
To apply to wrong purposes. *Howel.*

To MISAPPREHEND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHENSION. *f.* [*mis* and *apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension. *Glanville.*

To MISASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.]
To ascribe falsely. *Boyle.*

To MISASSIGN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.]
To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*

To MISBECOME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.]
Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit. *Sidney.*

MISBEGOT. } *a.* [*begot* or *begotten*,
MISBEGOTTEN. } with *mis*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHAVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.]
To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR. *f.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.]
Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addison.*

MISBELIEF. *f.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER. *f.* [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*

MIS

To MISCALCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.

To MISCALL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly. *Glanville.*

MISCARRIAGE. *f.* [*mis* and *carriage*.]
1. Unhappy event of an undertaking. *Woodward.*
2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Graunt.*

To MISCARRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry*.]
1. To fail; not to have the intended event. *Addison.*
2. To have an abortion. *Pope.*

MISCELLANE. *f.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.]
Mixed corn. *Bacon.*

MISCELLANEOUS. *a.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.]
Mingled; composed of various kinds. *Brown.*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *miscellaneous*.] Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY. *a.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.]
Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

MISCELLANY. *f.* A mass formed out of various kinds. *Pope.*

To MISCAST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cast*.] To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*

MISCHANCE. *f.* [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune. *South.*

MISCHIEF. *f.* *meschef*, old French.]
1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done. *Rowe.*
2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair. *Swift.*

To MISCHIEF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Spratt.*

MISCHIEFMAKER. *f.* [from *mischief* and *make*.] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS. *a.* [from *mischief*.]
1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious. *South.*
2. Spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mischievous*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness. *South.*

MISCIBLE. *a.* [from *misceo*, Latin.] Possible to be mingled. *Arbutnot.*

MISCITATION. *f.* [*mis* and *citation*.] Unfair or false quotation. *Collier.*

To MISQUOTE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite*.] To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM. *f.* [*mis* and *claim*.] Mistaken claim. *Bacon.*

MISCONCEIT. } *f.* [*mis* and *conceit*,
MISCONCEPTION. } and *conception*.]
False opinion; wrong notion. *Hooker.*

MISCONDUCT. *f.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management. *Addison. Rogers.*

To MISCONDUCT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] To manage amiss.

MISCON-

M I S

MISCONSTRUCTION. *f.* [*mis* and *con-*
struction.] Wrong interpretation of words
or things. *Shakespeare.*

To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*
strue.] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*

MISCONTINUANCE. *f.* [*mis* and *conti-*
nuance.] Cessation; intermission.

MISCREANCE. } *f.* [*from mescreance,*
MISCREANCY. } or *mescroiance, Fr.*]
Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false
religion. *Spenser.*

MISCREANT. *f.* [*mescreant, French.*]
1. One that holds a false faith; one who
believes in false gods. *Hooker.*
2. A vile wretch. *Addison.*

MISCREA'TE. } *a.* [*mis* and *created.*]
MISCREA'TED. } Formed unnaturally
or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of
nature. *Shakespeare.*

MISDE'ED. *f.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.
Dryden.

To MISDE'EM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To
judge ill of; to mistake. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*]
To behave ill. *Shakespeare.*

MISDEMEA'NOR. *f.* [*mis* and *demean.*]
Offence; ill behaviour. *South.*

To MISDO'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do
wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton.*

To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults.
Dryden.

MISDO'ER. *f.* [*from misdo.*] An offender;
a criminal. *Spenser.*

To MISDO'UBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To
suspect of deceit or danger. *Shakespeare.*

MISDO'UBT. *f.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]
1. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shakesp.*
2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shakespeare.*

MISE. *f.* [*French.*] Issue. Law term.

To MISEMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*]
To use to wrong purposes. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *employ-*
ment.] Improper application. *Hale.*

MISER. *f.* [*miser, Latin.*]
1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed
with calamity. *Sidney.*
2. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shakesp.*
3. A wretch covetous to extremity.
Otway.

MISERABLE. *a.* [*miserable, French.*]
1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.
South.
2. Wretched; worthless. *Job.*
3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy.

MISERABLENESS. *f.* [*from miserable.*]
State of misery.

MISERABLY. *ad.* [*from miserable.*]
1. Unhappily; calamitously. *South.*
2. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*

MISERY. *f.* [*miseria, Latin.*]
1. Wretchedness; unhappiness. *Locke.*
2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.
Shakespeare.

M I S

3. [*From miser.*] Covetousness; avarice.
Wotton.

To MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*]
To form wrong. *Hakerwill.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *f.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Ca-
lamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.
Sidney.

To MISGI'VE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To
fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence.
Milton.

MISGO'VERNMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *govern-*
ment.]
1. Ill administration of publick affairs.
Raleigh.
2. Ill management. *Taylor.*
3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.
Shakespeare.

MISGUIDANCE. *f.* [*mis* and *guidance.*]
False direction. *South.*

To MISGUIDE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To
direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*

MISHA'P. *f.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill
luck. *Spenser.*

MIS'MASH. *f.* *Ains.* A low word. A
mingle.

To MISINFE'R. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To
infer wrong. *Hooker.*

To MISINFORM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*]
To deceive by false accounts. *2 Mac.*

MISINFORMA'TION. *f.* [*from misinform.*]
False intelligence; false accounts. *South.*

To MISINTERPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inter-*
pret.] To explain to a wrong sense.
Ben. Johnson.

To MISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To
join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To
form false opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*

To MISLA'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay
in a wrong place. *Dryden.*

MISLA'YER. *f.* [*from mislay.*] One that
puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*

To MISLE'AD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To
guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief
or mistake. *Bacon.*

MISLE'ADER. *f.* [*from mislead.*] One that
leads to ill. *Shakespeare.*

To MISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To dis-
approve; to be not pleased with. *Herbert.*

MISLIKE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Disappro-
bation; distaste. *Fairfax.*

MISLI'KER. *f.* [*from mislike.*] One that
disapproves. *Ascham.*

MISLEN. *f.* [*corrupted from miscellane.*]
Mixed corn. *Mortimer.*

To MISLIVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To
live ill. *Spenser.*

To MISMA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*]
To manage ill. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGEMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *manage-*
ment.] Ill management; ill conduct.
Locke.

To

M I S

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unsuitably. *Southern.*
To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*
MISNO'MER. *f.* [*French.*] In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately. *Locke.*
MISO'GAMIST. *f.* [*μῖσος* and *γάμος.*] A marriage hater.
MISO'GYN. *f.* [*μῖσος* and *γυνή.*] Hatred of women.
To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakespeare.*
MISO'RDER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*
MISO'RDERLY. *a.* [*from misorder.*] Irregular. *Ascham.*
To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive *mispend.* [*mis* and *spend.*]
 1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Philips.*
MISPE'NDER. *f.* [*from mispend.*] One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*
MISPERSUA'SION. *f.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion. *Decay of Piety.*
To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place. *South.*
To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.*
 1. To mistake. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To slight; to scorn; to despise. *Shakespeare.*
MISPRI'SION. *f.* [*from misprise.*]
 1. Scorn; contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mistake; misconception. *Glanville.*
 3. [*In common law.*] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprision* of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason; for the which the offenders are to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profits of their lands. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Corwel.*
To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.
MISPRO'UD. *a.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiously proud. *Shakespeare.*
To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsely. *Shakespeare.*
To MISRECI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth.
To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Swift.*

M I S

To MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*
MISRELA'TION. *f.* [*from misrelate.*] False or inaccurate narrative. *Bishop Bramhall.*
To MISREME'MBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*
To MISREPORT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of. *Hooker.*
MISREPORT. *f.* [*from the verb.*] False account; false and malicious representation. *Dinham.*
To MISREPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent.*] To present not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Swift.*
MISREPRESENTA'TION. *f.* [*from misrepresent.*]
 1. The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.*
 2. Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*
MISRULE. *f.* Tumult; confusion; revel. *Pope.*
MISS. *f.* [*contracted from mistress.*]
 1. The term of honour to a young girl. *Swift.*
 2. A strumpet; a concubine; a prostitute. *Hudibras.*
To MISS. *v. a.* [*missen, Dutch.*] *Missed* preter. *miss* part.
 1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake. *Milton.*
 2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.*
 3. To fail of obtaining. *Sidney.*
 4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. *1 Sam.*
 5. To be without. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To omit. *Prior.*
 7. To perceive want of. *South.*
To MISS. *v. n.*
 1. To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.*
 2. Not to succeed. *Bacon.*
 3. To fail; to mistake.
 4. To be lost; to be wanting. *Shakespeare. 1 Sam. Milton.*
 5. To miscarry; to fail. *Milton.*
 6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*
MISS. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. Loss; want.
 2. Mistake; error. *Ascham.*
MISSAL. *f.* [*missale, Lat. missal, French.*] The mass book. *Stillingfleet.*
To MISSA'Y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*] To say ill or wrong. *Hakewill.*
To MISSE'EM. *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]
 1. To make false appearance. *Spenser.*
 2. To misbecome. *Spenser.*
To MISSE'ERVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully. *Arbutnot.*
To MISSHA'PE. *v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.* [*mis* and *shape.*] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley.*
MISSILE. *a.* [*missilis, Latin.*] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. *Pope.*
MIS-

MISSION. *f.* [*missio*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Milton. Aliterbury.*
2. Persons sent on any account. *Bacon.*
3. Dismission; discharge. *Bacon.*
4. Faction; party. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

MISSIONARY. *f.* [*missionnaire*, French.]

MISSIONER. *f.* One sent to propagate religion. *Dryden.*

MISSIVE. *a.* [*missive*, French.]

1. Such as may be sent. *Ayliffe.*
2. Used at distance. *Dryden.*

MISSIVE. *f.* [French.]

1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense. *Bacon.*
2. A messenger. *Shakespeare.*

MISSPEAK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak*.] To speak wrong. *Donne.*

MIST. *f.* [*miſt*, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in drops. *Roscommon.*
2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*

To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shakspeare.*

MISTAKABLE. *a.* [from *mistake*.] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*

To MISTAKE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *tak*.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Stillingfleet.*

To MISTAKE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*

MISTAKEN. *pret. and part. pass.* of *mistake*, for *mistaken*. *Shakespeare.*

To be MISTAKEN. To err. *Waller.*

MISTAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error. *Tillotson.*

MISTAKINGLY. *ad.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*

To MISTAKE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *state*.] To state wrong. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To MISTEACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach*.] To teach wrong. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To MISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper*.] To temper ill. *Shakespeare.*

MISTER. *a.* [from *mesſier*, trade, French.] What *mister*, what kind. *Spenser.*

To MISTERM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term*.] To term erroneously. *Shakespeare.*

To MISTHINK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think*.] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*

To MISTIME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time*.] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS. *f.* [from *misty*.] Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*

MISTION. *f.* [from *miſtus*, Latin.] The state of being mingled.

MISTLETOE. *f.* [*mýrtlezan*, Sax. *mistel*, Danish, *bird me*, and *zan*, a twig.] A plant. This plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, as most other plants, but will always grow

upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a super-plant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without the seed being previously lodged there, which opinion is now generally confuted. The *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which to get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Miller.*

MISTLIKE. *a.* [*mist* and *like*.] Resembling a mist. *Shakespeare.*

MISTOLD, *particip. pass.* of *mistell*.

MISTOOK, *particip. pass.* of *mistake*.

Milton.

MISTRESS. *f.* [*maſtreſſe*, French.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to subject or to servant. *A but not.*
2. A woman skilled in any thing. *Addis.*
3. A woman teacher. *Swift.*
4. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*

5. A term of contemptuous address.

Shakespeare.

6. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRUST. *f.* [*mis* and *trust*.] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*

To MISTRUST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Coroley.*

MISTRUSTFUL. *a.* [*mistrust* and *full*.] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*

MISTRUSTFULNESS. *f.* [from *mistrustful*.] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRUSTFULLY. *ad.* [from *mistrustful*.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRUSTLESS. *a.* [from *mistrust*.] Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew.*

MISTY. *a.* [from *mist*.]

1. Clouded; overspread with mists.

Wotton.

2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand*.] To misconceive; to mistake. *Sou. b.*

MISUNDERSTANDING. *f.* [from *misunderstand*.]

1. Difference; disagreement. *Swift.*

4 K

2. Error;

M I X

2. Error ; misconception.
MISUSAGE. *f.* [from *misuse*.]
 1. Abuse ; ill use.
 2. Bad treatment.
To MISUSE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *use*.] To treat or use improperly ; to abuse. *South.*
MISUSE. *f.* [from the verb.] Bad use ; bad treatment. *Atterbury.*
To MISWE'EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween*.] To misjudge ; to distrust. *Spenser.*
To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and *pendan*, Saxon.] To go wrong. *Fairfax.*
MISY. *f.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*
MITE. *f.* [*mite*, French ; *mijt*, Dutch.]
 1. A small insect found in cheese or corn ; a weevil. *Philips.*
 2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbutb.*
 3. Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden.*
 4. A small particle. *Ray.*
MITELLA. *f.* A plant.
MITHRIDATE. *f.* *Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*
MITHRIDATE *mustard.* *f.* A plant.
MITIGANT. *a.* [*mitigans*, Latin.] Lenient ; lenitive.
To MITIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, French.]
 1. To soften ; to make less rigorous. *Hooker.*
 2. To alleviate ; to make mild ; to assuage. *Hooker.*
 3. To mollify ; to make less severe. *Milton.*
 4. To cool ; to moderate. *Addison.*
MITIGA'TION. *f.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. *Bacon.*
MITRE. *f.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Latin.]
 1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts.*
MITRE. *f.* [Among workmen.] A kind
MITER. *f.* of joining two boards together.
MITRED. *a.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior.*
MITTENT. *a.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth ; emitting. *Wiseman.*
MITTENS. *f.* [*mitains*, French.]
 1. Coarse gloves for the winter. *Peach.*
 2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
MITTIMUS. [Latin.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.
To MIX. *v. a.* [*misceo*, Latin.]
 1. To unite different bodies into one mass ; to put various ingredients together. *2 Esdr.*
 2. To form out of different considerations. *Bacon.*
 3. To join ; to mingle. *Shakespeare.*
MIXEN. *f.* [*mixen*, Saxon.] A dunghil ; a laystak.

M O C

MIXTION. *f.* [*mixtion*, French.] Mixture
 confusion of one body with another. *Brown.*
MIXTLY. *ad.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.
MIXTURE. *f.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]
 1. The act of mixing ; the state of being mixed. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients. *Shakespeare.*
 3. That which is added and mixed. *Atterbury.*
MIZMAZE. *f.* A maze ; a labyrinth. *Locke.*
MI'ZZEN. *f.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.] The *mixzen* is a mast in the stern of a ship : the length of a *mixzen* mast is half that of the main mast. *Bailey.*
MI'ZZY. *f.* A bog ; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.*
MNEMONICKS. *f.* [*μνημονικα*.] The art of memory.
MO. *a.* [*ma*, Saxon.] Making greater number ; more. *Spenser.*
MO. *ad.* Further ; longer. *Shakespeare.*
To MOAN. *v. a.* [from *mænan*, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament ; to deplore.
To MOAN. *v. n.* To grieve ; to make lamentation. *Thomson.*
MOAN. *f.* Lamentation ; audible sorrow. *Pope.*
MOAT. *f.* [*motte*, French.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.
To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Dryden.*
MOB. *f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The croud ; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden.*
MOB. *f.* A kind of female head dress.
To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.
MOBBISH. *a.* [from *mob*.] Mean ; done after the manner of the mob.
To MO'BLE. *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. *Shakespeare.*
MOBBY. *f.* An American drink made of potatoes.
MOBILE. *f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace ; the rout ; the mob. *L'Esrange.*
MOBILITY. *f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]
 1. Nimbleness ; activity. *Blackmore.*
 2. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dryden.*
 3. Fickleness ; inconstancy.
MOCHO-STONE. *f.* *Mocho-stones* are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*
To MOCK. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French.]
 1. To deride ; to laugh at ; to ridicule. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To

2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To defeat; to elude. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton.*
To MOCK. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport. *Job.*
MOCK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; flier; sneer. *Tillotson.*
 2. Imitation; mimickry. *Craspaw.*
MOCK. *a.* False; counterfeit; not real. *Dryden.*
MO'CKABLE. *a.* [from *mock.*] Exposed to derision. *Shakespeare.*
MOCK-PRIVET. } *f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*
MOCK-WILLOW. }
MO'CKEL. *a.* [the same with *mickle.*] Much; many. *Spenser.*
MO'CKER. *f.* [from *mock.*]
 1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *South.*
 2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.
MO'CKERY. *f.* [*moquerie*, French.]
 1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult. *Watts.*
 2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. *Hooker.*
 3. Sport; subject of laughter. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Vanity of attempt. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shakespeare.*
MO'CKING-BIRD. *f.* [*mocking and bird.*] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.
MO'CKINGLY. *ad.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.
MO'CKING-STOCK. *f.* [*mocking and stock.*] A butt for merriment.
MO'DAL. *a.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence. *Glanville.*
MODA'LITY. *f.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*
MODE. *f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]
 1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts.*
 2. Gradation; degree. *Pope.*
 3. Manner; method; form; fashion. *Tayl.*
 4. State; appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [*Mode*, French.] Fashion; custom. *Temple.*
MO'DEL. *f.* [*modulus*, Latin.]
 1. A representation in miniature of something made or done. *Addison.*
 2. A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.*
 3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South.*
To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Addison.*

MO'DELLER. *f.* [from *model.*] Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spectator.*
MODERATE. *a.* [*moderatus*, Latin.]
 1. Temperate; not excessive. *Ecclus.*
 2. Not hot of temper. *Swift.*
 3. Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smalridge.*
 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.*
 6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*
To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, French.]
 1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser.*
 2. To make temperate. *Blackmore.*
MO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *moderate.*]
 1. Temperately; mildly.
 2. In a middle degree. *Waller.*
MO'DERATENESS. *f.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateness.
MODERA'TION. *f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]
 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence. *Atterbury.*
 2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Milton.*
 3. Frugality in expence.
MODERA'TOR. *f.* [*moderator*, Latin.]
 1. The person or thing that calms or restrains. *Walton.*
 2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. *Bacon.*
MODERN. *f.* [*moderne*, French.]
 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. *Bacon.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.
MODERNS. *f.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients. *Boyle.*
MODERNISM. *f.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. *Swift.*
To MO'DERNISE. *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.
MO'DERNNESS. *f.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.
MO'DEST. *a.* [*modeste*, French.]
 1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous. *Young.*
 2. Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden.*
 3. Not loose; not unchaste. *Addison.*
MO'DESTLY. *ad.* [from *modest.*]
 1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously. *Pope.*
 2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with modesty. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not loosely; not lewdly.
 4. Not excessively; with moderation.
MO'DESTY. *f.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestes*, Lat.]
 1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness. *Hooker.*
 2. Not impudence; not forwardness.
 3. Mode-

M O I

3. Moderation; decency. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Chastity; purity of manners. *Dryden.*
MODESTY-PIECE. *f.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the flays before. *Addison.*
MO'DICUM. *f.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*
MODIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] That may be diversified by accidental differences. *Locke.*
MO'DIFICABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] Diversifiable by various modes.
MODIFICA'TION. *f.* [*modification*, Fr.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences. *Newton.*
To MODIFY. *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]
 1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Newton.*
 2. To soften; to moderate. *Dryden.*
MODILLON. *f.* [French:] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Har. is.*
MO'DISH. *a.* [from *mode.*] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Addison.*
MO'DISHLY. *ad.* [from *modish.*] Fashionably.
MO'DISHNESS. *f.* [from *modish.*] Affectation of the fashion.
To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Latin.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Anon.*
MODULA'TION. *f.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, French.]
 1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward.*
 2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony. *Thomson.*
MODULATOR. *f.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Derham.*
MO'DULE. *f.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty representation; a model. *Shakespeare.*
MO'DUS. *f.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*
MO'DWALL. *f.* A bird.
MOE. *a.* [ma, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*
MO'HAIR. *f.* [*mohere*, French.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope.*
MO'HOCK. *f.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London. *Gay. Dennis.*
MO'DERED. *a.* Crazy.
MO'IDORE. *f.* [*moede*, French.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.
MO'IEFY. *f.* [*moitié*, French, from *mien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clarendon.*

M O L

- To MOIL.** *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French.]
 1. To dawb with dirt. *Krolles.*
 2. To weary. *Chapman.*
To MOIL. *v. n.* [*mouiller*, French.]
 1. To labour in the mire. *Bacon.*
 2. To toil; to drudge. *L'Estrange.*
MOIST. *a.* [*moiste*, French.]
 1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Pope.*
 2. Juicy; succulent.
To MOIST. } *v. a.* [from *moist.*] **To**
To MO'ISTEN. } make damp; to make
 wet to a small degree; to damp. *Shake'sp.*
MO'ISTENER. *f.* [from *moisten.*] The person or thing that moistens.
MO'ISTNESS. *f.* [from *moist.*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Addison.*
MO'ISTURE. *f.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moist*] Small quantity of water or liquid. *Sidney.*
MOKES of a net. The meshes.
MOKY. *a.* Dark.
MOLE. *f.* [*mæl*, Saxon.]
 1. A *mole* is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus. *Quincy.*
 2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body. *Pope.*
 3. A mound; a dyke. *Sandys.*
 4. A little beast that works under ground. *More.*
MOLEBAT. *f.* A fish.
MOLECAST. *f.* [*mole* and *cast.*] Hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer.*
MO'LECATCHER. *f.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tusser.*
MO'LEHILL. *f.* [*mole* and *bill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Fairfax.*
To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*molester*, French.] **To** disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Locke.*
MOLESTATION. *f.* [*molestia*, Latin.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation. *Norris.*
MOLE'STER. *f.* [from *molest.*] One who disturbs.
MOLETRACK. *f.* [*mole* and *track*] Course of the mole under ground. *Mortimer.*
MO'LEWARP. *f.* [*mole* and *peorpan*, Sax.] A mole. *Drayton.*
MO'LLIENT. *a.* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.
MO'LLIFIABLE. *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.
MOLLIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *mollify.*]
 1. The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon.*
 2. Pacification; mitigation. *Shakespeare.*
MO'LLIFIER. *f.* [from *mollify.*]
 1. That which softens; that which appeases. *Bacon.*
 2. He that pacifies or mitigates.
To MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin.]
 1. To

MON

MON

1. To soften ; to make soft.
 2. To assuage. *Isaiab.*
 3. To appease ; to pacify ; to quiet. *Spenser.*
 4. To qualify ; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome. *Clarendon.*
MO'LTEN. *part. pass. from melt.* *Bacon.*
MO'LY. *f. [moly, Latin.] Moly, or wild garlick, is of several sorts ; as the great moly of Homer, the Indian moly, the moly of Hungary, serpents moly, the yellow moly.* *Mortimer.*
MOLO'SSES. *f. [mellazzo, Italian.]*
MOLA'SSES. *f. Treacle ; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.*
MOME. *f. A dull, stupid blockhead ; a stock, a post.* *Shakespeare.*
MO'MENT. *f. [moment, Fr. m.mentum, Latin.]*
 1. Consequence ; importance ; weight ; value. *Bentley.*
 2. Force ; impulsive weight. *B. Johnson.*
 3. An indivisible particle of time. *Prior.*
MOME'NTALLY. *ad. [from momentum, Latin.] For a moment.* *Brown.*
MOMENTA'NEOUS. *a. [momentanus, Latin.] Lasting but a moment.* *Bacon.*
MO'MENTARY. *a. [from moment.] Lasting for a moment ; done in a moment.* *Dryden.*
MOME'NTOUS. *a. [from momentum, Lat.] Important ; weighty ; of consequence.* *Addison.*
MO'MMERY. *f. [momerie, French.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks.* *Rowe.*
MO'NACHAL. *a. [μοναχικός.] Monastick ; relating to monks, or conventual orders.*
MO'NACHISM. *f. [monachisme, Fr.] The state of monks ; the monastick life.*
MO'NAD. *f. [μονάς.] An indivisible thing.* *More.*
MO'NADE. *f. [μόναρχος.]*
 1. A governor invested with absolute authority ; a king. *Temple.*
 2. One superior to the rest of the same kind. *Dryden.*
 3. President. *Shakespeare.*
MONA'RCHAL. *a. Suiting a monarch ; regal ; princely ; imperial.* *Milton.*
MONA'RCHICAL. *a. [μοναρχικός.] Vested in a single ruler.* *Brown.*
To MO'NARCHISE. *v. n. [from monarch.] To play the king.* *Shakespeare.*
MO'NARCHY. *f. [monarchie, Fr. μοναρχία.]*
 1. The government of a single person. *Atterbury.*
 2. Kingdom ; empire. *Shakespeare.*
MONASTERY. *f. [monasterium, Latin.] House of religious retirement ; convent.* *Dryden.*

MONA'STICK. *f. a. [monasticus, Latin.]*
MONA'STICAL. *f. Religiously reclusive.* *Brown.*
MONA'STICALLY. *ad. [from monastick.] Reclusely ; in the manner of a monk.* *Swift.*
MO'NDAY. *f. [from moon and day.] The second day of the week.*
MONEY. *f. [moneta, Latin.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.* *Swift.*
MO'NEYBAG. *f. [money and bag.] A large purse.* *Shakespeare.*
MO'NEYCHANGER. *f. [money and change.] A broker in money.* *Arbutnot.*
MO'NEYED. *a. [from money.] Rich in money ; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.* *Locke.*
MO'NEYER. *f. [from money.]*
 1. One that deals in money ; a banker.
 2. A coiner of money.
MO'NEYLESS. *a. [from money.] Wanting money ; penniless.* *Swift.*
MO'NEYMATTER. *f. [money and matter.] Account of debtor and creditor.* *Arbut.*
MO'NEYS CRIVENER. *f. [money and scrivener.] One who raises money for others.* *Arbutnot.*
MO'NEYWORT. *f. A plant.*
MO'NEYSWORTH. *f. [money and worth.] Something valuable.* *L'Estrange.*
MONGCORN. *f. [mang, Saxon, and corn.] Mixed corn : as, wheat and rie.*
MO'NGER. *f. [mangene, Saxon, a trader.] A dealer ; a seller : as, a fishmonger.* *Hudibras.*
MO'NGREL. *a. [from mang, Saxon, or mengen, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.* *Dryden.*
MO'NIMENT. *f. [from moneo, Latin.] It seems to signify inscription in Spenser.*
To MO'NISH. *v. a. [monco, Latin.] To admonish.* *Ascham.*
MO'NISHER. *f. [from monish.] An admonisher ; a monitor.*
MONITION. *f. [monitio, Latin.]*
 1. Information ; hint. *Holder.*
 2. Instruction ; document. *L'Estrange.*
MO'NITOR. *f. [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty ; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys.* *Locke.*
MO'NITORY. *a. [monitorius, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction ; giving admonition.* *L'Estrange.*
MO'NITORY. *f. Admonition ; warning.* *Bacon.*
MONK. *f. [μοναχός.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.* *Knolles.*
MO'NKEY. *f. [monikin, a little man.]*
 1. An ape ; a baboon ; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man. *Granville.*
 2. A

MON

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness. *Shakespeare.*
MONKERY. *f.* [from *monk.*] The monastick life. *Hall.*
MONKHOOD. *f.* [*monk* and *hood.*] The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*
MONKISH. *a.* [from *monk.*] Monastick; pertaining to monks. *Smith.*
MONK'S-HOOD. *f.* A plant.
MONK'S-RHUBARB. *f.* A species of dock.
MONOCHORD. *f.* [μόνος and χορδή.] An instrument of one string.
MONOCULAR. } *a.* [μόνος and oculus.]
MONOCULOUS. } One-eyed. *Glanville.*
MONODY. *f.* [μονωδία.] A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.
MONOGAMIST. *f.* [μόνος and γαμή.] One who disallows second marriages.
MONOGAMY. *f.* [μόνος and γαμέω.] Marriage of one wife.
MONOGRAM. *f.* [μόνος and γράμμα.] A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.
MONOLOGUE. *f.* [μόνος and λόγος.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy. *Dryden.*
MONOMACHY. *f.* [μονομαχία.] A duel; a single combat.
MONOME. *f.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris.*
MONOPETALOUS. *a.* [μόνος and πέταλον.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.
MONOPOLIST. *f.* [monopolieur, French.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
To MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [μόνος and πωλέω] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbut.*
MONOPTOTE. *f.* [μόνος and πτώσις.] Is a noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke.*
MONOSTICH. *f.* [μονόστιχος.] A composition of one verse.
MONOSYLLABICAL. *a.* [from monosyllable.] Consisting of words of one syllable.
MONOSYLLABLE. *f.* [μόνος and συλλαβή.] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden.*
MONOSYLLABLED. *a.* [from monosyllable.] Consisting of one syllable. *Cleaveland.*
MONOTONY. *f.* [μονωτονία.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence. *Pope.*
MONSIEUR. *f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakespeare.*
MONSOON. *f.* [monson, French.] Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for

MON

three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris. Ray.*
MONSTER. *f.* [monstrum, Latin.]
 1. Something out of the common order of nature. *Locke.*
 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief. *Pope.*
To MONSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. *Shakespeare.*
MONTROSITY. } *f.* The state of being monstrous, or
MONSTRUOSITY. } out of the common order of the universe. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUS. *a.* [monstruosus, Latin.]
 1. Deviating from the stated order of nature. *Locke.*
 2. Strange; wonderful. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Irregular; enormous. *Pope.*
 4. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUS. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUSLY. *ad.* [from monstrous.]
 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly. *South.*
 2. To a great or enormous degree. *Dryden.*
MONSTROUSNESS. *f.* [from monstrous.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
MONTANT. *f.* [French.] A term in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
MONTE'RO. *f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*
MONTE'TH. *f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed. *King.*
MONTH. *f.* [monað, Saxon.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon; the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.
MONTH'S mind. *f.* Longing desire. *Shakespeare.*
MONTHLY. *a.* [from month.]
 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.*
 2. Happening every month. *Dryden.*
MONTHLY. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*
MONTO'IR. *f.* [French.] in horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from. *D. &.*
MONUMENT. *f.* [monument, French.]
 1. Any

M O O

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial. *King Charles.*
2. A tomb; a cenotaph. *Sandys. Pope.*
- MONUMENTAL.** *a.* [from *monument.*]
1. Memorial; preserving memory. *Pope.*
2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Crasshaw.*
- MOOD.** *f.* [*modus*, Latin.]
1. The form of an argument. *Baker.*
2. Stile of musick. *Milton.*
3. The change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood*. *Clarke.*
4. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition. *Addison.*
5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Hooker.*
- MO'ODY.** *a.* [from *mood.*]
1. Angry; out of humour. *Shakespeare.*
2. Mental; intellectual.
- MOON.** *f.* [*luna*.]
1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets *Cynthia* or *Phœbe*. *Shakespeare.*
2. A month.
- MOON-BEAM.** *f.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Rays of lunar light. *Bacon.*
- MOON-CALF.** *f.* [*moon* and *calf.*]
1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shakespeare.*
2. A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*
- MOON-EYED.** *a.* [*moon* and *eye.*]
1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.
2. Dim-eyed; purblind.
- MOONFE'RN.** *f.* A plant.
- MOON-FISH.** *f.* *Moon-fish* is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon. *Grew.*
- MO'ONLESS.** *a.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon. *Dryden.*
- MOONLIGHT.** *f.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*
- MO'ONLIGHT.** *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Pope.*
- MO'ONSHINE.** *f.* [*moon* and *shine.*]
1. The lustre of the moon. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In burlesque.] A month. *Shakesp.*
- MO'ONSHINE.** } *a.* [*moon* and *shine.*] Il-
- MO'ONSHINY.** } luminated by the moon. *Clarendon.*
- MO'ONSTONE.** *f.* A kind of stone.
- MO'ONSTRUCK.** *a.* [*moon* and *struck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*
- MOON-TREFOIL.** *f.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MO'ONWORT.** *f.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Stationflower, honesty. *Miller.*
- MO'ONY.** *a.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; hav-

M O R

- ing a crescent for the standard resembling the moon. *Philips.*
- MOOR.** *f.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teutonic, clay.]
1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a track of low and watry grounds. *Spenser.*
2. A negro; a black-a-moor. *Shakespeare.*
- To MOOR.** *v. a.* [*morer*, French.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise. *Dryden.*
- To MOOR.** *v. n.* To be fixed; to be stationed. *Arbutnot.*
- To blow a MOOR.** To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*
- MO'ORCOCK.** *f.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.
- MO'ORHEN.** *f.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon.*
- MO'ORISH.** *f.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marshy; watry. *Hale.*
- MO'ORLAND.** *f.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marsh; fen; watry ground. *Swift.*
- MO'ORSTONE.** *f.* A species of granite. *Woodward.*
- MO'ORY.** *a.* [from *moor.*] Marshy; fenny; *Fairfax.*
- MOOSE.** *f.* The large American deer.
- To MOOT.** *v. a.* To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.
- MOOT case or point.** A point or case unsettled and disputable. *Locke.*
- MO'OTED.** *a.* Plucked up by the root.
- MO'OTER.** *f.* [from *moot.*] A disputer of moot points.
- MOP.** *f.* [*moppa*, Welsh.]
1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. *Swift.*
2. A wry mouth made in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- To MOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.
- To MOP.** *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- To MOPE.** *v. n.* To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant daydream. *Rowe.*
- To MOPE.** *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers. *Locke.*
- MO'PE-EYED.** *a.* Blind of one eye.
- MO'PPET.** } *f.* A puppet made of rags
- MO'PSEY.** } as a mop; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*
- MO'PU.** *f.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift.*
- MO'RAL.** *a.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad. *Hooker.*
2. Rea-

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakespeare.*

3. Popular; such as is known in general business of life. *Tilloson.*

MORAL. *f.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Swift.*

To MORAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To moralise; to make moral reflections.

Shakespeare.

MORALIST. *f.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Addison.*

MORALITY. *f.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics. *Baker.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

South.

To MORALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *L'Estrange.*

To MORALIZE. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER. *f.* [from *moralize*.] He who moralizes.

MORALLY. *ad.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

Dryden.

3. Popularly. *L'Estrange.*

MORALS. *f.* The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

South.

MORA'SS. *f.* [*marais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*

MORBID. *f.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbutnot.*

MORBIDNESS. *f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORBI'FICAL. } *a.* [*morbus* and *facio*,
MORBI'FICK. } Lat.] Causing diseases.

Arbutnot.

MORBO'SE. *a.* [*morbofus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

MORBO'SITY. *f.* [from *morbofus*, Lat.] Diseased state. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY. *f.* [*mordacitas*, Lat.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*

MORDICANT. *f.* [*mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION. *f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*

MORE. *a.* [*mape*, Saxon.]

1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shakespeare.*

2. Greater. *AEs.*

MORE. *ad.*

1. To a greater degree. *Bacon.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree; as, *more* happy. *Bacon.*

3. Again; a second time. *Tatler.*

4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle. *Shakespeare.*

MORE. *f.*

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree.

Shakespeare.

2. Greater thing; other thing. *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time.

MORE'L. *f.* [*solanum*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MORELAND. *f.* [*morland*, Saxon.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*.

MOREO'VER. *f.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned.

Shakespeare. Psalms.

MORGLA'Y. *f.* A deadly weapon. *Ains.*

MORI'GEROUS. *a.* [*morigerus*, Latin.] Obedient; obsequious.

MORION. *f.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque. *Raleigh.*

MORI'SCO. *f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance. *Shak.*

MORKIN. *f.* A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Baile.*

MORLING. } *f.* Wool plucked from a
MORTLING. } dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MO'RMIO. *f.* [*μορμιον*.] Bugbear; false terror.

MORN. *f.* [*mapne*, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Lee.*

MORNING. *f.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course. *Taylor.*

MORNING-GOWN. *f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Add.*

MORNING-STAR. *f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Spenser.*

MORO'SE. *a.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. *Watts.*

MORO'SELY. *ad.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS. *f.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY. *f.* [*morositas*, Lat.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Clarendon.*

MORRIS. } *f.* [that is, moorish
MORRIS-DANCE. } dance.]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors.

2. *Nine mens MORRIS.* A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakespeare.*

MORRIS-DANCER. *f.* [*morris* and *dance*.] One who dances *à la morisco*, the moorish dance. *Temple.*

MORPHEW. *f.* [*morphee*, Fr.] A scurf on the face.

MORROW. *f.* [*monzen*, Saxon.]

M O R

1. The day after the present day. *Cowley.*
2. To MORROW. On the day after this current day. *Prior.*
- MORSE. *f.* A sea-horse. *Brown.*
- MORSEL. *f.* [*morsellus*, low Latin.]
 1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *South.*
 2. A piece; a meal. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A small quantity. *Boyle.*
- MORSURE. *f.* [*morsure*, Fr. *morsura*, Lat.] The act of biting.
- MORT. *f.* [*morte*, Fr.]
 1. A tune sounded at the death of the game. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A great quantity.
- MORTAL. *a.* [*mortalis*, Lat.]
 1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die. *1 Cor.*
 2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death. *Bacon.*
 3. Bringing death. *Pope.*
 4. Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*
 5. Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*
- MORTAL. *f.* Man; human being. *Tickel.*
- MORTALITY. *f.* [from *mortal*.]
 1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death. *Watts.*
 2. Death. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Power of destruction. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.*
 5. Human nature. *Pope.*
- MORTALLY. *ad.* [from *mortal*.]
 1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*
 2. Extremely; to extremity. *Granville.*
- MORTAR. *f.* [*mortarium*, Lat.]
 1. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle. *Ray.*
 2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*
- MORTAR. *f.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, French.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*
- MORTGAGE. *f.* [*mort and gage*, French.]
 1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*
- To MORTGAGE. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbutnot.*
- MORTGAGE'E. *f.* [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*
- MORTGAGER. *f.* [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mortgage.
- MORTIFEROUS. *a.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*
- MORTIFICATION. *f.* [*mortification*, Fr.]
 1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Milton.*
 2. Destruction of active qualities. *Bacon.*
 3. The act of subduing the body by hard-

M O S

- ships and macerations. *Arbutnot.*
4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Tillotson.*
5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Estrange.*
- To MORTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.]
 1. To destroy vital qualities.
 2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.*
 3. To subdue inordinate passions. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*
 5. To humble; to depress; to vex. *Addison.*
- To MORTIFY. *v. n.*
 1. To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*
 2. To be subdued; to die away.
- MORTISE. *f.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it. *Shakespeare. Ray.*
- To MORTISE. *v. a.* To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise. *Drayton.*
- MORTMAIN. *f.* [*morte and main*, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable. *Spenser.*
- MORTPAY. *f.* [*mort and pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*
- MORTRESS. *f.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*
- MORTUARY. *f.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid.
- MOSAICK. *a.* [*mosaique*, Fr.] *Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours. *Milton.*
- MO'SCHATEL. *f.* A plant.
- MOSQUE. *f.* [*moschit*, Turkish.] A Mahometan temple.
- MOSS. *f.* [*meos*, Saxon.] A plant. Though *moss* was formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. *Miller.*
- To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'SSINESS. *f.* [from *mossy*.] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*
- MO'SSY. *a.* [from *moss*.] Overgrown with moss. *Pope.*
- MOST. *a.* the superlative of *more*. [*maest*, Saxon.] Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity. *Pope.*
- MOST. *ad.*
 1. The particle noting the superlative degree; as, the *most* incentive. *Cheyne.*
 2. In

M O T

2. In the greatest degree.
MOST. *f.*
 1. The greatest number. *Addison.*
 2. The greatest value. *L'Estrange.*
 3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity. *Bacon.*
MO'STICK. *f.* A painter's staff. *Ainsworth.*
MO'STLY. *ad.* [from *most*.] For the greatest part. *Bacon.*
MO'STWHAT. *f.* [*most* and *what*.] For the most part. *Hammond.*
MOTA'TION. *f.* Act of moving.
MOTE. *f.* [*moet*, Saxon.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*
MOTE for *might*. *Spenser.*
MOTH. *f.* [*moð*, Saxon.] A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings. *Dryden.*
MO'THER. *f.* [*moðor*, Saxon; *moeder*, Dutch.]
 1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. That which has produced any thing. *Arbutnot.*
 3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.
 4. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
 5. Hysterical passion. *Graunt.*
 6. A familiar term of address to an old woman.
 7. **MOTHER in law.** A husband's or wife's mother. *Ainsworth.*
 8. [*Moeder*, Dutch.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concentered. *Dryden.*
MO'THER. *a.* Had at the birth; native. *Shakespeare.*
To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dryden.*
MO'THER of pearl. A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated. *Hakerwill.*
MO'THERHOOD. *f.* [from *mother*.] The office or character of a mother. *Donne.*
MO'THERLESS. *a.* [from *mother*.] Destitute of a mother. *Waller.*
MO'THERLY. *a.* Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*
MO'THERLY. *ad.* [from *mother*.] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*
MO'THERWORT. *f.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
MO'THERY. *a.* [from *mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: used of liquors.
MOTHMU'LLIN. *f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
MO'THWORT. *f.* [*moth* and *wort*.] An herb.

M O V

- MO'THY.** *a.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths. *Shakespeare.*
MO'TION. *f.* [*motio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of changing place.
 2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Waller.*
 3. Change of posture; action. *Dryden.*
 4. Tendency of the mind; thought. *South.*
 5. Proposal made. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Impulse communicated. *Dryden.*
To MOTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.
MO'TIONLESS. *a.* [from *motion*.] Wanting motion; being without motion. *Blackmore.*
MO'TIVE. *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.]
 1. Causing motion; having moment. *Hooker.*
 2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*
MO'TIVE. *f.* [*motif*, Fr.]
 1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mover. *Shakespeare.*
MO'TLEY. *a.* Mingled of various colours. *Shakespeare.*
MO'TOR. *f.* A mover. *Brown.*
MO'TORY. *a.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion. *Ray.*
MO'TTO. *f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addison.*
To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.]
 1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Job.*
 2. To give an impulse to. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. To propose; to recommend. *Davis.*
 4. To persuade; to prevail on the mind. *Knolles.*
 5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To make angry. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To put into commotion. *Ruth.*
 8. To conduct regularly in motion. *Milton.*
To MOVE. *v. n.*
 1. To go from one place to another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.*
 3. To go forward. *Dryden.*
 4. To change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Esther.*
MO'VEABLE. *a.* [from *move*.]
 1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addison.*
 2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*
MO'VEABLES. *f.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immoveable possessions. *Shakespeare.*
MO'VEABLENESS. *f.* [from *moveable*.]
 Mobility; possibility to be moved.
MO'VE.

M O U

MO'VEABLY. *ad.* [from *moveable.*] So as it may be moved. *Grew.*
MO'VELESS. *a.* Unmov'd; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*
MO'VEMENT. *f.* [*mouvement*, Fr.]
 1. Manner of moving. *Pope.*
 2. Motion.
MO'VENT. *a.* [*movens*, Latin.] Moving. *Grew.*
MO'VENT. *f.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another. *Glanville.*
MO'VE. *f.* [from *move.*]
 1. The person or thing that gives motion. *Wilkins.*
 2. Something that moves, or stands not still. *Dryden.*
 3. A proposer. *Bacon.*
MO'VING. *part. a.* Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore.*
MO'VINGLY. *a.* [from *moving.*] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions. *Addison.*
MOUGHT for *might.*
MOULD. *f.* [*mægel*, Swedish.]
 1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp. *Bacon.*
 2. Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows. *Sandys.*
 3. Matter of which any thing is made. *Dryden.*
 4. The matrix in which any thing is cast; in which any thing receives its form. *Blackmore.*
 5. Cast; form. *Prior.*
 6. The suture or contexture of the skull.
To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bacon.*
To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould. *Knolles.*
To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To form; to shape; to model. *Wotton.*
 2. To knead: as, to mould bread.
MO'ULDABLE. *a.* [from *mould.*] What may be moulded. *Bacon.*
MO'ULDER. *f.* [from *mould.*] He who moulds.
To MOULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust. *Clarendon.*
To MOULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to dust. *Pope.*
MO'ULDINESS. *f.* [from *mouldy.*] The state of being mouldy. *Bacon.*
MO'ULDING. *f.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon.*
MO'ULDWARP. *f.* [mol'd and peoppan, Saxon.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth. *Walton.*

M O U

MO'ULDY. *a.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions. *Addison.*
To MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers. *Suckling.*
To MOUNCH. } *v. a.* To eat. *Shakespeare.*
To MAUNCH. }
MOUND. *f.* [*mundian*, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend. *Milton.*
To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.
MOUNT. *f.* [*mons*, Lat.]
 1. A mountain; a hill. *Dryden.*
 2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place. *Knolles.*
 3. A publick treasure; a bank. *Bacon.*
To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]
 1. To rise on high. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation. *Job.*
 3. To get on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [For *amount.*] To rise in value. *Pope.*
To MOUNT. *v. a.*
 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To ascend; to climb. *Dryden.*
 3. To place on horseback. *Dryden.*
 4. To embellish with ornaments.
 5. To MOUNT guard. To do duty and watch at any particular post.
 6. To MOUNT a cannon. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.
MO'UNTAIN. *f.* [*montaigne*, French.] A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth. *Shakespeare.*
MO'UNTAIN. *a.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains. *Shakespeare.*
MOUNTAINEER. *f.* [from *mountain.*]
 1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley.*
 2. A savage; a free booter; a rustick. *Milton.*
MO'UNTAINET. *f.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock. *Sidney.*
MO'UNTAINOUS. *a.* [from *mountain.*]
 1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.*
 2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky. *Prior.*
 3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*
MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mountainous.*] State of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*
MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *f.* [*oreoselinum*, Lat.] A plant.
MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *f.* [*camærbodendron*, Lat.] A plant.
MO'UNTANT. *a.* [*montans*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Shakespeare.*
MO'UNTEBANK. *f.* [*montare in banco*, Italian.]

M O U

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras.*
 2. Any boastful and false pretender. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MO'UNTEBANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'UNTENANCE.** *f.* Amount of a thing. *Spenser.*
- MO'UNTER.** *f.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts. *Drayton.*
- MO'UNTY.** *f.* [*montée*, French.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*
- TO MOURN.** *v. n.* [*murnan*, Saxon.]
1. To grieve; to be sorrowful. *Bacon.*
 2. To wear the habit of sorrow. *Pope.*
 3. To preserve appearance of grief. *2 Sam.*
- TO MOURN.** *v. a.*
1. To grieve for; to lament. *Addison.*
 2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*
- MOURNE.** *f.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney.*
- MO'URNER.** *f.* [from *mourn.*]
1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryden.*
 3. Something used at funerals. *Dryden.*
- MO'URNFUL.** *a.* [*mourn* and *full.*]
1. Having the appearance of sorrow. *Dryden.*
 2. Causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior.*
 4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'URNFULLY.** *ad.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'URNFULNESS.** *f.* [from *mournful.*]
1. Sorrow; grief.
 2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.
- MO'URNING.** *f.* [from *mourn.*]
1. Lamentation; sorrow. *2 Esdras.*
 2. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*
- MO'URNINGLY.** *ad.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shakespeare.*
- MOUSE.** plural *mice.* *f.* [*mur*, Saxon.] The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields. *Derham.*
- TO MOUSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shakespeare.*
- MOUSEHUNT.** *f.* [*mouse* and *hunt.*] Mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shakespeare.*
- MOUSE-HOLE.** *f.* [*mouse* and *hole.*] Small hole. *Stillingfleet.*
- MO'USER.** *f.* [from *mouse.*] One that catches mice. *Swift.*
- MO'USETAIL.** *f.* An herb.

M O W

- MO'USE-TRAP.** *f.* [*mouse* and *trap.*] A snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale.*
- MOUTH.** *f.* [*muð*, Saxon.]
1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Locke.*
 2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Arbutnot.*
 3. The instrument of speaking. *L'Estrange.*
 4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. *Addison.*
 5. Cry; voice. *Dryden.*
 6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face. *Addison.*
 7. Down in the MOUTH. Dejected; clouded. *L'Estrange.*
- TO MOUTH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Addison.*
- TO MOUTH.** *v. a.*
1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To chew; to eat. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To seize in the mouth. *Dryden.*
 4. To form by the mouth. *Brown.*
- MO'UTHED.** *a.* [from *mouth.*] Furnished with a mouth. *Pope.*
- MO'UTH-FRIEND.** *f.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'UTHFUL.** *f.* [*mouth* and *full.*]
1. What the mouth contains at once.
 2. Any proverbially small quantity. *L'Estrange.*
- MO'UTH-HONOUR.** *f.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'UTHLESS.** *a.* [from *mouth.*] Without a mouth.
- MOW.** *f.* [*mope*, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. *Tusser.*
- TO MOW.** *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*, [*mapan*, Saxon.]
1. To cut with a scythe. *Spenser.*
 2. To cut down with speed and violence. *Dryden.*
- TO MOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.
- TO MOW.** *v. n.* To gather the harvest. *Waller.*
- MOW.** *f.* [*molë*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. *Common Prayer. Shakespeare.*
- TO MOW.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face. *Abraham.*
- TO MO'WBURN.** *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer.*
- MO'WER.** *f.* [from *mow.*] One who cuts with a scythe. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'XA.**

M U C

MOXA. *f.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. *f.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass. *Carew. May.*

MUCH. *a.* [*mucho*, Spanish.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number. *L'Esrange.*

MUCH. *ad.*

1. In a great degree; by far. *Heb.*
2. To a certain degree. *Mark.*
3. To a great degree. *Baker.*
4. Often, or long. *Granville.*
5. Nearly. *Temple.*

MUCH. *f.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden.*
2. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen. *Milton.*
3. Any assignable quantity or degree. *South.*

4. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Tillotson.*

5. To make **MUCH** of. To treat with regard; to fondle. *Sidney.*

MUCH at one. Of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

MUCHWHAT. *ad.* [*much* and *what*.] Nearly. *Atterbury.*

MUCHEL. *a.* [for *muckle* or *mickle*. [*mycel*, Saxon.] Much. *Spenser.*

MUCID. *f.* [*mucidos*, Lat.] Slimy; musty.

MUCIDNESS. *f.* [from *mucid*.] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.*

MUCILAGE. *f.* [*mucilage*, French.] A slimy or viscous body; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*

MUCILAGINOUS. *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. from *mucilage*.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity. *Grew.*

MUCILAGINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK. *f.* [*meox*, Saxon.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenser.*

3. To run a **MUCK**, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. *Dryden.*

To MUCK. *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tusser.*

MUCKENDER. *f.* [*mouchoir*, French.] A handkerchief. *Dorset.*

To MUCKER. *v. n.* To scramble for money; to hoard up.

MUCKERER. *f.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.

MUCKHILL. *f.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dung-hil. *Burton.*

MUCKINESS. *f.* [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.

M U F

MUCKLE. *a.* [*mycel*, Saxon.] Much.

MUCKSWEAT. *f.* Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM. *f.* [*muck* and *worm*.]

1. A worm that lives in dung.
2. A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MUCKY. *a.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy. *Spenser.*

MUCOUS. *a.* [*mucosus*, Latin.] Slimy; viscous. *Brown.*

MUCOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.

MUCRO. *f.* [Latin.] A point. *Brown.*

MUCRONATED. *a.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a sharp point. *Woodward.*

MUCULENT. *a.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy.

MUCUS. *f.* [Latin.] Is most properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture. *Arbutnot.*

MUD. *f.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water. *Addison.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bury in the slime or mud. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt. *Glanville.*

MUDDILY. *ad.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

MUDDINESS. *f.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment. *Addison.*

To MUDDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.*
2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy. *Arbutnot.*

MUDDY. *a.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakespeare.*
2. Impure; dark; gross. *Shakespeare.*
3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.*
4. Dark; not bright. *Swift.*
5. Cloudy; dull. *Shakespeare.*

To MUDDY. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. *Grew.*

MUDSUCKER. *f.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A sea fowl. *Derham.*

MUDWALL. *f.* [*mud* and *wall*.] A wall built without mortar. *South.*

MUDWALLED. *a.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

To MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *f.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*

To MUFFLE. *v. a.*

1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.*
2. To blindfold. *Shakespeare.*
3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*

To MUFFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without

M U L

without clear and distinct articulation.

Holder.

MU'FFLER. *f.* [from *muffle*.]

1. A cover for the face. *Arbutnot.*

2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shakespeare.*

MUFTI. *f.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG. *f.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*

MU'GGY. } *a.* [a cant word.] Moist;

MU'GGISH. } damp; mouldy. *Mortim.*

MU'GHOUSE. *f.* [mug and house.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.

Tickell.

MU'GIENT. *a.* [mugiens, Latin.] Bellowing. *Brown.*

MULATTO. *f.* [Spanish.] One begot between a white and black.

MU'LBERRY. } *f.* [mopberiz, Sax.]

MU'LBERRY tree. } *f.* [mopberiz, Sax.]

MULCT. *f.* [mulcta, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Dryden.*

To MULCT. *v. a.* [mulcto, Latin.] To punish with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

MULE. *f.* [mule, Fr. mula, Lat.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass. *Ray.*

MULETE'ER. *f.* [muletier, French.] Mule-driver; horse-boy. *Shakespeare.*

MULIEBRITY. *f.* [muliebris, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.

To MULL. *v. a.* [mollitus, Latin.]

1. To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened. *Shakespeare.*

2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Gay.*

MU'LLAR. *f.* [mouleur, French.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. *Peacbam.*

MULLE'IN. *f.* [verbascum, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MU'LLET. *f.* [mullus, French.] A sea fish. *Pope.*

MULLI'GRUBS. *f.* Twisting of the guts. *Ainsworth.*

MU'LOCK. *f.* Rubbish. *Ainsworth.*

MULSE. *f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diet.*

MULTA'NGULAR. *a.* [multus and angulus, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from multangular.] Polygonally; with many corners. *Grew.*

MUTA'NGULARNESS. *f.* [from multangular.] The state of being polygonal.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *a.* [multus and capsula, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells.

M U L

MULTICA'VOUS. *a.* [multus and cavus, Latin.] Full of holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [multifarius, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects. *More. Evelyn.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from multifarius.] With multiplicity. *Bentley.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from multifarius.] Multiplied diversity. *Norris.*

MULTI'FIDOUS. *a.* [multifidus, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *a.* [multiformis, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances. *Milton.*

MULTIFO'RMITY. *f.* [multiformis, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILA'TERAL. *a.* [multus and lateralis, Latin.] Having many sides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [multiloquus, Lat.] Very talkative.

MULTINO'MINAL. *a.* [multus and nomen, Latin.] Having many names.

MULTI'PAROUS. *f.* [multiparus, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*

MULTIPE'DE. *f.* [multipeda, Latin.] An insect with many feet. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE. *a.* [multiplex, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.

MU'LTIPLIABLE. *a.* [multipliable, Fr. from multiply.] Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *f.* [from multipliable.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'BLE. *a.* [from multiplico, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND. *f.* [multiplicandus, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TE. *f.* [from multiplico, Latin.] Consisting of more than one. *Derbam.*

MULTIPLICA'TION. *f.* [multiplicatio, Latin.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind. *Brown.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *f.* [from multiplico, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CITY. *f.* [multiplicité, French.]

1. More than one of the same kind. *South.*

2. State of being many. *Dryden.*

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *f.* [multiplex, Latin.]

Manifold. *Brown.*

MULTI-

M U M

MULTIPLIER. *f.* [from *multiply.*]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The multiplier in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

To MU'LTIPPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplio*, Latin.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition. *Milton.*
2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

To MU'LTIPPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number. *Wisd.*
2. To increase themselves. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIPOTENT. *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power. *Shakesp.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *f.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. *Hall.*

MULTISCIOUS. *a.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISIL'QUOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Latin.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MU'LTITUDE. *f.* [*multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.
2. Number; many; more than one. *Hale.*
3. A great number; loosely and indefinitely. *Watts.*
4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addison.*

MULTITU'DINOUS. *a.* [from *multitude.*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude. *Shakespeare.*
2. Manifold. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIVAGANT. } *a.* [*multivagus*, Lat.]

MULTIVAGOUS. } That wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold.

MULTO'CULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MUM. *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence; hush. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *f.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter. *Shakespeare.*
2. To chew; to bite softly. *Dryden.*

To MUMBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Shakespeare.*
2. To mouth gently. *Pope.*
3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLER. *f.* [from *mumble.*] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance,

M U N

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask; to frolick in disguise. *Spenser.*

MU'MMER. *f.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolicks in a personated dress. *Milton.*

MU'MMERY. *f.* [*momerie*, French.] Masking; frolick in masks; foolery. *Bacon.*

MU'MMY. *f.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumie*, Latin; from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.*
2. Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelin*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway.*
2. To talk low and quick.
3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

MU'MPER. *f.* A Beggar.

MUMPS. *f.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *f.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shakespeare.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*

MUNCHER. *f.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

MUND. *f.* Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace. *Gibson.*

MUNDA'NE. *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*

MUNDA'TION. *f.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleansing.

MUNDA'TORY. *a.* [from *mundus*, Lat.] Having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDICK. *f.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICA'TION. *f.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing any body. *Quincy.*

MUNDIFICATIVE. *a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*

To MU'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Harvey.*

MUNDI'VAGANT. *a.* [*mundigavus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world.

MUNDU'NGUS. *f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*

MU'NERARY. *a.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL. *f.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents. *Shakespeare.*

MUNGREL. *a.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate. *Shakespeare.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *a.* [*municipalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*

MUNI'

M U R

MUNIFICENCE. *f.* [*munificentia*, Latin.]
 Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison.*
MUNIFICENT. *a.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Li-
 beral; generous. *Atterbury.*
MUNIFICENTLY. *ad.* [from *munificent*.]
 Liberally; generously.
MUNIMENT. *f.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]
 1. Fortification; strong hold.
 2. Support; defence.
To MUNITE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To for-
 tify; to strengthen. A word not in use.
Bacon.
MUNITION. *f.* [*munition*, Latin.]
 1. Fortification; strong hold. *Hale.*
 2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fair-*
MUNNION. *f.* *Munnions* are the upright
 posts, that divide the lights in a window
 frame. *Moxon.*
MURAGE. *f.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money
 paid to keep walls in repair.
MURAL. *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to
 a wall. *Evelyn.*
MURDER. *f.* [*monðon*, Saxon.] The act
 of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakespeare.*
To MURDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to put an end to.
Shakespeare.
MURDERER. *f.* [from *murder*.] One who
 has shed human blood unlawfully. *Sidney.*
MURDERESS. *f.* [from *murderer*.] A wo-
 man that commits murder. *Dryden.*
MURDERMENT. *f.* [from *murder*.] The
 act of killing unlawfully.
MURDEROUS. *a.* Bloody; guilty of mur-
 der. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
MURE. *f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall.
 Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To MURE. *v. a.* To inclose in walls.
Knolles.
MURRENGER. *f.* [*murus*, Latin.] An over-
 seer of a wall.
MURIA'TICK. *a.* Partaking of the taste
 or nature of brine. *Arbutnot.*
MURK. *f.* [*mork*, Danish.] Darknefs; want
 of light. *Shakespeare.*
MURK. *f.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*
MURKY. *a.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark;
 cloudy; wanting light. *Addison.*
MURMUR. *f.* [*murmur*, Latin.]
 1. A low shrill noise. *Pope.*
 2. A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*
To MURMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin.]
 1. To give a low shrill sound. *Pope.*
 2. To grumble; to utter secret discontent.
Wake.
MURMURER. *f.* [from *murmur*.] One
 who repines; a grumbler; a repiner.
Gov. of the Tongue. Blackmore.
MURNIVAL. *f.* Four cards.
MURRAIN. *f.* The plague in cattle.
Garth.
MURRE. *f.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

M U S

MURREY. *a.* [*moree*, Fr. *morello*, Italian;
 from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*
MURRION. *f.* [often written *morion*.] A
 helmet: a casque. *King.*
MURTH of Corn. *f.* Plenty of grain.
MUSCADEL. *a.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*, Fr.
MUSCADINE. *a.* [*moscatello*, Italian.] A
 kind of sweet grape, sweet wine and sweet
 pear.
MUSCLE. *f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Latin.]
 1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel
 plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by
 one common membrane: all the fibres of
 the same plate are parallel to one another,
 and tied together at extremely little dis-
 tances by short and transverse fibres: the
 fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller
 fibres, inclosed likewise by a common mem-
 brane: each lesser fibre consists of very
 small vesicles or bladders, into which we
 suppose the veins, arteries and nerves to
 open. *Quincy.*
 2. A bivalve shell fish. *Hakerwill.*
MUSCOSITY. *f.* [*muscosus*, Latin.] Mos-
 finess.
MUSCULAR. *a.* [from *musculus*, Latin.]
 Performed by muscles. *Arbutnot.*
MUSCULARITY. *f.* [from *muscular*.] The
 state of having muscles. *Grew.*
MUSCULOUS. *a.* [*musculeux*, Fr. *muscu-*
losus, Latin.]
 1. Full of muscles; brawny.
 2. Pertaining to a muscle. *More.*
MUSE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Deep thought; close attention; absence
 of mind. *Milton.*
 2. The power of poetry. *Cowley.*
To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muser*, Fr.]
 1. To ponder; to think close; to study in
 silence. *Hooker.*
 2. To be absent of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shakesp.*
MUSEFUL. *a.* [from *muse*.] Deep thinking.
Dryden.
MUSER. *f.* [from *muse*.] One who muses;
 one apt to be absent of mind.
MUSET. *f.* [in hunting.] The place through
 which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*
MUSEUM. *f.* [*μασείον*.] A repository of
 learned curiosities.
MUSHROOM. *f.* [*moufcheron*, French.]
 1. *Mushrooms* are by curious naturalists
 esteemed perfect plants, though their flow-
 ers and seeds have not as yet been disco-
 vered. *Miller.*
 2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the
 dunghill. *Bacon.*
MUSHROOMSTONE. *f.* [*mushroom* and
stone.] A kind of fossil.
MUSICK. *f.* [*μουική*.]
 1. The science of harmonical sounds.
Dryden.
 2. Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*
MUSI-

M U S

MU'SICAL. *a.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]
 1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Milton.*
 2. Belonging to musick. *Addison.*
MU'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*
MU'SICALNESS. *f.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.
MUSICIAN. *f.* [*musicus*, Latin.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Bacon.*
MUSK. *f.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, French.] *Musk* is a dry, light and friable substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed: it is brought from the East Indies: the animal which produces it is of the size of a common goat. *Hill.*
MUSK. *f.* [*musca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower. *Miller.*
MU'SKAPPLE. *f.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*
MU'SKCAT. *f.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.
MU'SKCHERRY. *f.* A sort of cherry.
MU'SKET. *f.* [*musquet*, French.]
 1. A soldier's handgun. *Bacon.*
 2. A male hawk of a small kind. *Shakesp.*
MUSKETE'ER. *f.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*
MUSKETO'ON. *f.* [*mousqueton*, French.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.
MU'SKINESS. *f.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.
MUSKME'LO. *f.* [*musk* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*
MU'SKPEAR. *f.* [*musk* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.
MU'SKROSE. *f.* [*musk* and *rose*.] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance. *Bacon. Milton. Boyle.*
MU'SKY. *a.* [from *musk*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*
MU'SLIN. *f.* A fine stuff made of cotton. *Gay.*
MU'SROL. *f.* [*muserole*, French.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*
MUSS. *f.* A scramble. *Shakespeare.*
MUSSITA'TION. *f.* [*mussito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.
MU'SSULMAN. *f.* A Mahometan believer.
MUST. *verb. imperfect.* [*mussen*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things. *Grew.*
MUST. *f.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*
To MUST. *v. a.* [*mws*, Welsh, stinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*
To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.
MUSTA'CHES. *f.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip. *Spenser.*

M U T

MU'STARD. *f.* [*mwstard*, Welsh; *mousterd*, French.] A plant. The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a crest. *Swift.*
To MU'STER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*
To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*mousteren*, Dutch.]
 1. To review forces. *Locke.*
 2. To bring together. *Shakesp. Woodw.*
MUSTER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A review of a body of forces. *B. John.*
 2. A register of forces mustered. *South.*
 3. A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks.
 4. *To pass MUSTER.* To be allowed. *South.*
MUSTERBOOK. *f.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are registered. *Shakespeare.*
MU'STERMASTER. *f.* [*muster* and *master*.] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*
MU'STER-ROLL. *f.* [*muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces. *Pope.*
MU'STILY. *ad.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.
MUSTINESS. *f.* [from *musty*.] Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*
MUSTY. *a.* [from *must*.]
 1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.*
 2. Stale; spoiled with age. *Harvey.*
 3. Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.*
 4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*
MUTABILITY. *f.* [*mutabilit *, French.]
 1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Hooker. Suckling. Stillingfleet.*
 2. Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shakesp.*
MU'TABLE. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Subject to change; alterable. *South.*
 2. Inconstant; unsettled. *Shakesp. Milt.*
MU'TABLENESS. *f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty.
MUTA'TION. *f.* [*mutation*, French; *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*
MUTE. *a.* [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Latin.] Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice. *Dryden.*
MUTE. *f.*
 1. One that has no power of speech. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A letter which can make no sound. *Holder.*
To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds. *Tob.*
MU'TELY. *ad.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*
To MU'TILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, French; *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of some essential part. *Addison.*
MUTILA'TION. *f.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, Latin.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part. *Clarendon.*
MU'TINE.

M Y R

MU'TINE. *f.* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer. *Shakespeare.*
MUTINEER. *f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of sedition. *Dryden.*
MU'TINOUS. *a.* [*mutiné*, French.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent. *Waller.*
MU'TINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbulently. *Sidney.*
MU'TINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; turbulence.
To MU'TINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection. *South.*
MU'TINY. *f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition. *Temple.*
To MU'TTER. *v. n.* [*mutire*, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur. *Burton. Dryden.*
To MU'TTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation. *Creech.*
MU'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*
MU'TTERER. *f.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.
MU'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice.
MU'TTON. *f.* [*mouton*, French.]
 1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Swift.*
 2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language. *Hayward.*
MUTTONFIST. *f.* [*mutton* and *fist*.] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*
MU'TUAL. *a.* [*mutuel*, French.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Pope.*
MU'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton.*
MUTUALITY. *f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation. *Shakespeare.*
MU'ZZLE. *f.* [*musseau*, French.]
 1. The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.*
 2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*
To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*
To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.*
 1. To bind the mouth. *Dryden.*
 2. To fondle with the mouth close. *L'Estrange.*
MY. *pronoun possessive.* Belonging to me. *Bramhall.*
MY'NCHEN. *f.* [*mynchen*, Saxon.] A nun. *Diſt.*
MY'OGRAPHY. *f.* [*μυογραφία*.] A description of the muscles.
MY'OLOGY. *f.* [*myologie*, French.] The description and doctrine of the muscles. *Cheyne.*
MY OPY. *f.* Shortness of sight.
MY'RIAD. *f.* [*μύριας*.]
 1. The number of ten thousand.
 2. Proverbially any great number. *Milton.*
MY'RMIDON. *f.* [*μυρμιδών*.] Any rude

M Y S

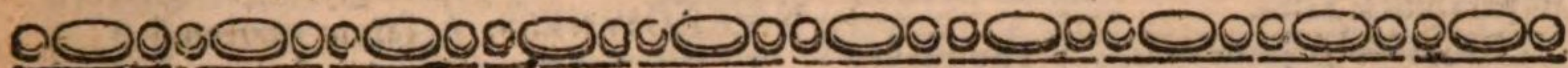
ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*
MYRO'BALAN. *f.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste: they are the production of five different trees growing in the East Indies, where they are eaten preserved. *Hill.*
MYRO'POLIST. *f.* [*μύρον* and *πωλέω*.] One who sells unguents.
MYRRH. *f.* [*myrrha*, Latin.] *Myrrh* is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. *Hill.*
MY'RRHINE. *a.* [*myrrhynus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*
MY'RTIFORM. *f.* [*myrtus* and *form*.] Having the shape of myrtle.
MY'RTLE. *f.* [*myrtus*, Latin.] A fragrant tree. *Shakespeare.*
MYSE'LF. *f.* [*my* and *self*.] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*; that is, not *I* by proxy; not another. *Shakespeare.*
MYSTAGO'GUE. *f.* [*μυσταγωγός*.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shews them to strangers.
MYSTE'RIARCH. *f.* [*μυστήριον* and *ἀρχή*.] One presiding over mysteries.
MYSTE'RIOUS. *a.* [*mysterieux*, French.]
 1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Denham.*
 2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*
MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *mysterious*.]
 1. In a manner above understanding.
 2. Obscurely; enigmatically. *Taylor.*
MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mysterious*.]
 1. Holy obscurity. *Taylor.*
 2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.
To MY'STERIZE. *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas. *Brown.*
MY'STERY. *f.* [*μυστήριον*.]
 1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure. *Taylor.*
 2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mystery*, from *mestier*, French, a trade. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
MY'STICAL. *a.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]
MY'STICK. *a.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]
 1. Sacredly obscure. *Hooker.*
 2. In-

M Y T

M Y T

2. Involving some secret meaning ; emblematical. *Taylor.*
 3. Obscure ; secret. *Dryden.*
MYSTICALLY. *ad.* [from *mystical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning. *Donne.*
MYSTICALNESS. *f.* [from *mystical.*] Involvement of some secret meaning.
MYTHOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous history. *Brown.*

MYTHOLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
MYTHOLOGIST. *f.* [from *mythology.*] A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech. Norris.*
To MYTHOLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
MYTHOLOGY. *f.* [μύθος and λόγος.] System of fables. *Bentley.*



N.

N A K

N A P

N, A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no, name, net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn, condemn.*
To NAB. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly.
NADIR. *f.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Greech.*
NAFF. *f.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.
NAG. *f.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] A small horse. A horse in familiar language. *Prior.*
NAIL. *f.* [næg, Saxon.]
 1. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden.*
 2. The talons of birds and beasts.
 3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.
 4. A Stud; a boss.
 5. A kind of measure; two inches and a quarter.
 6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*
To NAIL. *v. a.*
 1. To fasten with nails. *Milton.*
 2. To stud with nails. *Dryden.*
NA'ILER. *f.* [from *nail.*] A nail-maker.
NA'KED. *a.* [nacod, Saxon.]
 1. Wanting cloaths; uncovered; bare. *Bacon.*
 2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shakesp.*
 4. Mere; simple; abstracted. *Hooker.*
NA'KEDLY. *ad.*
 1. Without covering.
 2. Simply; merely. *Holder.*
 3. Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*
NA'KEDNESS. *f.* [from *naked.*]
 1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milton.*
 2. Want of provision for defence. *Gen.*

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakespeare.*
NAME. *f.* [nama, Saxon.]
 1. The discriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The term by which any species is distinguished.
 3. Person. *Dryden.*
 4. Reputation; character.
 5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.*
 6. Power delegated. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Fictitious imputation. *Dryden.*
 8. Appearance; not reality. *Shakespeare.*
 9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*
To NAME. *v. a.*
 1. To discriminate by a particular appellation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To mention by name. *Ecclus.*
 3. To specify; to nominate. *Locke.*
 4. To utter; to mention. *Gen.*
NA'MELESS. *a.* [from *name.*]
 1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Denham.*
 2. One of which the name is not known. *Atterbury.*
 3. Not famous.
NA'MELY. *ad.* [from *name.*] Particularly; specially. *Hooker. Addison.*
NA'MER. *f.* [from *name.*] One who calls any by name.
NA'MESAKE. *f.* One that has the same name with another. *Addison.*
NAP. *f.* [hnæppan, Saxon.]
 1. Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney.*
 2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous substance. *Spenser.*
To NAP. *v. a.* [hnæppan, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Hudibras. Carew.*
 4 M 2 **NAPE.**

N A R

NAPE. *f.* The joint of the neck behind.
Bacon.

NA'PERY. *f.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Table-linen.

NA'PHEW. *f.* [*napus*, Latin.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *f.* [*naphtha*, Latin.] *Naphtha* is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire. It is principally used externally in paralytick cases.

NA'PPINESS. *f.* [from *nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PKIN. *f.* [from *nap*.]
1. Cloaths used at table to wipe the hands.
Wilkins.
2. A handkerchief. Obsolete. *Shakefp.*

NA'PLESS. *a.* [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakespeare.*

NA'PPY. *a.* [from *nap*.] Frothy; spumy. *Gay.*

NARCI'SSUS. *f.* [Latin; *narcisse*, French.] A daffodil. *Thomson.*

NARCO'TICK. *a.* [*ναρκόω*; *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction. *Quincy. Brown.*

NARD. *f.* [*nardus*, Latin.]
1. Spikenard.
2. An odorous shrub. *Ben. Johnson.*

NARE. *f.* [*naris*, Latin.] A nostril. *Hudibras.*

NA'REWHALE. *f.* A species of whale. *Brown.*

NA'RRABLE. *a.* [from *narro*.] Capable to be told.

NARRA'TION. *f.* [*narratio*, Latin.] Account; relation; history. *Abbot.*

NA'RRATIVE. *a.* [*narratif-ve* Fr. from *narro*, Latin.]
1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*
2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *f.* A relation; an account. *South.*

NA'RRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *narrative*.] By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*

NARRA'TOR. *f.* [*narrateur*, French.] A teller; a relater. *Watts.*

To NA'RRIFY. *v. a.* [from *narro*, Lat.] To relate; to give account of. *Shakefp.*

NA'RRROW. *a.* [*ne-ru*, Saxon.]
1. Not broad or wide. *Shakespeare.*
2. Small; of no great extent. *Brown.*
3. Covetous; avaritious. *Sidney.*
4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Spratt.*
5. Near; within a small distance. *Dryd.*
6. Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

To NA'RRROW. *v. a.*
1. To diminish with respect to breadth. *Brown. Temple.*

N A T

2. To contract; to impair in dignity. *Locke.*

3. To contract in sentiment. *Pope.*

4. To confine; to limit. *Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough. *Farr. Dict.*

NA'ROWLY. *ad.* [from *narrow*.]
1. With little breadth or wideness.
2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.*
3. Closely; vigilantly. *Shakespeare.*
4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift.*
5. Avaritiously; sparingly.

NA'ROWNESS. *f.* [from *narrow*.]
1. Want of breadth. *Addison.*
2. Want of comprehension. *Locke.*
3. Confined state; contractedness. *Denham.*
4. Meanness; poverty. *South.*
5. Want of capacity. *Burnet.*

NAS. [from *ne has* or *has not*.] *Spenser.*

NA'SAL. *a.* [*nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose. *Holder. Brown.*

NA'STY. *a.* [*nast*, *nat*, German, wet.]
1. Dirty; filthy; fordid; nauseous; polluted. *Swift.*
2. Obscene; leud.

NA'STILY. *ad.* [from *nasty*.]
1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon.*
2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS. *f.* [from *nasty*.]
1. Dirt; filth. *Hayward.*
2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South.*

NA'TAL. *a.* [*natal*, French.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden. Prior.*

NATA'TION. *f.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of swimming. *Brown.*

NA'THLESS. *ad.* [*na*, that is *not*, the less, Saxon.] Nevertheless. *Milton.*

NA'THMORE. *ad.* [*na the more*.] Never the more. *Spenser.*

NA'TION. *f.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.] A people distinguished from another people. *Raleigh.*

NA'TIONAL. *a.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation*.]
1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addison.*
2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *f.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *a.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif-ve*, French.]
1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Davies.*
2. Natural; such as is according to nature. *Swift.*
3. Conferred by birth. *Denham.*
4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Shakespeare.*
5. Original. *Milton.*

NA'TIVE. *f.*
1. One

N A T

N A U

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.*
2. Offspring.
- NA'TIVENESS. *f.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.
- NATIVITY. *f.* [*nativité*, French.]
1. Birth; issue into life. *Bacon. Shakespeare.*
2. State or place of being produced. *Milt.*
- NA'TURAL. *a.* [*naturel*, French.]
1. Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins.*
2. Illegitimate. *Temple.*
3. Bestowed by nature. *Swift.*
4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. *Wotton.*
5. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shakespeare.*
6. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addison.*
7. Opposed to violent; as, a *natural* death.
- NA'TURAL. *f.* [from *nature.*]
1. An idiot; a fool. *Shakesp. Locke.*
2. Native; original inhabitant. *Raleigh.*
3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. *Wotton.*
- NA'TURALIST. *f.* [from *natural.*] A student in physicks. *Addison.*
- NATURALIZA'TION. *f.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects. *Bacon.*
- To NA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural.*]
1. To invest with the privileges of native subjects. *Davies.*
2. To make easy like things natural. *South.*
- NA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *natural.*]
1. According to unassisted nature. *Hooker.*
2. Without affectation. *Shakespeare.*
3. Spontaneously.
- NATURALNESS. *f.* [from *natural.*]
1. The state of being given or produced by nature. *South.*
2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*
- NA'TURE. *f.* [*natura*, Latin.]
1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
2. The native state or properties of any thing. *Hale.*
3. The constitution of an animated body. *Shakespeare.*
4. Disposition of mind. *Shakespeare.*
5. The regular course of things. *Shakesp.*
6. The compass of natural existence. *Glanville.*
7. Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope.*
8. The state or operation of the material world. *Pope.*
9. Sort; species. *Dryden.*
10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature. *Addison.*

11. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things. *Pope.*
- NATU'RITY. *f.* [from *nature.*] The state of being produced by nature. *Brown.*
- NA'VAL. *a.* [*naval*, French.]
1. Consisting of ships. *Waller.*
2. Belonging to ships. *Temple.*
- NAVE. *f.* [*nap*, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shakespeare.*
2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings. *Ayliffe.*
- NA'VEL. *f.* [*napela*, *navela*, Saxon.]
1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown.*
2. The middle; the interior part. *Milt.*
- NA'VELGALL. *f.* *Navelgall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*.
- NA'VELWORT. *f.* An herb. *Miller.*
- NA'VEW. *f.* [*napus*, Lat. *naveau*, Fr.] An herb. *Miller.*
- NAUGHT. *a.* [*nahz*, *naphihz*, Saxon.]
- Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker.*
- NAUGHT. *f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. *Shakespeare.*
- NA'UGHTILY. *ad.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedly; corruptly.
- NA'UGHTINESS. *f.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedness; badness. *Sidney.*
- NA'UGHTY. *a.* [from *naught.*] Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney.*
- NA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*navigable*, French.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh.*
- NA'VIGABLENESS. *f.* [from *navigable.*] Capacity to be passed in vessels.
- To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbutnot.*
- To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats. *Arbutnot.*
- NAVIGA'TION. *f.* [*navigation*, French.]
1. The act or practice of passing by water. *Bacon.*
2. Vessels of navigation. *Shakespeare.*
- NAVIGA'TOR. *f.* [*navigateur*, French.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water. *Brere.*
- NA'ULAGE. *f.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of passengers in a ship.
- NAU'MACHY. *f.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock sea fight.
- To NAU'SEATE. *v. n.* [from *nauseo*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts.*
- To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*
1. To loath; to reject with disgust. *Brown.*
2. To strike with disgust. *Swift.*
- NAU'SEOUS. *a.* [from *nausea*, Lat. *nausée*, French.] Loathsome; disgusting. *Denham.*
- NAU -

NEA

NAU'SEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *nauseous.*] Loathsomely; disgustfully. *Dryden.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *nauseous.*] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust. *Dryden.*

NAU'TICAL. } *a.* [*nauticus*, Latin.] Per-
NAU'TICK. } taining to sailors. *Cam.*

NAU'TILUS. *f.* [Latin; *nautilus*, French.] A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Pope.*

NA'VY. *f.* [from *navis*, Latin.] An assembly of ships; a fleet. *Clarendon.*

NAY. *ad.* [*na*, Saxon, or *ne aye.*]

1. No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.*
2. Not only so but more. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Word of refusal. *Acts.*

NAYWORD. *f.* [*nay* and *word.*]

1. The saying nay. *Shakespeare.*
2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word. *Shakespeare.*

NE. *ad.* [Saxon.] Neither; and not. *Spenser.*

NEAF. *f.* [*nefi*, Islandick.] A fist. *Shakesp.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [oncelan, Saxon.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Digby. Moxon.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *a.* [*nepploð*, Saxon; *næptiz*, poor.] Low; decreascent. Used only of the tide. *Hakewill.*

NEAR. *prep.* [*nep*, Saxon.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. *Dryden.*

NEAR. *ad.*

1. Almost.
2. At hand; not far off. *Dryden.*
3. Within a little. *Bacon.*

NEAR. *a.*

1. Not distant. *Genesis.*
2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition. *Hooker.*
3. Close; not rambling. *Dryden.*
4. Closely related. *Lewiticus.*
5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shakespeare.*
6. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear. *Shakespeare.*
7. Parsimonious, inclining to covetousness.

NEAR hand. Closely. *Bacon.*

NEARLY. *ad.* [from *near.*]

1. At no great distance. *Atterbury.*
2. Closely; pressingly. *Milton. Swift.*
3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *f.* [from *near.*]

1. Closeness; not remoteness. *Hocker. Duppa.*
2. Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon.*
3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence. *Bacon.*

NEAT. *f.* [*neaz nyzen*, Saxon.]

1. Black cattle; oxen. *Shakesp. May.*
2. A cow or ox. *Shakespeare.*

NEAT. *a.* [*net*, French.]

NEC

1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope.*
2. Cleanly. *Milton.*
3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapman.*

NE'ATHERD. *f.* [*neaðýrd*, Saxon.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Dryden.*

NEA'TLY. *a.* [from *neat.*]

1. Elegantly, but without dignity; spruce-ly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Cleanlily.

NEA'TNESS. *f.* [from *neat.*]

1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity. *Hooker.*
2. Cleanliness.

NEB. *f.* [*nebbe*, Saxon.]

1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.

NE'BULA. *f.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as to films upon the eyes

NE'BULOUS. *a.* [*nebulosus*, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES. *f.* [from *necessary.*] Things not only convenient but needful. *Hamm.*

NE'CESSARILY. *ad.* [from *necessary.*]

1. Indispensably. *Hooker.*
2. By inevitable consequence. *Hooker.*

NE'CESSARINESS. *f.* [from *necessary.*] The state of being necessary.

NE'CESSARY. *a.* [*necessarius*, Latin.]

1. Needful; indispensably requisite. *Tillotson.*
2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.
3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence. *Tillotson.*

To NECE'SSITATE. *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free. *Duppa.*

NECESSITA'TION. *f.* [from *necessitate.*] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Bramhall.*

NECE'SSITATED. *a.* [from *necessity.*] In a state of want. *Shakespeare.*

NECE'SSITOUS. *a.* [from *necessity.*] Pressed with poverty. *Clarendon.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *necessitous.*] Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *f.* [*necessitudo*, Latin.]

1. Want; need. *Hale.*
2. Friendship.

NECE'SSITY. *f.* [*necessitas*, Latin.]

1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality. *Milt.*
2. State of being necessary; indispensable-ness. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon.*
4. Things necessary for human life. *Shakespeare.*
5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. *Raleigh.*

NECK. *f.* [*hneca*, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]

1. The

N E E

1. The part between the head and body. *Shakespeare.*
2. A long narrow part. *Bacon.*
3. On the neck; immediately after. *Shakespeare.*
4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do do more than half.
- NE'CKBEEF. *f.* [neck and beef.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*
- NE'CKCLOATH. *f.* [neck and cloath.] That which men wear on their neck. *Gay.*
- NE'CKERCHIEF. } *f.* A gorget; hand-kerchief for a woman's neck.
- NE'CKATEE. }
- NECKLACE. *f.* [neck and lace.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck. *Arbutb.*
- NE'CKWEED. *f.* [neck and weed.] Hemp. *Cant.*
- NECROMANCER. *f.* [νεκρός and μάγισ.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead. *Swift.*
- NECROMANCY. *f.* [νεκρός and μάγισ; necromance, French.]
1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. *Brown.*
2. Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbot.*
- NE'CTARED. *a.* [from nectar.] Tinged with nectar. *Milton.*
- NECTA'REOUS. *a.* [nectareus, Latin.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar. *Pope.*
- NE'CTARINE. *a.* [from nectar.] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*
- NE'CTARINE. *f.* [nectarine, French.] A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*
- NEED. *f.* [neod, Saxon; nood, Dutch.]
1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Want; distressful poverty. *Shakesp.*
3. Want; lack of any thing for use. *Baker.*
- To NEED. *v. a.* To want; to lack. *Matt.*
- To NEED. *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be necessary. *Spens.*
2. To have necessity of any thing. *Locke.*
- NEE'DER. *f.* [from need.] One that wants any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- NEE'DFUL. *a.* [need and full.] Necessary; indispensably requisite. *Common Prayer.*
- NEE'DFULLY. *ad.* [from needful.] Necessarily. *Ben. Johnson.*
- NEE'DFULNESS. *f.* [from needful.] Necessity.
- NEE'DILY. *ad.* [from needy.] In poverty; poorly.
- NEE'DINESS. *f.* [from needy.] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*
- NEE'DLE. *f.* [nædl, Saxon.]
1. A small instrument pointed at one end

N E G

- to pierce cloath, and perforated at the other to receive the thread. *Dryden.*
2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands regularly north and south. *Burnet.*
- NEE'DLE-FISH. *f.* [needle and fish.] A kind of sea fish. *Woodward.*
- NEE'DLE-FUL. *f.* [needle and full.] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
- NEE'DLER. } *f.* [from needle.] He who makes needles.
- NEE'DLEMAKER. }
- NEE'DLEWORK. *f.* [needle and work.]
1. The business of a sempstress.
2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addison.*
- NEE'DLESSLY. *ad.* [from needlessly.] Unnecessarily; without need. *Holder.*
- NEE'DLESSNESS. *f.* [from needlessly.] Unnecessariness. *Locke.*
- NEE'DLESS. *a.* [from need.] Unnecessary; not requisite. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
- NEE'DMENT. *f.* [from need.] Something necessary. *Spenser.*
- NEEDS. *ad.* [needer, Saxon, unwilling.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably. *Davies.*
- NEE'DY. *a.* [from need.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty. *Spenser.*
- NE'ER. [for never.] *Hudibras.*
- To NEESE. *v. n.* [nyse, Danish; niesen, Dutch.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. *2 Kings.*
- NEF. *f.* [old French, from nave.] The body of a church. *Addison.*
- NEFA'RIOUS. *a.* [nefarius, Latin.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*
- NEGA'TION. *f.* [negatio, Latin; negation, French.]
1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation. *Bentley. Rogers.*
2. Description by negative. *Watts.*
- NE'GATIVE. *a.* [negatif, Fr. negativus, Latin.]
1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.
2. Implying only the absence of something. *South.*
3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles.*
- NE'GATIVE. *f.*
1. A proposition by which something is denied. *Tillotson.*
2. A particle of denial; as, not. *Cleavel.*
- NE'GATIVELY. *ad.* [from negative.]
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
2. In form of speech implying the absence of something. *Hooker.*
- To NE'GLECT. *v. a.* [neglectus, Latin.]
1. To omit by carelessness. *Matthew.*
2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.
3. To postpone. *Shakespeare.*
- NE'GLECT. *f.* [neglectus, Latin.]
1. In-

NEI

1. Instance of inattention.
2. Careless treatment.
3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.*
4. State of being unregarded. *Prior.*
- NEGLECTER.** *f.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.
- NEGLECTFUL.** *a.* [*neglect* and *full*.]

 1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Treating with indifference. *Locke.*

- NEGLECTION.** *f.* [from *neglect*.] The state of being negligent.
- NEGLECTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *neglectful*.] With heedless inattention.
- NEGLECTIVE.** *a.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive to, or regardless of. *King Charles.*
- NEGIGENCE.** *f.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.] Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. *Shakesp.*
- NEGIGENT.** *a.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]

 1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. *2 Chron.*
 2. Careless of any particular. *Baruch.*
 3. Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*

- NEGIGENTLY.** *ad.* [from *negligent*.]

 1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Bacon.*
 2. With scornful inattention.

- TO NEGOTIATE.** *v. n.* [*negocier*, French.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*
- NEGOTIATION.** *f.* [*negociation*, Fr. from *negotiate*.] Treaty of business. *How.*
- NEGOTIATOR.** *f.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate*.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
- NEGOTIATING.** *a.* [from *negotiate*.] Employed in negotiation.
- NEGRO.** *f.* [Spanish; *negre*, French.] A blackmoore. *Brown.*
- NEIF.** *f.* [*néfi*, Islandick; *neef*, Scottish.] Fift.
- TO NEIGH.** *v. n.* [*hnægan*, Saxon.] To utter the voice of a horse. *Smith.*
- NEIGH.** *f.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse. *Shakespeare.*
- NEIGHBOUR.** *f.* [*nehgebun*, Saxon.]

 1. One who lives near to another. *Claren.*
 2. One who lives in familiarity with another. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any thing next or near. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Intimate; confidant. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. *Spratt.*

- TO NEIGHBOUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakespeare.*
- NEIGHBOURHOOD.** *f.* [from *neighbour*.]

 1. Place adjoining. *Addison.*
 2. State of being near each other. *Swift.*

NES

3. Those that live within reach of communication.
- NEIGHBOURLY.** *a.* [from *neighbour*.] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbutnot.*
- NEIGHBOURLY.** *ad.* [from *neighbour*.] With social civility.
- NEITHER.** *conjunct.* [*napðen*, Saxon, *neither*.]

 1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*; as, fight *neither* with small *nor* great. *1 Kings.*
 2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Genesis.*

- NEITHER.** *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Dryden.*
- NEOPHYTE.** *f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *νεος* and *φυω*.] One regenerated; a convert.
- NEOTERICK.** *a.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late. *Grew.*
- NEP.** *f.* [*nepeta*, Latin.] An herb.
- NEPENTHE.** *f.* [*νη* and *πένθη*.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*
- NEPHEW.** *f.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, Fr.]

 1. The son of a brother or sister. *Locke.*
 2. The grandson. Out of use. *Hooker.*
 3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

- NEPHRITICK.** *a.* [*νεφελις*; *nephretique*, French.]

 1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
 2. Troubled with the stone. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Good against the stone. *Woodward.*

- NEPOTISM.** *f.* [*nepotisme*, French.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
- NERVE.** *f.* [*nervus*, Latin.] The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body. *Shakespeare.*

 2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon. *Pope.*

- NERVELESS.** *a.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength. *Dunciad.*
- NERVOUS.** *a.* [*nervosus*, Latin.]

 1. Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Pope.*
 2. Relating to the nerves.
 3. Having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*

- NE'RVY.** *a.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. *Shakespeare.*
- NE'SCIENCE.** *f.* [from *nescio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Glanville.*
- NESH.** *a.* [*nefc*, Saxon.] Soft; easily hurt.
- NESS.**

 1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*; from *nisse*, Saxon.
 2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory;

NEU

montory; from *nepe*, Saxon, a headland; as *INVERNESS*.

NEST. *f.* [*neȝt*, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Any place where animals are produced. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of residence. *Shakeſp.*

4. A warm cloſe habitation. *Spencer.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build neſts. *Howel.*

NE'STEGG. *f.* [*neſt* and *egg*,] An egg left in the neſt. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *neſt*.] To ſettle; to harbour. *Bacon.*

To NESTLE. *v. a.*

1. To houſe, as in a neſt. *Donne.*

2. To cheriſh, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NE'STLING. *f.* [from *neſtle*.] A bird juſt taken out of the neſt.

NET. *f.* [*nati*, Gothick; *neȝ*, Saxon.] A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes. *Taylor.*

NE'THER. *a.* [*neoðer*, Sax. *neder*, Dut.]

1. Lower; not upper. *Peacham. Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NE'THERMOST. *f.* [*ſuperl.* of *nether*.] *Loweſt.* *Pſalms.*

NE'TTLE. *f.* [*neȝel*, Saxon.] A ſtinging herb well known.

To NE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting; to irritate. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK. *f.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decuſſated, at equal diſtances. *Spencer.*

NE'VER. *ad.* [*ne ever*, *næppe*, Saxon.]

1. At no time.

2. In no degree. *South.*

3. It ſeems in ſome phraſes to have the ſenſe of an adjective. Not any. *Matthæw.*

4. It is much uſed in compoſition; as, *never-ending*, having no end. *Milton.*

NE'VERTHELESS. *ad.* [*never the leſs*.] *Notwithſtanding that.* *Bacon.*

NEU'ROLOGY. *f.* [*νεῦρον* and *λόγος*.] A deſcription of the nerves.

NEU'ROLOGY. *f.* [*νεῦρον* and *τέμνω*.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *a.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide. *Addiſon.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no ſex. *Dryden.*

NEU'TER. *f.* One indifferent and unengaged. *Addiſon.*

NEU'TRAL. *a.* [*neutra'*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide. *Bacon.*

NIB

2. Neither good nor bad. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

NEU'TRAL. *f.* One who does not act nor engage on either ſide. *Bacon.*

NEUTRA'LITY. *f.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]

1. A ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſtate between good and evil. *Donne.*

NEU'TRALLY. *ad.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently.

NEW. *a.* [*newyd*, Welch; *neop*, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; freſh. *Burnet.*

2. Modern. *Temple.*

3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.*

4. Not habituated. *Hooker.*

5. Renovated; repaired, ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate. *Bacon.*

6. Freſh after any thing. *Dryden.*

7. Not of ancient extraction. *Addiſon.*

NEW. *ad.* This is uſed in compoſition for *newly*. *Sidney. Cowley.*

NEWFA'NGLED. *a.* [*new* and *fang e*.]

Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty. *Atterbury.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. *f.* [from *new-*

NEWFA'NGLENESS. *f.* [*fangled*.] Vain and fooliſh love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NE'WEL. *f.*

1. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried. *Bacon.*

2. Novelty. *Spencer.*

NE'WING. *f.* Yeſt. *Ainſworth.*

NE'WLY. *ad.* [from *new*.] Freſhly; lately. *Spencer.*

NE'WNESS. *f.* [from *new*.] Freſhneſs; lateneſs; novelty; recentneſs; ſtate of being new. *Sidney. South.*

NEWS. *f.* without the ſingular. [from *new*; *nouvelles*, Fr.]

1. Freſh account of any thing. *Waller.*

2. Papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times. *Pope.*

NE'WS-MONGER. *f.* [*news* and *monger*.]

One whoſe employment it is to hear and to tell news. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEWT. *f.* [*Newt* is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an ewet*.] Eſt; ſmall lizard. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *f.* Preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

Shakeſpeare. Stillingfleet.

NEXT. *a.* [*next*, Saxon.]

1. Neareſt in place. *Bacon.*

2. Neareſt in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT. *ad.* At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding. *Addiſon.*

NI'AS. *f.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, ſilly, and fooliſh. *Bailey.*

NIB. *f.* [*nibbe*, Dutch.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird.

2. The point of a pen. *Derham.*

N I C

- NIBBED.** *a.* [from *nib.*] Having a nib.
- To NIBBLE.** *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]
1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Shakespeare. Cleveland.*
 2. To bite as a fish does the bait. *Gay.*
- To NIBBLE.** *v. n.*
1. To bite at. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotson.*
- NIBBLER.** *f.* [from *nibble.*] One that bites by little at a time.
- NICE.** *a.* [nepe, Saxon, soft.]
1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.*
 2. Scrupulously and minutely cautious. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton.*
 4. Easily injured; delicate.
 5. Formed with minute exactness. *Addison.*
 7. Refined. *Milton.*
- NICELY.** *ad.* [from *nice.*]
1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously. *Donne.*
 2. Delicately. *Atterbury.*
- NICENESS.** *f.* [from *nice.*]
1. Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden.*
 2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness. *Sidney.*
- NICETY.** *f.* [from *nice.*]
1. Minute accuracy. *Prior.*
 2. Accurate performance. *Addison.*
 3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness. *Spenser.*
 4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty. *Locke.*
 5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.*
 6. Effeminate softness.
 7. Niceties in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.
- NICHAR.** *f.* A plant. *Mil'.*
- NICHE.** *f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wotton.*
- NICK.** *f.* [*nicke*, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]
1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Suckling.*
 2. A notch cut in any thing.
 3. A score; a reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A winning throw. *Prior.*
- To NICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice. *Hudibras.*
 2. To cut in nicks or notches. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.*
 4. To defeat or cozen. *Shakespeare.*
- NICKNAME.** *f.* [*nom de nique*, French.]

N I G

- A name given in scoff or contempt. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To NICKNAME.** *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham.*
- To NICTATE.** *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink. *Ray.*
- NIDE.** *f.* [*nidus*, Latin.] A brood: as, a nide of pheasants.
- NIDGET.** *f.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*.] *Camden.*
- NIDIFICATION.** *f.* [*nidificatio*, Latin.] The act of building nests. *Derham.*
- NIDING.** *a.* [from *nid*, Saxon, vileness.] *Niding*, an old English word signifying abject, base minded. *Carew.*
- NIDOROUS.** *a.* [*nidoreux*, from *nidor*.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon.*
- NIDOROSITY.** *f.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat. *Floyer.*
- NIDULATION.** *f.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*
- NIECE.** *f.* [*niece*, *niepce*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Waller.*
- NIGGARD.** *f.* [*ninggr*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon. *Sidney.*
- NIGGARD.** *a.* Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious. *Dryden. Shakespeare.*
- To NIGGARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGGARDISH.** *a.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.
- NIGGARDLINESS.** *f.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parcimony. *Addison.*
- NIGGARDLY.** *a.* [from *niggard*.] Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious. *Hall. Dryden. Sidney.*
- NIGGARDLY.** *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGGARDNESS.** *f.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parcimony. *Sidney.*
- NIGH.** *prep.* [*nyh*, Saxon.] At no great distance from. *Garth.*
- NIGH.** *ad.*
1. Not at a great distance. *John. Phil.*
 2. To a place near. *Milton.*
- NIGH.** *a.*
1. Near; not distant; not remote. *Prior.*
 2. Allied closely by blood. *Knolles.*
- To NIGH.** *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenser.*
- NIGHLY.** *ad.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*
- NIGHNESS.** *f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.
- NIGHT.** *f.* [*nauts*, Gothick; *niht*, Sax.] The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise. *Shakespeare. Crashaw.*
- To-NIGHT.** *adverbially.* In this night; at this night. *Jos.*
- NIGHT-**

NIGHTBRAWLER. *f.* [*night and brawl-er.*] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTCAP. *f.* [*night and cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undress. *Swift.*

NIGHTCROW. *f.* [*night and crow.*] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTDEW. *f.* [*night and dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*

NIGHTDOG. *f.* [*night and dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTDRESS. *f.* The dress worn at night. *Pope.*

NIGHTED. *a.* [*from night.*] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTFAREING. *f.* [*night and fare.*] Travelling in the night. *Gay.*

NIGHTFIRE. *f.* [*night and fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp. *Herbert.*

NIGHTFLY. *f.* [*night and fly.*] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTFOUNDERED. *f.* [*from night and founder.*] Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHTGOWN. *f.* [*night and gown.*] A loose gown used for an undress. *Pope.*

NIGHTHAG. *f.* [*night and hag.*] Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHTINGALE. *f.* [*from night, and gailan, Saxon, to sing.*]

1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shak.*

2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTLY. *ad.* [*from night.*]

1. By night. *Addison.*

2. Every night. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTLY. *a.* [*from night.*] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden.*

NIGHTMAN. *f.* [*night and man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE. *f.* [*night, and according to Temple, mara, a spirit.*] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*

NIGHTPIECE. *f.* [*night and piece.*] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light. *Addison.*

NIGHTRAIL. *f.* [*night and regl, Saxon, a gown.*] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Addison.*

NIGHTRAVEN. *f.* [*night and raven.*] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenser.*

NIGHTRULE. *f.* [*night and rule.*] A tumult in the night. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTSHADE. *f.* [*nihtr scada, Saxon.*] A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade. *Miller.*

NIGHTSHINING. *f.* [*night and shine.*] Shewing brightness in the night.

NIGHTWALK. *f.* [*night and walk.*] Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER. *f.* [*night and walk.*]

One who roves in the night upon ill designs. *Ascham.*

NIGHTWARBLING. [*night and warble.*] Singing in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHTWARD. *a.* [*night and ward.*] Approaching towards night. *Milton.*

NIGHTWATCH. *f.* [*night and watch.*] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch. *Psalms.*

NIGRE'SCENT. *a.* [*nigrescens, Latin.*] Growing black.

NIGRIFICATION. *f.* [*niger and facio.*] The act of making black.

NIMBLITY. *f.* [*nibilité, Fr. nihilum, Lat.*] Nothingness. *Watts.*

To **NILL.** *v. a.* [*from ne will.*] Not to will; to refuse. *Ben. Johnson.*

NILL. *f.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To **NIM.** *v. a.* [*nemen, Dutch, to take.*] To steal. *Hudibras.*

NIMBLE. *a.* [*from nim.*] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious. *Spens.*

NIMBLENESS. *f.* [*from nimble.*] Quickness; activity; speed. *Hooker.*

NIMBLEWITTED. *a.* [*nimb'le and wit.*] Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon.*

NIMBLY. *ad.* [*from nimble.*] Quickly; speedily; actively. *Davies. Boyle.*

NIMBLESS. *f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

NIMIETY. *f.* [*nimietas, school Latin.*] The state of being too much.

NIMMER. *f.* [*from nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NINCOMPOOP. *f.* [*corruption of the Lat. non compos.*] A fool; a trisler. *Addison.*

NINE. *f.* [*nigon, Saxon.*] One more than eight.

NINEFOLD. *f.* [*nine and fold.*] Nine times. *Milton. Gay.*

NINEPINS. *f.* [*nine and pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacham.*

NINESCORE. *a.* [*nine and score.*] Nine times twenty. *Addison.*

NINETEEN. *a.* [*nigontyne, Saxon.*] Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH. *a.* [*nigonteoða, Saxon.*] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY. *a.* [*hundnigontiz, Saxon.*] Nine times ten.

NINTH. *a.* [*negoda, Saxon.*] That which precedes the tenth. *Brown.*

NINTIETH. *a.* [*hundnigonteoða, Sax.*] The tenth nine times told.

NINNY. *f.* [*ninno, a child, Spanish.*] A fool; a simpleton. *Swift.*

NINNYHAMMER. *f.* [*from ninny.*] A simpleton. *Addison.*

To **NIP.** *v. a.* [*nijpen, Dutch.*]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.*

NIT

2. To cut off by any slight means. *Mortimer.*
3. To blast; to destroy before full growth. *Arbutnot.*
4. To pinch as frost. *Shakespeare.*
5. To vex; to bite. *Spenser.*
6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Ascham.*

NIP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.*
2. A small cut. *Shakespeare.*
3. A blast. *Stepney.*
4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NIPPER. *f.* [from *nip.*] A satirist.

Ascham.

NIPPERS. *f.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NIPPINGLY. *ad.* [from *nip.*] With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE. *f.* [*nypele*, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug. *Ray.*
2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derbam.*

NIPPLEWORT. *f.* [*Lampsana.*] A very common weed.

NISI PRIUS. *f.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is panelled, and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is so called from the first words of the writ, *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint.*

NIT. *f.* [*hnrtu*, Saxon.] The egg of a louse. *Derbam.*

NITENCY. *f.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.
2. [From *nitor.*] Endeavour; spring. *Boyle.*

NITING. *f.* A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NITID. *a.* [*nitidus*, Lat.] Bright; shining; lustrous. *Boyle.*

NITRE. *f.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.] The salt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or salt-petre, is a crystalline pellucid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its containing any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is of the number of those salts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, stones, as the particles of metals in their ores. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Persia and the East-Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds. From this

NOB

marl the salt is separated by water; but the crystals into which it shoots, as we receive them from the East-Indies, are small, imperfect, and impure. Earths of whatever kind, moistened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford *nitre* in large quantities. The earths at the bottom of pigeonhouses, and those of stables and cow-houses, all afford *nitre*, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, where very little *nitre* is imported, they make it from the rubbish of old mortar and plaister of buildings. There is no question but a manufactory of *nitre* might be established in England to as much advantage as that of France. The *natrum* or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali.

NITROUS. *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre.*] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore.*

NITRY. *a.* [from *nitre.*] Nitrous. *Gay.*

NITTY. *ad.* [from *nitty.*] Lousily. *Hayward.*

NITTY. *a.* [from *nit.*] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVAL. *a.* [*nivalis*, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *DiEt.*

NIVEOUS. *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy. *Brown.*

NIZY. *f.* A dunce; a simpleton.

NO. *ad.* [*na*, Saxon.]

1. The word of refusal. *Calamy.*
2. The word of denial. *Bacon.*
3. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not.* *Waller.*

No. *a.*

1. Not any; none. *Pope.*
2. *No one*; none; not any one. *Smalridge.*

To NOBILITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To make noble.

NOBILITY. *f.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour. *Dryden.*
2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.
3. The persons of high rank. *Shakespeare.*
4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness. *Sidney.*

NOBLE. *a.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty. *Dryden.*
3. Great; worthy; illustrious. *Milton.*
4. Exalted; elevated; sublime. *Dryden.*
5. Magnificent; stately.
6. Free; generous; liberal.
7. Principal; capital; as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts.

NOBLE. *f.*

1. One of high rank. *Bacon.*
2. A

N O D

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eightpence. *Camden. Bacon.*
NO'BLE *liverwort.* [*Hepatica.*] A plant.
NO'BLEMAN. *f.* [*noble and man.*] One who is ennobled. *Dryden.*
NO'BLENESS. *f.* [*from noble.*]
 1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
 2. Splendour of descent.
NO'BLESS. *f.* [*nobleſſe, Fr.*]
 1. Nobility. This word is not now used. *Spenser.*
 2. Dignity; greatness. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. Noblemen collectively. *Shakespeare.*
NO'BLY. *ad.* [*from noble.*]
 1. Of ancient and splendid extraction. *Dryden.*
 2. Greatly; illustriously. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Grandly; splendidly. *Addison.*
NO'BODY. *f.* [*no and body.*] No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*
NO'CENT. *a.* [*nocens, Latin.*]
 1. Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.*
 2. Hurtful; mischievous. *Milton.*
NOCK. *f.* [*nocchia, Italian.*]
 1. A slit; a nick; a notch.
 2. The fundament. *Hudibras.*
NOCTA'MBULO. *f.* [*nox and ambulo, Lat.*] One who walks in his sleep. *Arbutnot.*
NOCTI'DIAL. *a.* [*noctis and dies.*] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.*
NOCTIFEROUS. *a.* [*nox and fero.*] Bringing night.
NOCTIVAGANT. *a.* [*noctivagus, Latin.*] Wandering in the night.
NO'CTUARY. *f.* [*from noctis, Lat.*] An account of what passes by night. *Spectator.*
NO'CTURN. *f.* [*nocturne, Fr. nocturnus, Latin.*] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfleet.*
NOCTURNAL. *a.* [*nocturnus, Latin.*] Nightly. *Dryden.*
NOCTU'RNAL. *f.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
To NOD. *v. n.* [*Of uncertain derivation.*]
 1. To decline the head with a quick motion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pay a slight bow. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To bend downwards with quick motion.
 4. To be drowsy. *Addison.*
NOD. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. A quick declination of the head. *Locke.*
 2. A quick declination. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The motion of the head in drowsiness. *Locke.*
 4. A slight obeisance. *Shakespeare.*
NODA'TION. *f.* [*from nodo.*] The act of making knots.
NO'DDER. *f.* [*from nod.*] One who makes nods. *Pope.*

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NO'DDLE. *f.* [*hnol, Saxon.*] A head; in contempt. *Ben. Johnson. Stillingfleet.*
NO DDY. *f.* [*from naudin, French.*] A simpleton; an idiot. *L'Estrange.*
NODE. *f.* [*nodus, Lat.*]
 1. A knot; a knob.
 2. A swelling on the bone. *Wiseman.*
 3. Interfection. *Holder.*
NODO'SITY. *f.* [*from nodosus, Lat.*] Complication; knot. *Brown.*
NO'DOUS. *a.* [*nodosus, Lat.*] Knotty; full of knots. *Brown.*
NO'DULE. *f.* [*nodulus, Latin.*] A small lump. *Woodward.*
NO'GGEN. *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *Escape of King Charles.*
NO'GGIN. *f.* [*noſſel, German.*] A small mug. *Arbutnot.*
NO'ANCE. *f.* [*See ANNOIANCE*] Mischief; inconvenience. *Shakespeare.*
To NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. An old word disused. *Tuffer.*
NO'IER. *f.* [*from noie.*] One who annoys. *Tuffer.*
NO'IOUS. *a.* [*noioso, Italian.*] Hurtful; mischievous. *Spenser.*
NOISE. *f.* [*noise, Fr.*]
 1. Any kind of sound. *Bacon.*
 2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk. *Baker.*
 3. Occasion of talk. *Addison.*
To NOISE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To sound loud. *Milton.*
To NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report. *Luke. Wotton. Bentley.*
NOISEFUL. *a.* [*noise and full.*] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden.*
NOISELESS. *a.* [*from noise.*] Silent; without sound. *Shakespeare.*
NOISINESS. *f.* [*from noisy.*] Loudness of sound.
NOISEMAKER. *f.* [*noise and maker.*] Clamorous. *L'Estrange.*
NOISOME. *a.* [*noioso, Italian.*]
 1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome. *Hooker.*
 2. Offensive; disgusting. *Shakespeare.*
NOISOMELY. *ad.* [*from noisome.*] With a fœtid stench; with an infectious steam.
NOISOMENESS. *f.* [*from noisome.*] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *South.*
NOISY. *a.* [*from noise.*]
 1. Sounding loud.
 2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith.*
NOLL. *f.* [*hnol, Saxon.*] A head; a noddle. *Shakespeare.*
NO'LI *me tangere,* [*Lat.*]
 1. Kind of cancerous swelling.
 2. A plant. *Mortimer.*
NOLITION. *f.* [*nolitio, Lat.*] Unwillingness. *Hale.*
NO'MBLES. *f.* The entrails of a deer.
NOMEN-

NON

NOMENCLATOR. *f.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Addison.*

NOMENCLATURE. *f.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.]

1. The act of naming. *Bacon.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*

NOMINAL. *a.* [*nominalis*, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things. *Locke.*

NOMINALLY. *ad.* [from *nominat.*] By name; titularly.

To NOMINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Wotton.

2. To entitle.

Spenser.

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

Shakespeare.

NOMINATION. *f.* [*nomination*, Fr. from *nominate*.]

1. The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.*

2. The power of appointing. *Clarendon.*

NOMINATIVE. [*nominatif*, Fr.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing.

NON. *v. a.* [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power. *Pierce.*

NO'NAGE. *f.* [*non* and *age*.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

Craslow. Hale.

NONCE. *f.* [The original of this word is uncertain.] Purpose; intent; design.

Cleaveland.

NONCONFO'RMITY. *f.* [*non* and *conformity*.]

1. Refusal of compliance.

Watts.

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

South.

NONCONFO'RMIST. *f.* [*non* and *conformist*.] One who refuses to join in the established worship.

Swift.

NONE. *a.* [*ne ane*, Sax.]

1. Not one.

Addison.

2. Not any.

Fenton.

3. Not other.

Genesis.

4. *None* of sometimes signifies only emphatically *not*.

Psalms.

NONE'NTITY. *f.* [*non* and *entity*.]

1. Nonexistence,

Bentley.

2. A thing not existing.

South.

NONEX'ISTENCE. *f.* [*non* and *existence*.] Inexistence; state of not existing.

Brown.

NONJU'RING. *a.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*

NONJUROR. *f.* [from *non* and *juror*.] One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURALS. *f.* [*non naturalia*.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air,

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meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown.*

NONPAREIL. *f.* [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.]

1. Excellence unequalled.

Shakespeare.

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NO'NPLUS. *f.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more.

South. Locke.

To NO'NPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle. *Hudibras. South.*

NONRE'SIDENCE. *f.* [*non* and *residence*.] Failure of residence.

Swift.

NONRE'SIDENT. *f.* [*non* and *resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

Swift.

NONRESISTANCE. *f.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.

NO'NSENSE. *f.* [*non* and *sense*.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

Pope.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

Thomson.

NONSE'NSICAL. *a.* [from *nonsense*.] Unmeaning; foolish.

Ray.

NONSE'NSICALNESS. *f.* [from *nonsensical*.] Ungrammatical jargon.

NONSO'LVENT. *f.* [*non* and *solvent*.] One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOL'UTION. *f.* [*non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution.

Broome.

NONSPA'RING. *a.* [*non* and *sparing*.] Merciless; all-destroying.

Shakespeare.

To NONSUI'T. *v. a.* [*non* and *suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

Swift.

NOO'DLE. *f.* [from *noddle* or *noddy*.] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK. *f.* [from *een boeck*, German.] A corner.

Davies.

NOON. *f.* [*non*, Sax.]

1. The middle hour of the day.

Dryden.

2. It is taken for midnight.

Dryden.

NOO'NDAY. *f.* [*noon* and *day*.] Midday.

Shakespeare.

NOO'NDAY. *a.* Meridional.

Addison.

NOO'NING. *f.* [from *noon*.] Repose at noon.

NOO'NTIDE. *f.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Midday.

Shakespeare.

NOO'NTIDE. *a.* Meridional.

Shakespeare.

NOOSE. *f.* [*nosada*, entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Sandys.

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose.

Government of the Tongue.

NOPE. *f.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR.

N O S

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. *Shakespeare.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill. *Shakespeare.*

3. *Nor* is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as,

I nor love myself, nor thee. *B. Johnson.*

NORTH. *f.* [*norð*, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shakespeare.*

NORTH. *a.* Northern. *Numbers.*

NORTHEAST. *f.* [*noordoost*, Dutch.] The point between the north and east. *Arbutnot.*

NO'RThERLY. *a.* [from *north*.] Being towards the north. *Derbam.*

NO'RThERN. *a.* [from *north*.] Being in the north. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHSTAR. *f.* [*north* and *star*.] The polestar. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHWARD. *a.* [*north* and *peard*, Saxon.] Being towards the north.

NO'RThWARD. } *ad.* [*north* and

NO'RThWARDS. } *peard*, Saxon.] Towards the north. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHWEST. *f.* [*north* and *west*.] The point between the north and west. *Brown.*

NORTHWIND. *f.* [*north* and *wind*.] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*

NOSE. *f.* [*næse*, *nora*, Sax.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain. *Locke.*

2. The end of any thing. *Holder.*

3. Scent; sagacity. *Collier.*

4. *To lead by the Nose.* To drag by force: as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly. *Shakespeare.*

5. *To thrust one's Nose into* the affairs of others. To be a busy body.

6. *To put one's Nose out of joint.* To put one out of the affections of another.

To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To scent; to smell. *Shakespeare.*

2. To face; to oppose.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shakespeare.*

NOSE'BLEED. *f.* [*nose* and *bleed*.] A kind of herb.

NO'SEGAY. *f.* [*nose* and *gay*.] A posie; a bunch of flowers. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

NO'SELESS. *a.* [from *nose*.] Wanting a nose. *Shakespeare.*

NOSE'SMART. *f.* [*nose* and *smart*.] The herb cresses.

NO'SLE. *f.* [from *nose*.] The extremity of a thing: as, the *nose* of a pair of bellows.

NO'SOLOGY. *f.* [*νόσος* and *λόγος*.] Doctrine of diseases.

N O T

NOSOPOE'TICK. *a.* [*νόσος* and *ποιεω*.]

Producing diseases. *Arbutnot.*

NO'STRIL. *f.* [*nose*, and *ðynl*, a hole, Sax.]

The cavity in the nose. *Bacon.*

NO'STRUM. *f.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Stillingfleet.*

NOT. *ad.* [*ne auht*, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.]

1. The particle of negation or refusal. *Spenser.*

2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more. *Job.*

NO'TABLE. *a.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable. *Sidney. Clarendon.*

2. Careful; bustling. *Addison.*

NO'TABLENESS. *f.* [from *notable*.] Appearance of business.

NO'TABLY. *ad.* [from *notable*.]

1. Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.*

2. With consequence; with shew of importance. *Addison.*

NO'TARIAL. *a.* [from *notary*.] Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *f.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Latin.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*

NOTA'TION. *f.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as, by figures or letters. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification. *Hammond.*

NOTCH. *f.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing. *Grew.*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Grew.*

NOTCHWE'ED. *f.* [*notch* and *weed*.] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [for *ne mote*.] May not. *Spenser.*

NOTE. *f.* [*nota*, Lat. *note*, Fr.]

1. Mark; token. *Hooker.*

2. Notice; heed. *Shakespeare.*

3. Reputation; consequence. *Abbot.*

4. Reproach; stigma. *Shakespeare.*

5. Account; information; intelligence. *Shakespeare.*

6. Tune; voice. *Hooker.*

7. Single sound in musick. *Dryden.*

8. State of being observed. *Bacon.*

9. Short hint; small paper. *Shakespeare.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker.*

11. A small letter. *Dryden.*

12. Written paper. *Swift.*

13. A paper given in confession of a debt. *Arbutnot.*

14. Explanatory annotation. *Felton.*

NOTEBOOK. *f.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down. *Shakespeare.*

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, Fr.]

1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend. *Addison.*

2. To

NOT

2. To deliver; to set down. *Hooker.*
 3. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
 4. [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.
NO'TED. *part. a.* [from *note.*] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle.*
NO'TER. *f.* [from *note.*] He who takes notice.
NOTHING. *f.* [no and *thing*; *nahting*, Scottish.]
 1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to something. *Bentley.*
 2. Nonexistence. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Addison.*
 4. No other thing. *Wake.*
 5. No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.*
 6. No importance; no use. *Spenser.*
 7. No possession or fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.*
 9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.*
 10. Trifle; something of no consideration. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree. *Knolles.*
NO'THINGNESS. *f.* [from *nothing.*]
 1. Nihilty; nonexistence. *Donne.*
 2. Thing of no value. *Hudibras.*
NO'TICE. *f.* [notice, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.]
 1. Remark; heed; observation; regard. *Locke.*
 2. Information; intelligence given or received. *Shakespeare.*
NOTIFICA'TION. *f.* [notification, French, from *notify.*] Act of making known. *Hold.*
To NO'TIFY. *v. a.* [notifier, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Hooker. Whitgift.*
NO'TION. *f.* [notion, Fr.]
 1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind. *Newton.*
 2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury. Shakespeare.*
NO'TIONAL. *a.* [from *notion.*]
 1. Imaginary; ideal. *Prior.*
 2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*
NOTIONALITY. *f.* [from *notional.*]
 Empty, ungrounded opinion. *Glanville.*
NOTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *notional.*] In idea; mentally. *Norris.*
NOTORIETY. *f.* [notoriété, Fr. from *notorious.*] Publick knowledge; publick exposure. *Addison.*
NOTO'RIOUS. *a.* [notorius, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift.*
NOTO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *notorious.*] Publickly; evidently. *Clarendon.*
NOTO'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *notorious.*] Publick fame.
To NOTT. *v. a.* To shear. *Ainsworth.*
NOTWHEAT. *f.* [not and *wheat.*] Of

NOU

- wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded.
NOTWITHSTA'NDING. *conj.* This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante.*
 1. Without hindrance or obstruction from. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Although. *Addison.*
 3. Nevertheless; however. *Hooker.*
NO'TUS. *f.* [Latin.] The southwind. *Milt.*
NOVA'TION. *f.* [novatio, Latin.] The introduction of something new.
NOVA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] The introducer of something new.
NOVEL. *a.* [novellus, Latin.]
 1. New; not ancient. *King Charles.*
 2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment. *Ayliffe.*
NO'VEL. *f.* [nouvelle, French.]
 1. A small tale. *Dryden.*
 2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*
NO'VELIST. *f.* [from *novel.*]
 1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. *Bacon.*
 2. A writer of novels.
NO'VELTY. *f.* [nouveaueté, French.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.*
NOVE'MBER. *f.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.
NO'VENARY. *f.* [novenarius, Latin.] Number of nine. *Brown.*
NOVE'RCAL. *a.* [novercalis, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having the manner of a step-mother. *Derham.*
NOUGHT. *f.* [ne auht, Sax.]
 1. Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax.*
 2. To set at nought; not to value; to slight. *Proverbs.*
NO'VICE. *f.* [novice, Fr. novitius, Latin.]
 1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.
NO'VITIATE. *f.* [noviciat, Fr.]
 1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South.*
 2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.
NO'VITY. *f.* [novitas, Latin.] Newness; novelty. *Brown.*
NOUL. The crown of the head. See **NOIL.** *Spenser.*
NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*
NOUN. *f.* [nom, French; nomen, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke.*
To NOURISH. *v. a.* [nourrier, French; nutrio, Lat.]
 1. To encrease or support by food. *Thomson.*
 2. To support; to maintain. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To

N U B

3. To encourage ; to foment. *Hooker.*
 4. To train, or educate. *1 Tim.*
 5. To promote growth or strength, as food. *Bacon.*
TO NOU'RISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. *Bacon.*
 Unusual.
NOU'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *nourish*.] Sus-
 ceptive of nourishment. *Grew.*
NOU'RISHER. *f.* [from *nourish*.] The per-
 son or thing that nourishes. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
NOURISHMENT. *f.* [*nourissement*, Fr.]
 1. That which is given or received, in or-
 der to the support or encrease of growth or
 strength ; food ; sustenance. *Newton.*
 2. Nutrition ; support of strength. *Milt.*
 3. Sustentation ; supply of things needful. *Hooker.*
NO'URSLING. *f.* The nurse ; the nursling. *Spenser.*
NO'URITURE. *f.* [*nourriture*, French.] E-
 ducation ; institution. *Spenser.*
TO NOU'SEL. *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*
NOW. *ad.* [nu, Saxon.]
 1. At this time ; at the time present. *Tillotson.*
 2. A little while ago. *Shakespeare.*
 3. At one time ; at another time. *Pope.*
 4. It is sometimes a particle of connection ;
 as, if this be true, he is guilty ; *now* this
 is true, therefore he is guilty. *Rogers.*
 5. After this ; since things are so, in fami-
 liar speech. *L'Estrange.*
 6. Now and then ; at one time and ano-
 ther ; uncertainly. *Dryden.*
NOW. *f.* Present moment. *Cowley.*
NOWA'DAYS. *ad.* In the present age. *Garrick.*
NO'WED. *a.* [*noué*, French.] Knotted ; in-
 wreathed. *Brown.*
NOWES. *f.* [from *nou*, old French.] The
 marriage knot. *Craslow.*
NO'WHERE. *ad.* [no and *where*.] Not in
 any place. *Tillotson.*
NO'WISE. *f.* Not any manner or degree. *Bentley.*
NO'XIOUS. *a.* [*noxius*, Latin.]
 1. Hurtful ; harmful ; baneful. *Brown.*
 2. Guilty ; criminal. *Bramhall.*
NO'XIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *noxious*.] Hurt-
 fulness ; insalubrity. *Hammond.*
NO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *noxious*.] Hurt-
 fully ; perniciously.
NO'ZLE. *f.* [from *nose*.] The nose ; the
 snout ; the end. *Arbutnot.*
TO NU'BBLE. *v. a.* To bruise with handy
 cuffs. *Ainsworth.*
NU'BIFEROUS. *a.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bring-
 ing clouds.
TO NU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To
 cloud.
NU'BILE. *a.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Latin.]
 Marriageable ; fit for marriage. *Prior.*

N U M

- NU'CIFEROUS.** *a.* [*nucis* and *fero*, Lat.]
 Nutbearing.
NU'CLEUS. *f.* [Latin.] A kernel ; any
 thing about which matter is gathered or
 conglobated. *Woodward.*
NUDA'TION. *f.* [from *nudo*, Lat.] The act
 of making bare or naked.
NU'DITY. *f.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nudus*, Latin.]
 Naked parts. *Dryden.*
NU'EL. See **NEWEL.**
NUGA'CITY. *f.* [*nugacis*, Latin.] Futili-
 ty ; trifling talk or behaviour.
NUGA'TION. *f.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act
 or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*
NU'GATORY. *a.* [*nugatorius*, Lat.] Trifl-
 ing ; futile. *Bentley.*
NUISANCE. *f.* [*nuisance*, French.]
 1. Something noxious or offensive. *South.*
 2. [In law.] Something that incommodes
 the neighbourhood.
TO NULL. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To an-
 nul ; to annihilate. *Milton.*
NULL. *a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void ; of no
 force ; ineffectual. *Swift.*
NULL. *f.* Something of no power, or no
 meaning. *Bacon.*
NULLIB'ETY. *f.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.]
 The state of being nowhere.
TO NU'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.]
 To annul ; to make void.
NU'LLITY. *f.* [*nullité*, French.]
 1. Want of force or efficacy. *South.*
 2. Want of existence. *Bacon.*
NUMB. *a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
 1. Torpid ; chill ; motionless. *Shakesp.*
 2. Producing chillness ; benumbing. *Shakespeare.*
TO NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid ; to
 deaden ; to stupify. *Shakespeare.*
NUMBEDNESS. *f.* [from *numbed*.] Inter-
 ruption of sensation. *Wiseman.*
TO NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, Fr. *numero*,
 Latin.]
 1. To count ; to tell ; to reckon how
 many. *Numbers.*
 2. To reckon as one of the same kind. *Isaiab.*
NU'MBER. *f.* [*nombre*, French.]
 1. The species of quantity by which it is
 computed how many. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any particular aggregate of units ; as,
 even or odd. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Many ; more than one. *Addison.*
 4. Multitude that may be counted. *Milt.*
 5. Comparative multitude. *Bacon.*
 6. Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.*
 7. Harmony ; proportions calculated by
 number. *Milton.*
 8. Verses ; poetry. *Pope.*
 9. In the noun is the variation or change
 of termination to signify a number more
 than one. *Clarke.*
 4 O **NUM-**

N U N

NUMBERER. *f.* [from *number.*] He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS. *a.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Derbam. Swift.*

NUMBLESS. *f.* [*nombles*, French.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NUMBNESS. *f.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton.*

NUMERABLE. *a.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL. *a.* [*numeral*, French.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke.*

NUMERALLY. *ad.* [from *numeral*] According to number. *Brown.*

NUMERARY. *a.* [*numerus*, Latin.] Any thing belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERATION. *f.* [*numeration*, French.]

1. The art of numbering. *Locke. Brown.*
2. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. He that numbers.
2. [*Numerateur*, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL. *a.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]

1. Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.*
2. The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South.*

NUMERICALLY. *ad.* [from *numerical*.] Respecting sameness in number. *Boyle.*

NUMERIST. *f.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*

NUMEROUSITY. *f.* [from *numerosus*, Lat.]

1. Number; the state of being numerous. *Brown.*
2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NUMEROUS. *a.* [*numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few. *Waller.*
2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Waller. Dryden.*

NUMEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *numerous*.]

1. The quality of being numerous.
2. Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden.*

NUMMARY. *a.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Arbutnot.*

NUMSKULL. *f.* [*numb* and *skull*.]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a block-head.
2. The head. In burlesque.

NUMSKULLED. *a.* [from *numskull*.] Dull; stupid; doltish.

NUN. *f.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world. *Addison.*

NUN. *f.* A kind of bird. *Ainsworth.*

NU'NCIATURE. *f.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO. *f.* [Italian, from *nuncius*, Latin.]

N U R

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings. *Shakespeare.*
2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterbury.*

NU'NCHION. *f.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*

NUNCUPA'TIVE. } *a.* [*nuncupatif*, Fr.]

NUNCUPA'TORY. } Publicly or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.

NU'NDINAL. } *a.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from

NU'NDINARY. } *nundinae*, Latin.] Belonging to fairs.

NUNNERY. *f.* [from *nun*.] A house of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIAL. *a.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage.

NU'PTIALS. *f.* [*nuptiae*, Latin.] Marriage. *Dryden.*

NURSE. *f.* [*nourrice*, French.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Roligh.*
2. A woman that has care of a sick person. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who breeds, educates, or protects. *Shakespeare.*
4. An old woman in contempt. *Blackm.*
5. The state of being nursed. *Cleaveland.*
6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. *Walton.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French.]

1. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exodus.*
2. To bring up any thing young. *Dryden.*
3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addison.*
4. To tend the sick.
5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage. *Davies.*

NURSER. *f.* [from *nurse*.]

1. One that nurses. *Shakespeare.*
2. A promoter; a fomentor.

NURSERY. *f.* [from *nurse*.]

1. The act or office of nursing. *Shakefp.*
2. That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton.*
3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. *Bacon. Addison.*
4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon.*
5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Shakespeare.*

NURSLING. *f.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling. *Dryden.*

NURTURE. *f.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet. *Milton.*
2. Education; institution. *Spenser.*

To NURTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up. *Wotton.*
2. To nurture up; to bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*

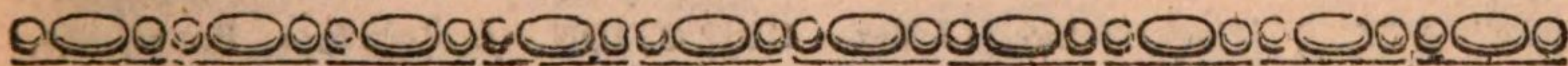
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To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. *Ainsworth.*
NUT. *f.* [hnuz, Saxon.]
 1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. *Ray.*
NU'TBROWN. *a.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton.*
NU'TCRACKERS. *f.* [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them. *Addison.*
NU'TGALL. *f.* [nut and gall.] Excrecence of an oak. *Brown.*
NU THATCH. }
NU'TJOBBER. } *f.* A bird. *Ainsw.*
NU'TPECKER. }
NU'THOOK. *f.* [nut and hook.] A stick with a hook at the end. *Shakespeare.*
NU'TMEG. *f.* [nut and muguét, Fr.] The nutmeg is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat or as a curiosity. The nutmeg is roundish, of a compact texture, and its surface furrowed: it is of an extremely agreeable smell and an aromatick taste. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when

N Y S

bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. *Hill.*
NU'TSHELL. *f.* [nut and shell.] The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut. *Shakespeare.*
NU'TTREE. *f.* [nut and tree.] A tree that bears nuts; a hazle. *Dryden.*
NUTRICA'TION. *f.* [nutricatio, Latin.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown.*
NU'TRIMENT. *f.* [nutrimentum, Latin.] Food; aliment. *South.*
NUTRIMENTAL. *a.* [from nutriment.] Having the qualities of food. *Arbutnot.*
NUTRITION. *f.* [nutrition, French.] The act or quality of nourishing. *Glanv.*
NUTRI'TIOUS. *a.* [from nutrio, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing. *Arbutb.*
NU'TRITIVE *a.* [from nutrio, Lat.] Nourishing; nutrimental.
NU'TRITURE. *f.* [from nutrio, Lat.] The power of nourishing. *Harvey.*
To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from nurse.]
 1. To nurse; to foster. *Sidney.*
 2. To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arbutnot.*
NYMPH. *f.* [νύμφη.]
 1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. *Davies.*
 2. A lady. In poetry. *Waller.*
NYS. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. *Spenser.*



O.

O A K

O Has in English, a long sound; as, *drone, groan, stone*; or short, *got, knot, shot*. It is usually denoted long by a fervile *a* subjoined; as, *moan*, or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*.
 1. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. O is used by *Shakespeare* for a circle or oval; as, within this wooden O.
OAF. *f.*
 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. *Drayton.*
 2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.
OA'FISH. *a.* [from oaf.] Stupid; dull; doltish.
OA'FISHNESS. *f.* [from oafish.] Stupidity; dullness.
OAK. *f.* [ac, æc, Saxon.] The oak-tree hath

O A R

male flowers. The embryos afterwards become acorns in hard scaly cups; the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*
OAK. [Evergreen.] The wood of this tree is very good for many sorts of tools. *Miller.*
OAKA'PPLE. *f.* [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrecence on the oak. *Bacon.*
OA'KEN. *a.* [from oak.] Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Arbutnot.*
OA'KENPIN. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
OA'KUM. *f.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp. *Raleigh.*
OAR. *f.* [ape, Saxon.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Wilkins.*
To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row. *Pope.*
 To

O B E

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.
Shakespeare.

OA'RY. *a.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or use of oars.
Milton.

OAST. *f.* A kiln. Not in use. *Mortimer.*

OATCA'KE. *f.* [oat and cake.] Cake made of the meal of oats.
Peacham.

OA'TEN. *a.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats.
Shakespeare.

OATH. *f.* [að, Saxon.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.
Bacon.

OA'THABLE. *a.* [from *oath.*] A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered.
Shakespeare.

OATHBREAKING. *f.* [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.
Shakespeare.

OA'TMALT. *f.* [oat and malt.] Malt made of oats.
Mortimer.

OA'TMEAL. *f.* [oat and meal.] Flower made by grinding oats.
Arbutnot.

OA'TMEAL. *f.* An herb.
Ainsworth.

OATS. *f.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses.
Swift.

OA'TTHISTLE. *f.* [oat and thistle.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

OBAMULA'TION. *f.* [obamulatio, from obamulo, Lat.] The act of walking about.
D. H.

To OBDU'CE. *v. a.* [obduco, Latin.] To draw over as a covering.
Hale.

OBDU'CTION. *f.* [from obductio, obduco, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *f.* [from obdurate.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.
South.

OBDU'RATE. *a.* [obduratus, Latin.]
1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened.
Shakespeare.
2. Hardened; firm; stubborn.
South.
3. Harsh; rugged.
Swift.

OBDU'RATELY. *ad.* [from obdurate.] Stubbornly; inflexibly.

OBDU'RATENESS. *f.* [from obdurate.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURA'TION. *f.* [from obdurate.] Hardness of heart.
Hooker.

OBDU'RED. *a.* [obduratus, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible.
Milton.

OBE'DIENCE. *f.* [obedientia, Latin.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority.
Bacon.

OBE'DIENT. *a.* [obediens, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.
Tillotson.

OBE'DIENTIAL. *a.* [obedientiel, Fr. from obedient.] According to the rule of obedience.
Wake.

OBE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from obedient.] With obedience.
Tillotson.

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OBE'ISANCE. *f.* [obeissance, Fren.] A bow a courtesy; an act of reverence. *Shakesp.*

O'BELISK. *f.* [obeliscus, Latin.]
1. A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.
Harris.
2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger. [†].
Grew.

OBEQUITA'TION. *f.* [from obequito, Lat.] The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION. *f.* [from oberro, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE. *a.* [obesus, Latin.] Fat; loaded with flesh.

OBE'SENESS. *f.* [from obese.] Morbid fatness.
Grew.

OBE'SITY. *f.* fatness.

To OBEY. *v. a.* [obeir, French.] To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.
Romans.

O'BJECT. *f.* [objet, French.]
1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.
Hammond.
2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.
Atterbury.
3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.
Clarke.

OBJE'CTGLASS. *f.* Glass remotest from the eye.
Newton.

To O'BJECT. *v. a.* [objeeter, Fr. objicio, obiectum, Latin.]
1. To oppose; to present in opposition.
Bacon. Pope.
2. To propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.
Whitgiste.

OBJE'CTION. *f.* [objection, Fr. obiectio, Latin.]
1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.
Shakespeare.
2. Criminal charge.
Burnet.
3. Adverse argument.
Walsh.
4. Fault found.

O'BJECTIVE. *a.* [objectif, French.]
1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.
Watts.
2. Made an object; proposed as an object.
Hale.

O'BJECTIVELY. *ad.* [from objective.]
1. In manner of an object.
Locke.
2. In a state of opposition.
Brown.

O'BJECTIVENESS. *f.* [from objective.] The state of being an object.
Hale.

OBJE'CTOR. *f.* [from object.] One who offers objections.
Blackmore.

OBIT. *f.* [a corruption of obiit, or obiit.] Funeral obsequies.
Ainsworth.

To OBJUR'GATE. *v. a.* [objurgo, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGA'TION. *f.* [objurgatio, Latin.] Reproof; reprehension.
Bramhall.

OBJURGATORY. *a.* [objurgatorius, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLA'TE.

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- OBLA'TE.** *a.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*
- OBLA'TION.** *f.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.*
- OBLICTA'TION.** *f.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.
- To OBLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.
- OBLIGA'TION.** *f.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Latin.]
1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*
 2. An act which binds any man to some performance. *Taylor.*
 3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*
- OBLIGATORY.** *a.* [from *obligate*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Taylor.*
- To OBLIGE.** *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Latin.]
1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.*
 2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*
 3. To please; to gratify. *South.*
- OBLI'GEE.** *f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.
- OBLI'GEMENT.** *f.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation. *Dryden.*
- OBLI'GER.** *f.* He who binds by contract.
- OBLI'GING.** *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging. *Pope.*
- OBLI'GINGLY.** *ad.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*
- OBLI'GINGNESS.** *f.* [from *obliging*.]
1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Civility; complaisance.
- OBLIQUA'TION.** *f.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*
- OBLI'QUE.** *a.* [*obliquus*, Latin.]
1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*
 2. Not direct. Used of sense. *Shakespeare.*
 3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.
- OBLI'QUELY.** *ad.* [from *oblique*.]
1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*
 2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addison.*
- OBLI'QUENESS.** *f.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from *oblique*.]
- OBLI'QUITY.** *f.* [*oblique*.]
1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milton.*
 2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*
- To OBLITERATE.** *v. a.* [*ob* and *littera*, Latin.]
1. To efface any thing written.

O B S

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface. *Hale.*
- OBLITERA'TION.** *f.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*
- OBLI'VION.** *f.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]
1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. *Brown.*
 2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*
- OBLI'VIOUS.** *a.* [*obliviosus*, Latin.] Causing forgetfulness. *Philips.*
- OBLO'NG.** *a.* [*oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*
- OBLO'NGLY.** *ad.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong direction. *Cheyne.*
- OBLO'NGNESS.** *f.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.
- O'BLOQUY.** *f.* [*obloquor*, Latin.]
1. Ceniorious speech; blame; slander. *Daniel.*
 2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shakesp.*
- OBMUTE'SCENCE.** *f.* [from *obmutesco*, Latin.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*
- OBNO'XIOUS.** *f.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]
1. Subject. *Bacon.*
 2. Liable to punishment. *Calamy.*
 3. Liable; exposed. *Hayward.*
- OBNO'XIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableness to punishment.
- OBNO'XIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.
- To O'BNUBILATE.** *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.
- O'BOLE.** *f.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*
- OBRE'PTION.** *f.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping on.
- To OBRO'GATE.** *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.
- OBSCE'NE.** *a.* [*obscaenus*, Latin.]
1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind. *Milton.*
 2. Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*
 3. Inauspicious; ill omened. *Dryden.*
- OBSCE'NELY.** *a.* [from *obscene*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.
- OBSCE'NENESS.** *f.* [from *obscene*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*
- OBSCE'NITY.** *f.* [from *obscene*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*
- OBSCURA'TION.** *f.* [*obscuratio*, Latin.]
1. The act of darkening. *Burnet.*
 2. A state of being darkened.
- OBSCU'RE.** *a.* [*obscurus*, Latin.]
1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy, hindring sight. *Milton.*
 2. Living in the dark. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.*
 4. Not noted; not observable. *Atterbury.*
- To OBSCU'RE.** *v. a.* [*obscurus*, Latin.]
1. To

O B S

1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*
2. To make less visible. *Brown.*
3. To make less intelligible. *Holder.*
4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.*
- OBSCU'RELY.** *ad.* [from *obscurus*.]
 1. Not brightly; not luminously.
 2. Out of sight; privately; without notice. *Addison.*
 3. Not clearly; not plainly.
- OBSCU'RENESS.** } *f.* [*obscuritas*, Latin.]
- OBSCU'RITY.** }
 1. Darkness; want of light. *Donne.*
 2. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.*
 3. Darkness of meaning. *Boyle. Locke.*
- OBSECRA'TION.** *f.* [*obsecratio*, Latin.]
 - Intreaty; supplication. *Stillington.*
- OBSEQUIES.** *f.* [*obseques*, French.]
 1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.*
 2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly. *Craslow.*
- OBSE'QUIOUS.** *a.* [from *obsequium*, Lat.]
 1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting. *Milton.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, funeral.
- OBSE'QUIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *obsequious*.]
 1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*
 2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies, with funeral rites.
- OBSE'QUIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *obsequious*.]
 - Obedience; compliance. *South.*
- OBSE'RVABLE.** *a.* [from *observo*, Latin.]
 - Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*
- OBSE'RVABLY.** *ad.* [from *observable*.] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*
- OBSE'RVANCE.** *f.* [*observance*, French.]
 1. Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*
 2. Religious rite. *Rogers.*
 3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.*
 4. Rule of practice. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Careful obedience. *Rogers.*
 6. Observation; attention. *Hale.*
 7. Obedient regard. *Wotton. Roscommon.*
- OBSE'RVANT.** *a.* [*observans*, Latin.]
 1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Ral.*
 2. Respectfully attentive. *Pope.*
 3. Mearnly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*
- OBSERVANT.** *f.* A slavish attendant. *Shakespeare.*
- OBSERVA'TION.** *f.* [*observatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *Rogers.*
 2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark. *Watts.*
- OBSERVA'TOR.** *f.* *observateur*, Fr. from *observo*, Latin.] One that observes; a remarker. *Dryden.*
- OBSERVATORY.** *f.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations. *Woodward.*
- To OBSERVE.** *v. a.* [*observo*, Latin.]
 1. To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor.*

O B S

2. To find by attention; to note. *Locke.*
3. To regard or keep religiously. *Exod.*
4. To obey; to follow.
- To OBSERVE.** *v. n.*
 1. To be attentive. *Watts.*
 2. To make a remark. *Pope.*
- OBSER'VER.** *f.* [from *observe*.]
 1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things. *Swift.*
 2. One who looks on; the beholder. *Donne.*
 3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice. *Bacon.*
- OBSER'VINGLY.** *ad.* [from *observing*.]
 - Attentively; carefully. *Shakespeare.*
- OBS'ESSION.** *f.* [*obsessio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of besieging.
 2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.
- OBSID'IONAL.** *a.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Diet.*
- OBSOLE'TE.** *a.* [*obsoletus*, Latin.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Swift.*
- OBSOLE'TENESS.** *f.* [from *obsolete*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.
- OBSTA'CLE.** *f.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstaculum*, Latin.]
 - Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction. *Collier.*
- OBSTETRICA'TION.** *f.* [from *obstetricor*, Latin.] the office of a midwife.
- OBSTE'TRICK.** *a.* [from *obstetrix*, Latin.]
 - Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Dunciad.*
- O'BSTINACY.** *f.* [*obstinatio*, Latin.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency. *Locke.*
- O'BSTINATE.** *a.* [*obstinatus*, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. *Dryden.*
- O'BSTINATELY.** *ad.* [from *obstinate*.]
 - Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*
- O'BSTINATENESS.** *f.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornness.
- OBSTIPA'TION.** *f.* [from *obstipo*, Latin.]
 - The act of stopping up any passage.
- OBSTRE'PEROUS.** *a.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.]
 - Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous. *Dryden.*
- OBSTRE'PEROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudly; clamorously.
- OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudness; clamour; noise.
- OBSTRIC'TION.** *f.* [from *obstrictus*, Lat.]
 - Obligation; bond. *Milton.*
- To OBSTTU'CT.** *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Latin.]
 1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To oppose; to retard.
- OBSTRU'CTER.** *f.* [from *obstruere*.] One that hinders or opposes.
- OBSTRU'C.**

O B T

OBSTRU'CTION. *f.* [*obstruſio*, Latin.]
 1. Hindrance; difficulty. *Denham.*
 2. Obſtacle; impediment. *Clarendon.*
 3. [In phyſick.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.*
 4. In *Shakeſpeare* it once ſignifies ſomething heaped together. *Shakeſpeare.*
OBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*obſtruſif*, Fr. from *obſtruſt.*] Hindering; cauſing impediment. *Hammond.*
OBSTRU'CTIVE. *f.* Impediment; obſtacle. *Hammond.*
O'BSTRUENT. *a.* [*obſtruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up.
OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *f.* [*obſtupeſacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing ſtupidity.
OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *obſtupeſacio*, Latin.] Obſtructing the mental powers. *Abbot.*
To OBTA'IN. *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Latin.]
 1. To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Epb.*
 2. To impetrate; to gain by conſeſſion. *Hooker.*
To OBTA'IN. *v. n.*
 1. To continue in uſe. *Baker.*
 2. To be eſtabliſhed. *Dryden.*
 3. To prevail; to ſucceed. *Bacon.*
OBTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *obtain.*] To be procured. *Arbutnot.*
OBTA'INER. *f.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.
To OBTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Latin.] To obey.
To OBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]
 1. To oppoſe; to hold out in oppoſition.
 2. To pretend; to offer as the reaſon of any thing. *Dryden.*
OBTENEBRA'TION. *f.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkneſs; the ſtate of being darkened. *Bacon.*
OBTE'NSION. *f.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.
To OBTEST. *v. a.* [*obteſtor*, Latin.] To beſeech; to ſupplicate. *Dryden.*
OBTESTA'TION. *f.* [*obteſtatio*, Lat. from *obteſt.*] Supplication; entreaty.
OBTRECTA'TION. *f.* [*obtreſto*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.
To OBTRUDE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture. *Hall.*
OBTRU'DER. *f.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*
OBTRU'SION. *f.* [from *obtruſus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding. *King Charles.*
OBTRU'SIVE. *a.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's ſelf or any thing elſe, upon others. *Milton.*
To OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Harvey.*

O C C

OBTURA'TION. *f.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over it.
OBTU'SANGULAR. *a.* [from *obtuse* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.
OBTU'SE. *a.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.]
 1. Not pointed; not acute.
 2. Not quick; dull; ſtupid. *Milton.*
 3. Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuse* ſound.
OBTU'SELY. *ad.* [from *obtuse.*]
 1. Without a point.
 2. Dully; ſtupidly.
OBTU'SENESS. *f.* [from *obtuse.*] Bluntness; dulneſs.
OBTU'SION. *f.* [from *obtuse.*]
 1. The act of dulling.
 2. The ſtate of being dulled. *Harvey.*
OBVE'NTION. *f.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spencer.*
To OBVERT. *v. a.* [*obuerto*, Latin.] To turn towards. *Boyle.*
To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, French.] To meet in the way; to prevent. *Woodward.*
O'BVIOUS. *a.* [*obvius*, Latin.]
 1. Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing. *Milton.*
 2. Open; expoſed. *Milton.*
 3. Eaſily diſcovered; plain; evident. *Dryden.*
O'BVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obvius.*] Evidently; apparently. *Locke.*
OBVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*
To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cloud.
OBUMBRA'TION. *f.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.
OCCA'SION. *f.* [*occafio*, Latin.]
 1. Occurrence; caſualty; incident. *Hooker.*
 2. Opportunity; convenience. *Genesis.*
 3. Accidental cauſe. *Spencer.*
 4. Reaſon not cogent, but opportune. *Shakeſpeare.*
 5. Incidental need; caſual exigence. *Baker.*
To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cauſe caſually. *Atterbury.*
 2. To cauſe; to produce. *Temple.*
 3. To influence. *Locke.*
OCCA'SIONAL. *a.* [from *occasion.*]
 1. Incidental; caſual.
 2. Producing by accident. *Brown.*
 3. Produced by occaſion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*
OCCA'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *occasional.*] According to incidental exigence. *Woodw.*
OCCA'SIONER. *f.* [from *occasion.*] One that cauſes or promotes by deſign or accident. *Sanderſon.*
 OCCE-

O C C

OCCECA'TION. *f.* [*occæcatio*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanders.*
O'CCIDENT. *f.* [from *occidens*, Lat.] The West. *Shakespeare.*
OCCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western. *Howel.*
OCCI'DUOUS. *a.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Western.
OCCI'PITAL. *a.* [*occipitalis*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.
O'CCIPUT. *f.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*
OCCISION. *f.* [from *occisio*, Latin.] The act of killing.
To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up. *Brown.*
OCCLU'SE. *a.* [*occlusus*, Latin.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*
OCCLU'SION. *f.* [*occlusio*, Lat.] The act of shutting up.
OCCU'LT. *a.* [*occultus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable. *Newton.*
OCCULTA'TION. *f.* [*occultatio*, Latin.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight. *Harris.*
OCCU'LTNESS. *f.* [from *occult*.] Secretness; state of being hid.
O'CCUPANCY. *f.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking possession. *Warburton.*
O'CCUPANT. *f.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*
To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To take up. *Bacon.*
OCCUPA'TION. *f.* [*occupatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*
 2. Employment; business. *Wake.*
 3. Trade; calling; vocation. *Shakesp.*
O'CCUPIER. *f.* [from *occupy*.]
 1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession. *Raleigh.*
 2. One who follows any employment. *Ezek.*
To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occupar*, Fr. *occupo*, Latin.]
 1. To possess; to keep; to take up. *Brown.*
 2. To busy; to employ. *Ecclus.*
 3. To follow as business. *Comm. Prayer.*
 4. To use; to expend. *Exodus.*
To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow business. *Luke.*
To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]
 1. To be presented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.*
 2. To appear here and there. *Locke.*
 3. To clash; to strike against; to meet. *Bentley.*
 4. To obviate; to make opposition to. *Bentley.*
OCCU'RRENCE. *f.* [*occurrence*, French.]
 1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke.*
 2. Occasional presentation, *Watts.*

O C T

OCCU'RRENT. *f.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Hooker.*
OCCU'RSION. *f.* [*occursum*, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle.*
O'CEAN. *f.* [*oceanus*, Latin.]
 1. The main; the great sea. *Shakesp.*
 2. Any immense expanse. *Locke.*
O'CEAN. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea. *Milton.*
OCEA'NICK. *f.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean. *Diſt.*
OCE'LLATED. *a.* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Resembling the eye. *Derham.*
O'CHRE. *f.* [*ὄχρα*.] The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres* have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill.*
O'CHREOUS. *a.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre. *Woodward.*
O'CHREY. *a.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*
O'CHIMY. *f.* A mixed base metal.
O'CTAGON. *f.* [*ὀκτώγωνία* and *γωνία*.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles. *Harris.*
OCTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *octagon*.] Having eight angles and sides.
OCTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*ὀκτώγωνος* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having eight angles.
OCTA'NGULARNESS. *f.* [from *octangular*.] The quality of having eight angles.
OCTA'NT. *a.* Is, when a planet is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.
OCTA'VE. *f.* [*octave*, French.]
 1. The eighth Day after some peculiar festival.
 2. [In musick.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.
 3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*
OCTA'VO. *a.* [Latin.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Boyle.*
OCTE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *octennium*, Latin.]
 1. Happening every eighth year.
 2. Lasting eight years.
OCTO'BER. *f.* [Latin.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March. *Peacham.*
OCTOE'DRICAL. *a.* Having eight sides.
OCTO'GENARY. *a.* [*octogeni*, Latin.] Of eighty years of age.
O'CTONARY. *a.* [*octonarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number eight.
OCTON-

OCTONO'CULAR. *a.* [*οκτώ* and *oculus*.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*ὀκτώ* and *πέταλον*.] Having eight flower leaves.

O'CTOSTYLE. *f.* [*ὀκτώ* and *στυλή*, Gr.] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'CTUPLE. *a.* [*οκτuplus*, Latin.] Eight fold.

O'CULAR. *a.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*

O'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye. *Brown.*

O'ULATE. *a.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST. *f.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes. *Bacon.*

OCULUS belli. [Latin.] An accidental variety of the agat kind. *Woodward.*

ODD. *a.* [*udda*, Swedish.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. *Brown.*
2. More than a round number. *Burnet.*
3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary. *Newton.*
4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shakespeare.*
5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Swift.*
6. Uncommon; particular. *Ascham.*
7. Unlucky. *Shakespeare.*
8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addison.*

O'DDLY. *ad.* [from *odd*.]

1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke.*

O'DDNESS. *f.* [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.
2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness. *Dryden. Collier.*

ODDS. *f.* [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. *Hooker.*
2. More than an even wager. *Swift.*
3. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*
4. Quarrel; debate; dispute. *Shakesp.*

ODE. *f.* [*ὕμνη*.] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem. *Milton.*

O'DIBLE. *a.* [from *odi*.] Hateful.

O'DIOUS. *a.* [*odiosus*, Latin.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable. *Spratt.*
2. Exposed to hate. *Clarendon.*
3. Causing hate; insidious. *Milton.*

O'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.*
2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatred.

2. The state of being hated. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *a.* [*ὀδών* and *άλγος*.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

O'DORATE. *a.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether sœtid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *a.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed. *Cheyne.*

O'DOUR. *f.* [*odor*, Latin.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.*
2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Clarendon.*

OECONO'MICKS. *f.* [*οικονομικός*.] Management of household affairs. *L'Estr.*

OECU'MENICAL. *a.* [*οικουμενικός*.] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stillingfleet.*

OEDE'MA. *f.* [*οἰδεμα*.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *oedema*.]

OEDEMATOUS. } Pertaining to an oedema. *Wiseman.*

OE'ILAIID. *f.* [from *oeil*, French.] Glance; wink; token. *Shakespeare.*

O'ER. contracted from *over*. *Addison.*

OE' OPHAGUS. *f.* [from *οἶσός*, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and *φάγω* to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy.*

OF. *prep.* [*of*, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these* part were slain.
2. It is put after comparative and superlative adjectives; as, the most dismal and unseasonable time *of* all other. *Tillotson.*
3. From; as, one that I brought up *of* a puppy. *Shakespeare.*
4. Concerning; relating to; as, all have this sense *of* war. *Smallridge.*
5. Out of; as, yet *of* this little he had some to spare. *Dryden.*
6. Among; as, any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance. *Swift.*
7. By; as, I was entertained *of* the consul. *Sandys.*
8. According to; as, they do *of* right belong to you. *Tillotson.*
9. Noting power, or spontaneity; as, *of* himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Stephens.*
10. Noting properties or qualities; as, a man *of* a decayed fortune; a body *of* no colour. *Clarendon. Boyle.*
11. Noting

OFF

11. Noting extraction; as, a man of an ancient family. *Clarendon.*
 12. Noting adherence, or belonging; as, a Hebrew of my tribe. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Noting the matter; as, the chariot was of cedar. *Bacon.*
 14. Noting the motive; as, of my own choice I undertook this work. *Dryden.*
 15. Noting preference, or postponence; as, I do not like the tower of any place. *Shakespeare.*
 16. Noting change of; as, O miserable of happy! *Milton.*
 17. Noting causality; as, good nature of necessity will give allowance. *Dryden.*
 18. Noting proportion; as, many of an hundred. *Locke.*
 19. Noting kind or species; as, an affair of the cabinet. *Swift.*
- OFF.** *ad.* [*of*, Dutch.]
1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs; as, to come off; to fly off; to take off.
 2. It is generally opposed to *on*; as, to lay on; to take off. *Dryden.*
 3. It signifies distance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. In painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief. *Shakespeare.*
 5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure. *L'Estrange.*
 6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; as, the affair is off.
 7. From; not toward. *Sidney.*
 8. Off hand; not studied. *L'Estrange.*
- OFF.** *interj.* *Ex.* Depart. *Smith.*
- OFF.** *prep.*
1. Not on. *Temple.*
 2. Distant from. *Addison.*
- OFFAL.** *s.* [*off fall*, *Skinner*]
1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Carrion; coarse flesh. *Milton.*
 3. Refuse; that which is thrown away. *South.*
 4. Any thing of no esteem. *Shakesp.*
- OFFENCE.** *s.* [*offensa*, Latin.]
1. Crime; act of wickedness. *Fairfax.*
 2. A transgression. *Locke.*
 3. Injury. *Dryden.*
 4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal. *Bacon.*
 5. Anger; displeasure conceived. *Sidney.*
 6. Attack; act of the assailant. *Sidney.*
- OFFENCEFUL.** *a.* [*offence* and *full*.] Injurious. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFENCELESS.** *a.* [*from offence*.] Unoffending; innocent. *Shakespeare.*
- TO OFFEND.** *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]
1. To make angry. *Knolles.*
 2. To assail; to attack. *Sidney.*
 3. To transgress; to violate.
 4. To injure. *Dryden.*
- TO OFFEND.** *v. n.*

OFF

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law. *Wisd.*
 2. To cause anger. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To commit transgression. *Swift.*
- OFFENDER.** *s.* [*from offend*]
1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; transgressor. *Isaiab.*
 2. One who has done an injury. *Shakesp.*
- OFFENDRESS.** *s.* [*from offender*.] A woman that offends. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFENSIVE.** *a.* [*offensif*, Fr. from *offensus*, Latin.]
1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting. *Spenser.*
 2. Causing pain; injurious. *Bacon.*
 3. Assailant; not defensive. *Bacon.*
- OFFENSIVELY.** *ad.* [*from offensive*.]
1. Mischievously; injuriously. *Hooker.*
 2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure. *Boyle.*
 3. By way of attack; not defensively.
- OFFENSIVENESS.** *s.* [*from offensive*.]
1. Injuriousness; mischief.
 2. Cause of disgust. *Grew.*
- TO OFFER.** *v. a.* [*offero*, Latin.]
1. To present to any one; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received. *Locke.*
 2. To sacrifice; to immolate. *Dryden.*
 3. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden.*
 4. To attempt; to commence. *2 Mac.*
 5. To propose. *Locke.*
- TO OFFER.** *v. n.*
1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself. *Sidney.*
 2. To make an attempt. *Bacon.*
- OFFER.** *s.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. Proposal of advantage to another. *Pope.*
 2. First advance. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Proposal made. *Daniel.*
 4. Price bid; act of bidding a price. *Swift.*
 5. Attempt; endeavour. *South.*
 6. Something given by way of acknowledgment. *Sidney.*
- OFFERER.** *s.* [*from offer*.]
1. One who makes an offer.
 2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship. *South.*
- OFFERING.** *s.* [*from offer*.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship. *Dryden.*
- OFFERTORY.** *s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The thing offered; the act of offering. *Bacon.*
- OFFERTURE.** *s.* [*from offer*.] Offer; proposal of kindness. A word not in use. *King Charles.*
- OFFICE.** *s.* [*office*, Fr.]
1. A publick charge or employment. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Agency; peculiar use. *Newton.*
 3. Business; particular employment. *Milton.*
 4. Act

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Act of worship. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Formulary of devotions. *Taylor.*
 7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Place where business is transacted. *Bacon.*
- To O'FFICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge. *Shakespeare.*
- O'FFICER.** *f.* [*officier*, Fr.]
 1. A man employed by the publick. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A commander in the army. *Dryden.*
 3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakespeare.*
- O'FFICERED.** *a.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; supplied with commanders. *Addison.*
- OFFICIAL.** *a.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*.]
 1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use. *Brown.*
 2. Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFICIAL.** *f.* *Official* is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*
- OFFICIALTY.** *f.* [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*
- To OFFICIATE.** *v. a.* [from *office*.] To give in consequence of office. *Milton.*
- To OFFICIATE.** *v. n.*
 1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sanderson.*
 2. To perform an office for another.
- OFFICIAL.** *a.* Used in a shop: thus, *officinal* plants are those used in the shops.
- OFFICIOUS.** *a.* [*officiosus*, Lat.]
 1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.*
 2. Importunely forward. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFICIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *officious*.]
 1. Importunely forward. *Dryden.*
 2. Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden.*
- OFFICIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *officious*.]
 1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. *South.*
 2. Service. *Brown.*
- O'FFING.** *f.* [from *off*.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.
- O'FFSET.** *f.* [*off* and *set*.] Sprout; shoot of a plant. *Ray.*
- OFFSCOURING.** *f.* [*off* and *scour*.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Lam.*
- O'FFSPRING.** *f.* [*off* and *spring*.]
 1. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*
 2. The thing propagated or generated; children. *Davies.*
 3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*
- To OFFUSCATE.** *v. a.* [*offusco*, Latin.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.
- OFFUSCATION.** *f.* [from *offusate*.] The act of darkening.
- OFT.** *ad.* [*oft*, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Hammond.*
- O'FTEN.** *ad.* [from *oft*, Saxon.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addison.*
- OFTENTIMES.** *ad.* [*often* and *times*.] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*
- OFTTIMES.** *ad.* [*oft* and *times*.] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*
- OGE'E.** } *f.* A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow. *Harris.*
- OGE'VE.** }
- To OGLE.** *v. a.* [*oogb*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness. *Addison.*
- O'GLER.** *f.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views by side glances. *Arbutnot.*
- O'GLIO.** *f.* [from *olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley. *Suckling.*
- OH.** *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton.*
- OIL.** *f.* [*oel*, Saxon]
 1. The juice of olives expressed. *Exodus.*
 2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter. *Derham.*
 3. The juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still.
- To OIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*
- OILCOLOUR.** *f.* [*oil* and *colour*.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil. *Boyle.*
- OILINESS.** *f.* [from *oily*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil. *Brown.*
- OILMAN.** *f.* [*oil* and *man*.] One who trades in oils and pickles.
- OILSHOP.** *f.* [*oil* and *shop*.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
- OILY.** *a.* [from *oil*.]
 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby.*
 2. Fat; greasy. *Shakespeare.*
- OILYGRAIN.** *f.* A plant.
- OILYPALM.** *f.* A tree.
- To OINT.** *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to smear. *Dryden.*
- OINTMENT.** *f.* [from *oint*.] Unguent; unctuous matter. *Spenser.*
- O'KER.** *f.* [See *OCHRE*.] A colour. *Sidney.*
- OLD.** *a.* [*eald*, Sax.]
 1. Past the middle part of life; not young. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
 2. Of long continuance; begun long ago. *Camden.*
 3. Not new. *Bacon.*
 4. Ancient; not modern. *Addison.*
 5. Of any specified duration. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Sub-

O M I

6. Subsisting before something else. *Swift.*
 7. Long practised. *Ezekiel.*
 8. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times. *Milton.*
OLDEFA'SHIONED. *a.* [*old and fashion.*] Formed according to obsolete custom. *Dryden.*
O'LDEN. *a.* Ancient. *Shakespeare.*
OLDNESS. *f.* [*from old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newness. *Shakespeare.*
OLEA'GINOUS. *a.* [*oleaginus, Lat.*] Oily; unctuous. *Arbutnot.*
OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *f.* [*from oleaginous.*] Oiliness. *Boyle.*
OLE'ANDER. *f.* [*oleandre, Fr.*] The plant rosebay.
OLE'ASTER. *f.* [*Latin.*] Wild olive. *Miller.*
OLE'OSE. *a.* [*oleosus, Lat.*] Oily. *Floyer.*
To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus, Lat.*] To smell. *Hudibras.*
OLFA'CTORY. *a.* [*olfactoire, Fr. from ol-facio, Lat.*] Having the sense of smelling. *Locke.*
O'LID. } *a.* [*olidus, Lat.*] Stinking;
O'LIDOUS. } fœtid. *Boyle.*
OLIGA'RCHY. *f.* [*ὀλιγαρχία.*] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Burton.*
O'LIO. *f.* [*olla, Span.*] A mixture; a medley. *Congrev.*
O'LITORY. *f.* [*olitor, Latin.*] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn.*
OLIVA'STER. *a.* [*olivastre, Fr.*] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*
O'LIVE. *f.* [*olive, Fr. olea, Lat.*] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace. *Shakespeare.*
OMBRE. *f.* [*bombre, Spanish.*] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*
O'MEGA. *f.* [*ὀμέγα.*] The last letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Rev.*
O'MELET. *f.* [*omelette, Fr.*] A kind of pancake made with eggs.
O'MENED. *a.* [*from omen.*] Containing prognosticks. *Pope.*
O'MEN. *f.* [*omen, Latin.*] A sign good or bad; a prognostick. *Dryden.*
OME'NTUM. *f.* [*Latin.*] The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. *Quincy.*
O'MER. *f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*
To O'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ominor, Lat.*] To foretoken; to shew prognosticks. *Decay of Piety.*
OMINA'TION. *f.* [*from ominor, Latin.*] Prognostick. *Brown.*
O'MINOUS. *a.* [*from omen.*]

O N

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; fore-shewing ill; inauspicious. *Hayward.*
 2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*
O'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [*from ominous.*] With good or bad omen.
OMI'NOUSNESS. *f.* [*from ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.
OMI'SSION. *f.* [*omissus, Lat.*]
 1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done. *Rogers.*
 2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Shakespeare.*
To O'MIT. *v. a.* [*omitto, Lat.*]
 1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.*
 2. To neglect to practise. *Addison.*
OMI'TTANCE. *f.* [*from omit.*] Forbearance. *Shakespeare.*
OMNIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*omnifariam, Latin.*] Of all varieties or kinds. *Philips.*
OMNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*omnis and fero, Lat.*] All-bearing. *Diſt.*
OMNI'FICK. *a.* [*omnis and facio, Latin.*] All-creating. *Milton.*
OMNI'FORM. *a.* [*omnis and forma, Lat.*] Having every shape. *Diſt.*
OMNI'GENOUS. *a.* [*omnigenus, Lat.*] Consisting of all kinds. *Diſt.*
OMNI'POTENCE. } *f.* [*omnipotentia,*
OMNI'POTENCY. } *Lat.*] Almighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotson.*
OMNI'POTENT. *a.* [*omnipotens, Latin.*] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*
OMNIPRE'SENCE. *f.* [*omnis and præsens, Lat.*] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. *Milton.*
OMNIPRE'SENT. *a.* [*omnis and præsens, Latin.*] Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior.*
OMNI'SCIENCE. } *f.* [*omnis and scientia,*
OMNI'CIENCY. } *Lat.*] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom. *King Charles.*
OMNI'SCIENT. *a.* [*omnis and scio, Latin.*] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds. *South.*
OMNI'SCIOUS. *a.* [*omnis and scio, Latin.*] All-knowing.
OMNI'VOROUS. *a.* [*omnis and voro, Lat.*] All-devouring. *Diſt.*
OMO'PLATE. *f.* [*ὀμοπλάτης and πλατὺς.*] The shoulder blade.
OMPHALO'PTICK. *f.* [*ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπίσ-κος.*] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.
ON. *prep.* [*aen, Dutch; an, German.*]
 1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Milton.*
 2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action. *Dryden.*
 3. Noting addition or accumulation; as, mischiefs on mischiefs. *Dryden.*
 4. No-

ONE

4. Noting a state of progression; as, *whether on thy way?* Dryden.
 5. It sometimes notes elevation. Dryden.
 6. Noting approach or invasion. Dryden.
 7. Noting dependance or reliance; as, *on God's providence their hopes depend.* Smal.
 8. At, noting place. Shakespeare.
 9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing. Dryden.
 10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, *this happened on the first day.*
 11. It is put before the object of some passion. Shakespeare.
 12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatned. Dryden.
 13. Noting imprecation. Shakespeare.
 14. Noting invocation. Dryden.
 15. Noting the state of any thing. Knolles.
 16. Noting stipulation or condition. Dryden.
 17. Noting distinction or opposition. Knolles.
 18. Noting the manner of an event. Shakespeare.
- ON.** *ad.*
1. Forward; in succession. South.
 2. Forward; in progression. Daniel.
 3. In continuance; without ceasing. Crashaw.
 4. Not off.
 5. Upon the body, as part of dress. Sidney.
 6. It notes resolution to advance. Denham.
- ON.** *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement. Shakespeare.
- ONCE.** *ad.* [from *on*.]
1. One time. Bacon.
 2. A single time. Locke.
 3. The same time. Dryden.
 4. At a point of time indivisible. Dryden.
 5. One time, though no more. Dryden.
 6. At the time immediate. Atterbury.
 7. Formerly; at a former time. Addison.
- ONE.** *a.* [an, æne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch.]
1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unite. Raleigh.
 2. Indefinitely; any. Shakespeare.
 3. Different; diverse; opposed to another. Burnet.
 4. One of two: opposed to the other. Boyle, Smallridge.
 5. Particularly one. Spenser.
 6. Some future. Davies.
- ONE.** *f.*
1. A single person. Hooker.
 2. A single mass or aggregate. Blackmore.
 3. The first hour. Shakespeare.
 4. The same thing. Locke.
 5. A person. Watts.

ONW

6. A person by way of eminence. Shakespeare.
 7. A distinct or particular person. Bacon.
 8. Persons united. Shakespeare.
 9. Concord; agreement; one mind. Tillotson.
 10. Any person; any man indefinitely. Sidney. Atterbury.
 11. A person of particular character. Shakespeare.
 12. *One* has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world.* Glanville.
- ONE'EYED.** *a.* [one and eye.] Having only one eye. Dryden.
- ONEIROCRITICAL.** *a.* [ὄνειρον κρίσις, Gr.] Interpretative of dreams. Addison.
- ONEIROCRITICK.** *f.* [ὄνειρον κρίσις, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams. Addison.
- ONE'NESS.** *f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one. Hooker. Hammond.
- O'NERARY.** *a.* [onerarius, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burthens.
- To O'NERATE.** *v. a.* [onero, Lat.] To load; to burthen.
- ONERA'TION.** *f.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. Dict.
- O'NEROUS.** *a.* [onereux, Fr. onerosus, Lat.] Burthensome; oppressive. Ayliffe.
- ONION.** *f.* [oignon, French.] A plant.
- O'NLY.** *a.* [from *one*; *only*, or *onelike*.]
1. Single; one and no more. Dryden.
 2. This and no other. Locke.
 3. This above all other: as, *he is the only man for musick.*
- O'NLY.** *ad.*
1. Simply; singly; merely; barely. Burnet. Tillotson.
 2. So and no otherwise. Genesis.
 3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten.*
- O'NOMANCY.** *f.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name. Camden.
- ONOMA'NTICAL.** *a.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Predicting by names. Camden.
- O'NSET.** *f.* [on and set.]
1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt. Sidney.
 2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. Shakespeare.
- To O'NSET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Carew.
- O'NSLAUGHT.** *f.* [on and slay.] Attack; storm; onset. Hudibras.
- ONTO'LOGIST.** *f.* [from ontology.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.
- ONTO'LOGY.** *f.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. Watts.
- O'NWARD.** *ad.* [ondpeard, Saxon.]
1. Forward; progressively. Pope.
 2. In a state of advanced progression. Sidney.
 3. Some-

O P E

3. Somewhat farther. *Milton.*
O'NYCHA. *f.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura. *Calmet.*
O'NYX. *f.* [ὄνυξ.] The onyx is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem. *Hill. Sandys.*
OOZE. *f.* [eaux, waters, French.]
 1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Carew.*
 2. Soft flow; spring. *Prior.*
 3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.
To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently. *Thomson.*
O'OZY. *a.* [from ooze.] Miry; muddy; slimy. *Pope.*
To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [opaco, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure. *Boyle.*
OPA'CITY. *f.* [opacité, Fr. opacitas, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Newt.*
OPA'COUS. *a.* [opacus, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent. *Digby.*
O'PAL. *f.* The opal is a very elegant and a very singular kind of stone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. In colour it much resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light, among which the green and the blue are particularly beautiful, but the fiery red is the finest of all. *Hill.*
OPA'QUE. *a.* [opacus, Lat.] Not transparent. *Milton.*
To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; op,
To OPEN. } Islandick, a hole.]
 1. To uncloze; to unlock. The contrary to shut.
 2. To show; to discover. *Abbot.*
 3. To divide; to break. *Addison.*
 4. To explain; to disclose. *Collier.*
 5. To begin. *Dryden.*
To OPE. } *v. n.*
To OPEN. }
 1. To uncloze; not to remain shut. *Dryden.*
 2. To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryden.*
OPE. } *a.*
OPEN. }
 1. Unclozed; not shut. *Nebem. Cleavel.*
 2. Plain; apparent; evident. *Daniel.*
 3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere. *Addison.*
 4. Not clouded; clear. *Pope.*
 5. Not hidden; exposed to view. *Locke.*
 6. Not restrained; not denied. *Acts.*
 7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. *Bacon.*
 8. Uncovered. *Dryden.*

O P H

9. Exposed; without defence. *Shakesp.*
 10. Attentive. *Jeremiab.*
O'PENER. *f.* [from open.]
 1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unclozes. *Milton.*
 2. Explainer; interpreter. *Shakespeare.*
 3. That which separates; disuniter. *Boyle.*
OPENEY'ED. *a.* [open and eye.] Vigilant; watchful. *Shakespeare.*
OPENHA'NDED. *a.* [open and hand.] Generous; liberal. *Rowe.*
OPENHEA'RTED. *a.* [open and heart.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden.*
OPENHEA'RTEDNESS. *f.* [open and heart.] Liberality; munificence; generosity.
O'PENING. *f.* [from open.]
 1. Aperture; breach. *Woodward.*
 2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.
O'PENLY. *ad.* [from open.]
 1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker.*
 2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden.*
OPENMOU'THED. *a.* [open and mouth.] Greedy; ravenous. *L'Estrange.*
O'PENNESS. *f.* [from open.]
 1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Freedom from disguise. *Felton.*
O'PERA. *f.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick. *Dryden.*
O'PERABLE. *a.* [from operor, Latin.] To be done; practicable. *Brown.*
O'PERANT. *a.* [operant, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakespeare.*
To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [operor, Latin.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterbury.*
OPERA'TION. *f.* [operatio, Lat.]
 1. Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker.*
 2. Action; effect. *Bentley.*
 3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.
 4. The motions or employments of an army.
O'PERATIVE. *a.* [from operate.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency. *Clarendon. Taylor. Norris.*
OPERA'TOR. *f.* [opérateur, Fr. from operate.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addison.*
OPERO'SE. *a.* [operosus, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble. *Burnet.*
OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpenteating. *Brown.*
OPHI'TES. *f.* A stone. *Ophites* has a dusky

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dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green. *Woodward.*

OPHTHALMICK. *a.* [*ὀφθαλμος*, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

OPTHALMY. *f.* [*ophtalmie*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμος*, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels.

OPIATE. *f.* A medicine that causes sleep. *Bentley.*

OPIATE. *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick. *Bacon.*

OPIFICE. *f.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork.

OPIFICER. *f.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; an artist. *Bentley.*

OPIABLE. *a.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Which may be thought.

OPINA'TION. *f.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion.

OPINA'TOR. *f.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*

To OPINE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge. *Pope.*

OPINIATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion*.]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.
2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPINIA'TOR. *f.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible. *Clarendon.*

OPINIA'TRE. *a.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRETY. *f.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.]

OPINIATRY. *f.* Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind. *Brown.*

OPINION. *f.* [*opinio*, Lat.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof. *Ben. Johnson. Hale.*
2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. *South.*

3. Favourable judgment. *Bacon.*

To OPINION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. *Glanville.*

OPINIONATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions. *Burnet.*

OPINIONATIVELY. *ad.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS. *f.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinacy.

OPINIONIST. *f.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*

OPIPAROUS. *a.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Diet.*

OPITULA'TION. *f.* [*opitulatio*, Latin.]

An aiding; a helping.

OPIUM. *f.* A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses; its smell is very unpleasant, of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, and from the

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East-Indies, where it is produced from the poppy. After the effect of a dose of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits, which had been elevated by it, become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness, cheerfulness and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are subject to relaxations and weaknesses of all the parts of the body; and in fine grow old before their time. *Hill.*

O'PLE-TREE. *f.* [*ople* and *tree*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBAL'SAMUM. *f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPO'PONAX. *f.* [Latin.] A gum resin of a tolerably firm texture, in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses. It is of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste. We are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and discutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*

O'PPIDAN. *f.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon.*

To O'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppi'o*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

OPPILA'TION. *f.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE. *a.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

OPPLE'TED. *a.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT. *a.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OPPO-NENT. *f.* [*opponens*, Lat.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from *opportune*.]

Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Wotton.*

OPPORTU'NITY. *f.* [*opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end. *Bacon. Denham.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*opposer*, Fr.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shakespeare.*
2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. *Locke.*

3. To place as an obstacle. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front. *Shakespeare.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. n.*

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1. To act adversely. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties.
- OPPO'SELESS.** *a.* [from *oppose.*] Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPOSER.** *f.* [from *oppose.*] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy. *Blackmore.*
- O'PPPOSITE.** *a.* [from *oppositus*, Lat.]
1. Placed in front; facing each other. *Mil.*
 2. Adverse; repugnant. *Dryden. Rogers.*
 3. Contrary. *Tillotson.*
- O'PPPOSITE.** *f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist. *Hooker.*
- O'PPPOSITELY.** *ad.* [from *opposite.*]
1. In such a situation as to face each other. *Grew.*
 2. Adversely. *May.*
- O'PPPOSITENESS.** *f.* [from *opposite.*] The state of being opposite.
- OPPOSITION.** *f.* [from *oppositio*, Lat.]
1. Situation so as to front something opposed.
 2. Hostile resistance. *Milton.*
 3. Contrariety of affection. *Tillotson.*
 4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.
 5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning. *Hooker.*
- To O'PPRESS.** *v. a.* [from *oppressus*, Lat.]
1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Pope.*
 2. To overpower; to subdue. *Shakespeare.*
- O'PPRESSION.** *f.* [from *oppression*, Fr.]
1. The art of oppressing; cruelty; severity.
 2. The state of being oppressed; misery. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Hardship; calamity. *Addison.*
 4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbutnot.*
- OPPRE'SSIVE.** *a.* [from *oppress.*]
1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe.
 2. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*
- OPPRE'SSOR.** *f.* [from *oppress.*] One who harasses others with unjust severity. *San.*
- OPPRO'BRIOUS.** *a.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; disgracelul; causing infamy. *Addison.*
- OPPRO'BRIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *opprobri-ous.*] Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shak.*
- OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *opprobri-ous.*] Reproachfulness; scurrility.
- To OPPU'GN.** *v. a.* [from *oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Harvey.*
- OPPU'GNANCY.** *f.* [from *oppugn.*] Opposition. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPU'GNER.** *f.* [from *oppugn.*] One who opposes or attacks. *Boyle.*
- OPSI'MATHY.** *f.* [from *ὀψιμαθία.*] Late education; late erudition.
- OPSONA'TION.** *f.* [from *opsonatio*, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions.
- O'PTABLE.** *a.* [from *optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.

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- O'PTATIVE.** *a.* [from *optativus*, Latin.] Expressive of desire.
- O'PTICAL.** *f.* [from *ὀπτικός.*] Relating to the science of optics. *Boyle.*
- O'PTICIAN.** *f.* [from *optick.*] One skilled in opticks.
- O'PTICK.** *a.* [from *ὀπτικός.*]
1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton.*
 2. Relating to the science of vision. *Wat.*
- O'PTICK.** *f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*
- O'PTICK.** *f.* [from *ὀπτική.*] The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*
- O'PTIMACY.** *f.* [from *optimates*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Howel.*
- OPTIMITY.** *f.* [from *optimus.*] The state of being best.
- O'PTION.** *f.* [from *optio*, Lat.] Choice; election. *Smallridge.*
- O'PULENCE.** } *f.* [from *opulencia*, Latin.]
O'PULENCY. } Wealth; riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*
- O'PULENT.** *a.* [from *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South.*
- O'PULENTLY.** *ad.* [from *opulent.*] Richly; with splendor.
- OR.** *conjunct.* [from *or*, Saxon.]
1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.
 2. It corresponds to *either*; he must *either* fall or fly.
 3. Before: *or ever*, is *before ever*. *Fisher.*
- OR.** *f.* [Fr.] Gold. *Philips.*
- O'RACH.** *f.* A plant.
- O'RACLE.** *f.* [from *oraculum*, Lat.]
1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.*
 2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired. *Milton.*
 3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*
 4. One famed for wisdom.
- To O'RACLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. *Milton.*
- ORA'CULAR.** } *a.* [from *oracle.*] Utter-
ORA'CULOUS. } ing oracles; resembling oracles. *Walker.*
- ORA'CULOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *oraculous.*] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*
- ORA'CULOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *oracular.*] The state of being oracular.
- O'RAISON.** *f.* [from *oraison*, Fr.] Prayer; verbal supplication. *Dryden.*
- O'RAL.** *a.* [from *oral*, Fr.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addison.*
- O'RALLY.** *ad.* [from *oral.*] By mouth; without writing. *Hale.*
- O'RANGE.** *f.* [from *orange*, Fr.] The leaves have two lobes like ears, cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and

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and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon.

Miller.

O'RANGERY. *f.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

Spectator.

O'RANGEMUSK. *f.* See **PEAR**, of which it is a species.

O'RANGEWIFE. *f.* [*orange and wife*.] A woman who sells oranges.

Shakespeare.

ORA'TION. *f.* [*oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick.

Watts.

ORATO'RICAL. *a.* [from *orateur*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orateur.

Watts.

O'RATOUR. *f.* [*orator*, Lat.]

1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence.

Swift.

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

O'RATORY. *f.* [*oratoria*, *ars*, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical skill.

Sidney.

2. Exercise of eloquence.

Arbutnot.

3. A private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

Hooker. Taylor.

ORB. *f.* [*orbis*, Lat.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body; circular body.

Woodward.

2. Mundane sphere; celestial body.

Shakespeare.

3. Wheel; any rolling body.

Milton.

4. Circle; line drawn round.

5. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Bacon.

6. Period; revolution of time.

Milton.

7. Sphere of action.

Shakespeare.

ORBATION. *f.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

ORBED. *a.* [from *orb*.]

1. Round; circular; orbicular.

Shakespeare.

2. Formed into a circle.

Milton.

3. Rounded.

Addison.

ORBICULAR. *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]

1. Spherical.

Milton.

2. Circular.

Newton.

ORBICULARLY. *ad.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

ORBICULARNESS. *f.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED. *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT. *f.* [*orbita*, Latin.] The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Blackmore.

O'RBITY. *f.* [*orbis*, Latin.] Loss, or want of parents or children.

ORC. *f.* [*orca*, Lat.] A sort of sea-fish.

Ainsworth.

O'RCHAL. *f.* A stone from which a blue colour is made.

Ainsworth.

O'RHANET. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

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O'RCHARD. *f.* [*ortzeard*, Saxon.] A garden of fruit-trees.

Ben. Johnson.

O'RCHESTRE. *f.* [*ὀρχήστρα*] The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

ORD. *f.* An edge. *Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*.

To O'RDAIN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Dryden.

2. To establish; to settle; to institute.

Milton.

3. To set in an office.

Esther.

4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Stillingfleet.

O'RDAINER. *f.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL. *f.* [*ordal*, Sax.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown into the water.

Hale.

ORDER. *f.* [*ordo*, Lat.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

Bacon.

2. Established process.

Watts.

3. Proper state.

Locke.

4. Regularity; settled mode.

Daniel.

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Clarendon.

6. Rule; regulation.

Hooker.

7. Regular government.

Daniel.

8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour.

Bacon.

9. A rank, or class.

2 Kings.

10. A religious fraternity.

Shakespeare.

11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.

Dryden.

12. Means to an end.

Taylor.

13. Measures; care.

Spenser.

14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek, viz. the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, viz. the tuscan and composite.

To O'ORDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.

Psalms.

2. To manage; to procure.

Spenser.

3. To methodise; to dispose fitly.

1 Chron.

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to a sacerdotal function.

Whigfite.

O'ORDERER. *f.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

Suckling.

O'ORDERLESS. *a.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.

Shakespeare.

O'ORDERLINESS. *f.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalness.

O'ORDERLY. *a.* [from *order*.]

1. Methodical; regular.

Hooker.

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2. Not

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2. Not tumultuous ; well regulated. *Clarendon.*
 3. According with established method. *Hooker.*
O'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *order.*] Methodically ; according to order ; regularly. *Sandys.*
O'RDINABLE. *a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*
O'RDINAL. *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order. *Holder.*
O'RDINAL. *f.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Lat.] A ritual ; a book containing orders.
ORDINANCE. *f.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]
 1. Law ; rule ; prescript. *Spenser.*
 2. Observance commanded. *Taylor.*
 3. Appointment. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A cannon. It is now generally written, for distinction *ordnance.* *Shakespeare.*
ORDINARILY. *ad.* [from *ordinary.*]
 1. According to established rules ; according to settled method. *Woodward.*
 2. Commonly ; usually. *South.*
O'RDINARY. *a.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.]
 1. Established ; methodical ; regular. *Atterbury.*
 2. Common ; usual. *Tillotson.*
 3. Mean ; of low rank. *Addison.*
 4. Ugly ; not handsome : as, she is an *ordinary* woman.
O'RDINARY. *f.*
 1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes. *Hooker.*
 2. Settled establishment. *Bacon.*
 3. Actual and constant office. *Wotton.*
 4. Regular price of a meal. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A place of eating established at a certain price. *Swift.*
To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint. *Daniel.*
O'RDINATE. *a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular ; methodical. *Ray.*
ORDINA'TION. *f.* [*ordinatio*, Lat.]
 1. Established order or tendency. *Norris.*
 2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*
O'RDNANCE. *f.* Cannon ; great guns. *Bentley.*
ORDO'NNANCE. *f.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.
O'RDURE. *f.* [*ordure*, French.] Dung ; filth. *Dryden.*
ORE. *f.* [*one*, or *opa*, Saxon ; *oor*, Dut. a mine.]
 1. Metal unrefined ; metal yet in its mineral state. *Raleigh.*
 2. Metal. *Milton.*
O'REWEED. } *f.* A weed. *Carew.*
O'REWOOD. }
O'RGAL. *f.* Lees of wine. *Ainsworth.*
O'RGAN. *f.* [*organon*.]
 1. Natural instrument ; as, the tongue is the *organ* of speech. *Raleigh.*

ORI

2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. *Keil.*
ORGA'NICAL. } *a.* [*organicus*, Lat.]
ORGA'NICK. }
 1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton.*
 2. Instrumental ; acting as instruments of nature or art. *Milton.*
 3. Respecting organs. *Holder.*
ORGANICALLY. *ad.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or instruments. *Locke.*
ORGA'NICALNESS. *f.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.
O'RGANISM. *f.* [from *organ.*] Organical structure. *Grew.*
O'RGANIST. *f.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*
ORGANIZA'TION. *f.* [from *organize.*] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. *Locke.*
To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.
O'RGANLOFT. *f.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organs stand. *Tatler.*
O'RGANPIPE. *f.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakespeare.*
O'RGANY. *f.* [*origanum*, Lat.] An herb.
ORGA'SM. *f.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *ὄργασμος.*] Sudden vehemence. *Derham.*
O'RGEIS. *f.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organgling.* *Ainsworth.*
ORGILLOUS. *a.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud ; haughty. *Shakespeare.*
O'RGIES. *f.* [*orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus ; frantick revels. *Ben. Johnson.*
O'RICHALCH. *f.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Brass. *Spenser.*
O'RIENT. *a.* [*oriens*, Latin.]
 1. Rising as the sun. *Milton.*
 2. Eastern ; oriental.
 3. Bright ; shining ; glittering ; gaudy ; sparkling. *Bacon.*
O'RIENT. *f.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east ; the part where the sun first appears.
ORIENTAL. *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern ; placed in the east ; proceeding from the east. *Bacon.*
ORIE'NTAL. *f.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Grew.*
ORIE'NTALISM. *f.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eastern languages ; an eastern mode of speech.
ORIE'NTALITY. *f.* [from *oriental.*] State of being oriental. *Brown.*
O'RIFICE. *f.* [*orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbutnot.*
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O'RIFLAMB. *f.* A golden standard. *Ains.*
ORIGAN. *f.* [*origanum*, Latin.] Wild marjorum. *Spenser.*
O'IGIN. } *f.* [*origo*, Latin.]
ORIGINAL. }
 1. Beginning; first existence. *Bentley.*
 2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence. *Atterbury.*
 3. First copy; archetype. *Locke.*
 4. Derivation; descent. *Dryden.*
OR'GINAL. *a.* [*originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; pristine; first. *Stillingfleet.*
ORIGINALLY. *ad.* [from *original*.]
 1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause. *Smallridge.*
 2. At first. *Woodward.*
 3. As the first author. *Roscommon.*
OR'GINALNESS. *f.* [from *original*.] The quality or state of being original.
ORIGINARY. *a.* [*originaire*, French.]
 1. Productive; causing existence. *Cheyne.*
 2. Primitive; that which was the first state. *Sandys.*
To OR'GINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into existence.
ORIGINAT'ION. *f.* [*originatio*, Lat.] The act of bringing into existence. *Keil.*
O'RISONS. *f.* [*oraison*, French.] A prayer; a supplication. *Cotton.*
O'RLOP. *f.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner. Hayward.*
O'RNAMENT. *f.* [*ornamentum*, Latin.]
 1. Embellishment; decoration. *Rogers.*
 2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Addison.*
ORNAMENTAL. *a.* [from *ornament*.]
 Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Swift.*
ORNAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *ornamental*.] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.
ORNA'MENTED. *a.* [from *ornament*.]
 Embellished; bedecked.
O'RNATE. *a.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*
O'RNATENESS. *f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.
ORNA'TURE. *f.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration. *Ainsworth.*
ORNI'THOLOGY. *f.* [*ὄρνις* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on birds.
O'RPHAN. *f.* [*ὀρφανός*.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both. *Spenser.*
O'RPHAN. *a.* [*orphelin*, French.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*
O'RPHANAGE. } *f.* [from *orphan*.] State
O'RPHANISM. } of an orphan.
ORPI'MENT. *f.* [*auripigmentum*, Latin.]
 True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil. It is of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, easily bending

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without breaking: some have declared *orpiment* to be only Muscovy talk, stained by accident. But talk is always elastick, but *orpiment* not so. *Orpiment* has been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl. The painters are very fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill.*
O'RPHANOTROPHY. *f.* [*ὀρφανός* and *τροφή*.] An hospital for orphans.
O'RPINE. *f.* [*orpin*, French.] Liverer or rose root. *Miller.*
O'RRERY. *f.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery.
O'RRIS. *f.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Bacon.*
O'RRIS. *f.* [old French.] A sort of gold or silver lace.
ORTS. *f.* Refuse; things left or thrown away. *Ben. Johnson.*
O'RTHO'DOX. *a.* [*ὀρθός* and *δοκέω*.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Hammond.*
O'RTHO'DOXLY. *ad.* [from *orthodox*.]
 With soundness of opinion. *Bacon.*
O'RTHO'DOXY. *f.* [*ὀρθοδοξία*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*
O'RTHODROMICKS. *f.* [from *ὀρθός* and *δρόμος*.] The art of sailing in the ark of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*
O'RTHO'GON. *f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*
O'RTHO'GONAL. *a.* [from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.
O'RTHO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.]
 One who spells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakespeare.*
ORTHO'GRA'PHICAL. *f.* [from *orthography*.]
 1. Rightly spelled.
 2. Relating to the spelling. *Addison.*
 3. Delineated according to the elevation. *Mortimer.*
ORTHO'GRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *orthographical*.]
 1. According to the rules of spelling.
 2. According to the elevation.
ORTHO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.]
 1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Holder.*
 2. The part or practice of spelling. *Swift.*
 3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*
ORTHO'PNOEA. *f.* [*ὀρθοπνοία*.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Harvey.*
O'RTIVE.

O S T

O'RTIVE. *a.* [*ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN. *f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*

O'RVAL. *f.* [*orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Diët.*

ORVIE'TAN. *f.* [*orvietano*, Italian.] An antidote or counter poison.

OSCILLA'TION. *f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCI'LLATORY. *a.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum. *Abutnot.*

OSCI'TANCY. *f.* [*oscitantia*, Latin.]

1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness ; carelessness. *Addison.*

OSCI'TANT. *a.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]

1. Yawning ; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy ; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITA'TION. *f.* [*oscito*, Latin.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*

O'SIER. *f.* [*osier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*

O'SMUND. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'SPRAY. *f.* The sea-eagle. *Numbers.*

O'SSELET. *f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

O'SSICLE. *f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone. *Holder.*

O'SSIFICK. *a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance. *Wiseman.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*

OSSI'FRAGE. *f.* [*ossifraga*, Lat. *ossifrague*, French.] A kind of eagle. *Numbers.*

To O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *a.* [*ossa* and *voro*.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY. *f.* [*ossuarium*, Latin.] A charnel house.

O'T. } *f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Diët.*

OSTENSIVE. *a.* [*ostentif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing ; betokening.

O'STENT. *f.* [*ostentum*, Latin.]

1. Appearance ; air ; manner ; mien. *Shakespeare.*
2. Show ; token. *Shakespeare.*
3. A portent ; a prodigy. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION. *f.* [*ostentatio*, Latin.]

1. Outward show ; appearance. *Shakesp.*
2. Ambitious display ; boast ; vain show. *Atterbury.*
3. A show ; a spectacle. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

O T H

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *a.* Boastful ; vain ; fond of show ; fond to expose to view. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly ; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *f.* Vanity ; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *f.* [*ostento*, Latin.] A boaster ; a vain setter to show.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

OSTEO'COPE. *f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κοπή*.] Pains in the bones. *Diët.*

OSTEO'LOGY. *f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λόγος*.] A description of the bones. *Tatler.*

OSTI'ARY. *f.* The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown.*

O'STLER. *f.* [*hostelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift.*

O'STLERY. *f.* [*hostellerie*, French.] The place belonging to the ostler.

O'STRACISM. *f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*.] A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell ; publick censure. *Cleveland.*

OSTRA'CITES. *f.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its shell state. *Hill.*

O'STRICH. *f.* [*autruche*, Fr. *struthio*, Lat.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly ; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *Ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*

OTACOU'STICK. *f.* [*ὠτα* and *ἀκρόω*.] An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Grew.*

OTHER. *pron.* [*ὄθεν*, S *xon*.]

1. Not the same ; not this ; different. *Hooker.*
2. Not I, or he, but some one else. *Knolles.*
3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *South.*
4. Correlative to *each*. *Phil.*
5. Something besides. *Locke.*
6. The next. *Shakespeare.*
7. The third part. *Ben. Johnson.*
8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other* *thi g.* *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *ad.* In another manner. *Shakespeare.*

O'THERGUISE. *a.* [*other* and *guise*.] Of another kind.

O'THER-

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O'THERWHERE. *ad.* [*other* and *where.*] In other places. *Hooker.*

O'THERWHILE. *ad.* [*other* and *while.*] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *ad.* [*other* and *wise.*]

1. In a different manner. *Spratt.*
2. By other causes. *Raleigh.*
3. In other respects. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *f.* [*otter*, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Grew.*

O'VAL. *a.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *f.* That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *ovum.*] Consisting of eggs. *Thomson.*

O'VARY. *f.* [*ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*

OVA'TION. *f.* [*ovatio*, Latin.] A lesser triumph among the Romans. *Dick.*

O'UBAT. } *f.* A sort of caterpillar.

OUBUST. }

OUCH. *f.* An ornament of gold or jewels. *Bacon.*

OVEN. *f.* [*open*, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenser.*

OVER hath a double signification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *oppe*, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nether*, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above.

OVER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; *oppe*, Sax.]

1. Above; with respect to excellence or dignity. *Swift.*
2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. *South.*
3. Above in place. *Shakespeare.*
4. Across; as, *he leaped over the brook.* *Dryden.*
5. Through. *Hammond.*
6. Before. *Spenser.*

O'VER. *ad.*

1. Above the top. *Luke.*
2. More than a quantity assigned. *Hayw.*
3. From side to side. *Grew.*
4. From one to another. *Bacon.*
5. From a country beyond the sea. *Bacon.*
6. On the surface. *Genesis.*
7. Throughout; completely. *South.*
8. With repetition; another time. *Dryd.*
9. Extraordinary; in a great degree. *Baker.*
10. **OVER** and *above.* Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended. *Numbers.*
11. **OVER** *against.* Opposite; regarding in front. *Bacon.*
12. In composition it has a great variety of

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significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech.

To O'VER-ABOUND. *v. n.* [*over* and *a-bound.*] To abound more than enough. *Pope.*

To O'VER-ACT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough. *Stillingfleet.*

To O'VER-ARCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch. *Pope.*

To O'VER-AWE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by superiour influence. *Spenser.*

To O'VER-BALANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Rogers.*

O'VER-BALANCE. *f.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent. *Locke.*

O'VER-BATTLE. *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*

To O'VER-BEAR. *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to overwhelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To O'VER-BID. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*

To O'VER-BLOW. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be past its violence.

To O'VER-BLOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

O'VER-BOARD. *ad.* [*over* and *board.* See **BOARD.**] Off the ship; out of the ship. *South.*

To O'VER-BULK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppress by bulk. *Shakespeare.*

To O'VER-BURDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen.*] To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

To O'VER-BUY. *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear. *Dryden.*

To O'VER-CARRY. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*

To O'VER-CAST. *v. a.* *part.* *over-cast.* [*over* and *cast.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenser.*
2. To cover. *Hooker.*
3. To rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*

To O'VER-CHARGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. *Raleigh.*
2. To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.*
3. To burthen. *Shakespeare.*
4. To rate too high. *Shakespeare.*
5. To fill too full. *Locke.*
6. To load with too great a charge. *Shakespeare.*

To O'VER-CLOUD. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds. *Tickel.*

To O'VERCOME. *v. a.* *pret.* *I overcame;* *part. pass. overcome;* anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish. *Spenser.*
2. To

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2. To overflow; to surcharge. *Phillips.*
 3. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To O'VERCOME. *v. n.* To gain the superiority. *Romans.*
O'VERCOMER. *s.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.
To O'VER-COUNT. *v. a.* [over and count.] To rate above the true value. *Shakesp.*
To O'VERDO. *v. a.* [over and do.] To do more than enough. *Grew.*
To O'VER-DRESS. *v. a.* [over and dress.] To adorn lavishly. *Pope.*
To O'VER-DRIVE. *v. a.* [over and drive.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen.*
To O'VER-EYE. *v. a.* [over and eye.]
 1. To superintend.
 2. To observe; to remark. *Shakespeare.*
To O'VER-EMPTY. *v. a.* [over and empty.] To make too empty. *Carew.*
O'VERFAL. *s.* [over and fall.] Cataract. *Raleigh.*
To O'VER-FLOAT. *v. n.* [over and float.] To swim; to float. *Dryden.*
To O'VER-FLOW. *v. n.* [over and flow.]
 1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Locke.*
 2. To exuberate. *Rogers.*
To O'VER-FLOW. *v. a.*
 1. To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.*
 2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run. *Dryden.*
O'VER-FLOW. *s.* [over and flow.] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Arbutb.*
O'VER-FLOWING. *s.* [from over-flow.] Exuberance; copiousness. *Rogers.*
O'VER-FLOWINGLY. *ad.* [from over-flowing.] Exuberantly. *Boyle.*
To O'VER-FLY. *v. a.* [over and fly.] To cross by flight. *Dryden.*
OVER-FORWARDNESS. *s.* [over and forwardness.] Too great quickness. *Hale.*
To O'VER-FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. overfreighted; part. over-fraught. To load too heavily.
To O'VER-GET. *v. a.* [over and get.] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*
To O'VER-GLANCE. *v. a.* [over and glance.] To look hastily over. *Shakesp.*
To O'VER-GO. *v. a.* [over and go.] To surpass; to excel. *Sidney.*
To O'VER-GORGE. *v. a.* [over and gorge.] To gorge too much.
To O'VER-GROW. *v. a.* [over and grow.]
 1. To cover with growth. *Spenser.*
 2. To rise above. *Mortimer.*
To O'VER-GROW. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Knolles.*
OVER-GROWTH. *s.* [over and growth.] Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*
To O'VER-HALE. *v. a.* [over and hale.]
 1. To spread over. *Spenser.*
 2. To examine over again.

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To O'VER-HANG. *v. a.* [over and hang.] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakesp.*
To O'VER-HANG. *v. n.* To jut over. *Milton.*
To O'VER-HARDEN. *v. a.* [over and harden.] To make too hard. *Boyle.*
O'VER-HEAD. *ad.* [over and head.] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*
To O'VER-HEAR. *v. a.* [over and hear.] To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shakespeare.*
To O'VER-HEND. *v. a.* [over and bend.] To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*
To O'VER-JOY. *v. a.* [over and joy.] To transport; to ravish. *Taylor.*
O'VER-JOY. *s.* Transport; ecstasy. *Shakespeare.*
To O'VER-RIPEN. *v. a.* [over and ripen.] To make too ripe. *Shakespeare.*
To O'VER-LABOUR. *v. a.* [over and labour.] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil. *Dryden.*
To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [over and lade.] To over-burthen. *Suckling.*
OVERLA'RGE. *a.* [over and large.] Larger than enough. *Collier.*
OVERLASHINGLY. *s.* [over and lash.] With exaggeration. *Brerewood.*
To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [over and lay.]
 1. To oppress by too much weight or power. *Raleigh. Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To smother with too much or too close covering. *Milton.*
 3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm. *South.*
 4. To cloud; to over-cast. *Spenser.*
 5. To cover superficially. *Exodus.*
 6. To join by something laid over. *Milton.*
To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [over and leap.] To pass by a jump. *Dryden.*
OVERLE'ATHER. *s.* [over and leather.] The part of the shoe that covers the foot. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERLIVE. *v. a.* [over and live.] To live longer than another; to survive; to out-live. *Hayward.*
To OVERLIVE. *v. n.* To live too long. *Milton.*
ONERLI'VE. *s.* [from overlive.] Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*
To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [over and load.] To burthen with too much. *Felton.*
O'VERLONG. *a.* [over and long.] Too long. *Boyle.*
To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [over and look.]
 1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*
 2. To view fully; to peruse. *Shakesp.*
 3. To superintend; to oversee. *Graunt.*
 4. To review. *Roscommon.*
 5. To pass by indulgently. *Rogers.*
 6. To neglect; to slight. *Atterbury.*
O'VERLOOKER. *s.* [over and looker.] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*
OVER-

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O'VERLOOP. *f.* The same with *orlop*.
OVERMA'STED. *a.* [*over* and *maſt*.] Having too much maſt. *Dryden.*
To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *maſter*.] To ſubdue; to govern. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match*.] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*
OVERMA'TCH. *f.* [*over* and *match*.] One of ſuperiour powers. *Milton.*
OVERMO'ST. *a.* [*over* and *moſt*.] Hiheſt; over the reſt in authority. *Ainſworth.*
OVERMU'CH. *a.* [*over* and *much*.] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*
OVERMU'CH. *ad.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*
OVERMU'CHNESS. *f.* [*from overmuch*.] Exuberance; ſuperabundance. *Ben. Johnson.*
OVERNI'GHT. *f.* Night before bed-time. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name*.] To name in a ſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office*.] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakeſp.*
OVEROFFICIOUS. *a.* [*over* and *officious*.] Too buſy; too importunate.
To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs*.]
 1. To croſs. *Dryden.*
 2. To over-look; to paſs with diſregard. *Milton.*
 3. To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.*
 4. To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*
To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay*.] To reward beyond the price. *Prior.*
To OVERPE'RCH. *f.* [*over* and *perch*.] To fly over. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer*.] To over-look; to hover above. *Sandys.*
O'VERPLUS. *f.* [*over* and *plus*.] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient. *Hooker.*
To O'VERPLY. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply*.] To employ too laboriouſly. *Milton.*
To OVERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe*.] To outweigh. *Brown.*
OVERPO'ISE. *f.* [*from the verb*.] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power*.] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority. *Boyle. Woodward.*
To OVERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs*.] To bear upon with irrefiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh. *Roscommon.*
To OVERPRIZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize*.] To value at too high price. *Wotton.*
OVERRA'NK. *a.* [*over* and *rank*.] Too rank. *Mortimer.*
To OVERRATE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate*.] To rate too much. *Rogers.*
To OVERRE'ACH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach*.]
 1. To riſe above. *Raleigh.*
 2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotſon.*
To OVERRE'ACH. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid

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to *over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his toes againſt his fore ſhoes. *Farr. Diſt.*
OVERRE'ACHER. *f.* [*from over-reach*.] A cheat; a deceiver.
To OVERRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *read*.] To peruſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
To O'VERROAST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt*.] To roaſt too much. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule*.]
 1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperiour in authority. *Sidney.*
 2. To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend. *Hayward.*
 3. To ſuperſede; as, in law, to *over-rule* a plea is to reject it as incompetent.
To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run*.]
 1. To harraſs by incuſſions; to ravage. *Dryden.*
 2. To out-run. *Bacon.*
 3. To overſpread; to cover all over. *Burnet.*
 4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter. *Addiſon.*
 5. To injure by treading down. *Addiſon.*
To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full. *Spencer.*
To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſee*.]
 1. To ſuperintend; to overlook. *Spencer.*
 2. To overlook; to paſs by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*
OVERSE'EN. *part.* [*from overſee*.] Miſtaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*
OVERSE'ER. *f.* [*from overſee*.]
 1. One who overlooks; a ſuperintendent. *Hooker.*
 2. An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor. *Graunt.*
To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſet*.]
 1. To turn the bottom upwards; to throw off the baſis. *Addiſon.*
 2. To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*
To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the baſis. *Mortimer.*
To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhade*.] To cover with darkneſs. *Dryden.*
To OVERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhadow*.]
 1. To throw a ſhadow over any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. To ſhelter; to protect. *Milton.*
To OVERSHO'OT. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſhoot*.] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*
To OVERSHO'OT. *v. a.*
 1. To ſhoot beyond the mark. *Tillotſon.*
 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to aſſert too much. *Whitgiſte.*
O'VERSIGHT. *f.* [*from over* and *ſight*.]
 1. Superintendence. *2 Kings.*
 2. Miſtake; error. *Hooker.*
To OVERSIZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſize*.]
 1. To ſurpaſs in bulk. *Sandys.*
 2. To

2. To plaster over. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERSKIP. *v. a.* [*over* and *skip.*]
 1. To pass by leaping. *Hooker.*
 2. To pass over. *Donne.*
 3. To escape. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERSLEEP. *v. a.* [*over* and *sleep.*]
 To sleep too long.
To OVERSLIP. *v. a.* [*over* and *slip.*] To
 pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to ne-
 glect. *Wotton.*
To OVERSNOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *snow.*]
 To cover with snow. *Dryden.*
OVERSO'LD. *part.* [*from oversel.*] Sold
 at too high a price. *Dryden.*
OVERSO'ON. *ad.* [*over* and *soon.*] Too
 soon. *Sidney.*
OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *spend.*]
 Wearied; harassed. *Dryden.*
To OVERSPREA'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *spread.*]
 To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.
Denham.
To OVERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *stand.*]
 To stand too much upon conditions.
Dryden.
To OVERSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *stare.*]
 To stare wildly. *Acham.*
To OVERSTOCK. *v. a.* [*over* and *stock.*]
 To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*
To OVERSTRAIN. *v. n.* [*over* and *strain.*]
 To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*
To OVERSTRAIN. *v. a.* To stretch too
 far. *Ayliffe.*
To OVERSWAY. *v. a.* [*over* and *sway.*]
 To over-rule; to bear down. *Hooker.*
To OVERSWELL. *v. a.* [*over* and *swell.*]
 To rise above *Fairfax.*
O'VERT. *a.* [*ouvert*, French.] Open; pub-
 lick; apparent. *King Charles.*
OVERTLY. *ad.* [*from the adjective.*]
 Openly.
To OVERTAKE. *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*]
 1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to
 come up to something going before.
Hooker. Shakespeare.
 2. To take by surprize. *Gal.*
To OVERTA'SK. *v. a.* [*over* and *task.*]
 To burthen with too heavy duties or in-
 junctions. *Harvey.*
To OVERTHROW. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw*;
preter. overthrow; part. overthrown.]
 1. To turn upside down. *Taylor.*
 2. To throw down; to ruin; to demolish.
Dryden.
 3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.
Hooker.
 4. To destroy; to mischief; to bring to
 nothing. *Sidney.*
OVERTHROW. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. The state of being turned upside down.
 2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*
 3. Defeat; discomfiture. *Hayward.*
 4. Degradation. *Shakespeare.*

OVERTHROWER. *f.* [*from overthrow.*]
 He who overthrows.
OVERTHWA'RT. *a.* [*over* and *thwart.*]
 1. Opposite; being over against. *Dryden.*
 2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.
 3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory.
Clarendon.
OVERTHWA'RTLY. *ad.* [*from over-*
thwart.]
 1. Across; transversely.
 2. Pervicaciously; perversely.
OVERTHWA'RTNESS. *f.* [*from over-*
thwart.] Pervicacity; perverseness.
OVERTOO'K. *pret. and part. pass. of over-*
take.
To OVERTOP. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*]
 1. To rise above; to raise the head above.
Shakespeare.
 2. To excel; to surpass.
 3. To obscure; to make of less impor-
 tance by superiour excellence. *Bacon.*
To OVERTRIP. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To
 trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakesp.*
OVERTURE. *f.* [*ouverture*, French.]
 1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.
Shakespeare.
 2. Proposal; something offered to confide-
 ration. *Hayward.*
To OVERTURN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*]
 1. To throw down; to topple down; to
 subvert; to ruin. *Rowe.*
 2. To over-power; to conquer. *Milton.*
OVERTUR'NER. *f.* [*from overturn.*] Sub-
 verter. *Swift.*
To OVERVA'LU. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*]
 To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*
To OVERVEIL. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To
 cover. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*]
 To subdue with long want of rest. *Dryd.*
OVERWEAK. *a.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too
 weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*
To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and
weather.] To batter by violence of wea-
 ther. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERWEE'N. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*]
 To think too highly; to think with arro-
 gance. *Shakespeare.*
OVERWEE'NINGLY. *ad.* [*from over-*
ween.] With too much arrogance; with
 too high an opinion.
To OVERWEI'GH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*]
 To preponderate. *Hooker.*
OVERWEI'GHT. *f.* [*over* and *weight.*]
 Preponderance. *Bacon.*
To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and
whelm.]
 1. To crush underneath something violent
 and weighty. *Rogers.*
 2. To overlook gloomily. *Shakespeare.*
OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *ad.* [*from over-*
whelming.] In such a manner as to over-
 whelm. *Decay of Piety.*
OVER-

OUT

VERWROUGHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought*.]

1. Laboured too much. *Dryden.*
2. Worked all over. *Pope.*

OVERWORN. *part.* [*over* and *worn*.]

1. Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*
2. Spoiled by time. *Shakespeare.*

OVERYEA'RED. *a.* [*over* and *year*.] Too old. *Fairfax.*

OUGHT. *f.* [*aphit*, Saxon.] Any thing; not nothing. *Milton.*

OUGHT. *verb imperfect.* [preterite of *owe*.]

1. Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman.*
2. To be obliged by duty. *Bacon.*
3. To be fit; to be necessary. *Locke.*

OVIFORM. *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Latin] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet.*

OVI'PAROUS. *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *f.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *f.* [*once*, Fr. *onza*, Spanish.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*

OUPHE. *f.* [*auff*, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.

OU'PHEN. *f.* [from *ouph*.] Elfish. *Shakesp.*

OUR. *pron. poss.* [*ure*, Saxon.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakespeare.*
2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*. *Davies.*

OURSE'LVES. *reciprocal pronoun.*

1. We; not others. *Locke.*
2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases. *Dryden.*

OURSE'LF is used in the regal stile. *Shakesp.*

OUSE. *f.* Tanners bark.

OU'SEL. *f.* [*esle*, Saxon.] A blackbird. *Spenser.*

To OUST. *v. a.* [*ouster*, French.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale.*

OUT. *ad.* [*ut*, Saxon.]

1. Not within. *Prior.*
2. It is generally opposed to *in*. *Shakesp.*
3. In a state of disclosure. *Bacon.*
4. Not in confinement or concealment. *Shakespeare.*
5. From the place or house. *Shakesp.*
6. From the inner part. *Ezek.*
7. Not at home.
8. In a state of extinction. *Shakespeare.*
9. In a state of being exhausted. *Shakesp.*
10. Not in an affair. *Shakespeare.*
11. To the end. *Dryden.*
12. Loudly; without restraint. *Pope.*
13. Not in the hands of the owner. *Locke.*
14. In an error. *L'Estrange.*
15. At a loss; in a puzzle. *Bacon.*
16. With torn cloaths. *Dryden.*
17. Away at a loss. *Dryden, Taylor.*

OUT

18. It is used emphatically before *alas*. *Suckling.*

19. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery. *Numbers.*

OUT. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion; as, *out upon* this half-fac'd fellowship. *Shakesp.*

OUT of. *prep.*

1. From; noting produce. *Spenser.*
2. Not in; noting exclusion or dismissal. *Spenser.*
3. No longer in. *Dryden.*
4. Not in; noting unfitness. *Dryden.*
5. Not within; relating to a house. *Shakespeare.*

6. From; noting extraction. *Bacon.*

7. From; noting copy. *Stillingfleet.*

8. From; noting rescue. *Addison.*

9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity. *Swift.*

10. From one thing to something different. *Decay of Piety.*

11. To a different state from; noting disorder. *Burnet.*

12. Not according to. *Pope.*

13. To a different state from; noting separation. *Hooker.*

14. Beyond. *Shakespeare.*

15. Deviating from. *Shakespeare.*

16. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted. *Knolles.*

17. By means of. *Shakespeare.*

18. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason. *Bacon.*

19. *Out of hand*; immediately; as that is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Shakespeare.*

To OUT. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive. *King Charles.*

To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [*out* and *act*.] To do beyond. *Orway.*

To OUTEA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance*.] To over-weigh; to preponderate. *Dryden.*

To OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar*.] To shut out by fortification. *Spenser.*

To OUTBID. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid*.] To over-power by bidding a higher price. *Donne.*

OUTBIDDER. *f.* [*out* and *bid*.] One that out-bids.

OUTBL'OWED. *a.* [*out* and *blow*.] Inflated; swollen with wind. *Dryden.*

OU'TBORN. *a.* [*out* and *born*.] Foreign; not native.

OUTBOUND. *a.* [*out* and *bound*.] Destinated to a distant voyage. *Dryden.*

To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave*.] To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance. *Cowley.*

To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen*.] To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK. *f.* [*out* and *break*.] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakesp.*

OUT

To OUTBREA'THE. *v. a.* [*out and breath.*] *Shakespeare.*
 1. To weary by having better breath.
 2. To expire. *Spenser.*
OUTQA'ST. *part.*
 1. Thrown into the air as refuse. *Spenser.*
 2. Banished; expelled. *Milton.*
OUTCA'ST. *f.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior.*
To OUTCRAFT. *v. a.* [*out and craft.*] *Shakespeare.*
 To excel in cunning.
OUTCRY. *f.* [*out and cry.*]
 1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour. *Denham.*
 2. Clamour of detestation. *South.*
OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out and dare.*] To venture beyond. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out and date.*] To antique. *Hammond.*
To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out and do.*] To excel; to surpass. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
To OUTDWE'L. *v. a.* [*out and dwell.*] To stay beyond. *Shakespeare.*
OUTER. *a.* [*from out.*] That which is without. *Grew.*
OUTERLY. *ad.* [*from outer.*] Towards the outside. *Grew.*
OUTERMOST. *a.* [*superlative from outer.*] Remotest from the midst. *Boyle.*
To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [*out and face.*]
 1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity. *Wotton.*
 2. To stare down. *Raleigh.*
To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out and fawn.*] To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*
To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out and fly.*] To leave behind in flight. *Shakespeare.*
OUTFORM. *f.* [*out and form.*] External appearance. *Ben. Johnson.*
To OUTFROW'N. *v. a.* [*out and frown.*] To frown down. *Shakespeare.*
OUTGATE. *f.* [*out and gate.*] Outlet; passage outwards. *Spenser.*
To OUTGIVE. *v. a.* [*out and give.*] To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*
To OUTGO. *v. a.* *pret. outwent; part. outgone.* [*out and go.*]
 1. To surpass; to excel. *Carew.*
 2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going. *Mark.*
 3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Danb.*
To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out and grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Swift.*
OUTGUARD. *f.* [*out and guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
OUTJEST. *v. a.* [*out and jest.*] To overpower by jesting. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out and knave.*] To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*
OUTLANDISH. *a.* [*out and land.*] Not native; foreign. *Danne.*

OUT

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out and last.*] To surpass in duration. *Waller.*
OUTLAW. *f.* [*utlaga, Saxon.*] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A plunderer; a robber; a bandit. *Davies.*
To OUTLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Herbert.*
OUTLAWRY. *f.* [*from outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law. *Bacon.*
To OUTLEAP. *v. a.* [*out and leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.
OUTLEAP. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*
OUTLET. *f.* [*out and let.*] Passage outwards; discharge outwards. *Ray.*
OUTLINE. *f.* [*out and line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dryden.*
To OUTLIVE. *v. a.* [*out and live.*] To live beyond; to survive. *Clarendon.*
OUTLIVER. *f.* [*out and live.*] A survivor.
To OUTLOOK. *v. a.* [*out and look.*] To face down; to browbeat. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTLU'STRE. *v. a.* [*out and lustre.*] To excel in brightness. *Shakespeare.*
OUTLYING. *part. a.* [*out and lie.*] Not in the common course of order. *Temple.*
To OUTMEA'SURE. *v. a.* [*out and measure.*] To exceed in measure. *Brown.*
To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out and number.*] To exceed in number. *Addison.*
To OUTMARCH. *v. a.* [*out and march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clarend.*
OUTMOST. *a.* [*out and most.*] Remotest from the middle. *Newton.*
OUTPARISH. *f.* [*out and parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.
OUTPART. *f.* [*out and part.*] Part remote from the center or main body. *Ayliffe.*
To OUTPACE. *v. a.* [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*
To OUTPOUR. *v. a.* [*out and pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*
To OUTPRIZE. *v. a.* [*out and prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager, French.*] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Atterb.*
To OUTRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. *Ascham.*
OUTRAGE. *f.* [*outrage, French.*] Open Violence; tumultuous mischief. *Shakespeare.*
OUTRAGEOUS. *a.* [*outrageux, French.*]
 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.*
 2. Excessive; passing reason or decency. *Dryden.*
 3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shakespeare.*
OUT-

OUT

OUTRA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *outrageous*.]
Violently; tumultuously; furiously. *South.*

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *outrageous*.]
With fury; with violence. *Dryden.*

To OUTREA'CH. *v. a.* [out and reach.]
To go beyond. *Brown.*

To OUTRI'DE. *v. a.* [out and ride.] To
pass by riding. *Dryden.*

OUTRI'GHT. *ad.* [out and right.]
1. Immediately; without delay. *Arbutb.*
2. Completely. *Addison.*

To OUTROA'R. *v. a.* [out and roar.] To
exceed in roaring. *Shakespeare.*

OUTRO'DE. *s.* [out and rode.] Excursion.
1 Mac.

To OUTROO'T. *v. a.* [out and root.] To
extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*

To OUTRUN. *v. a.* [out and run.]
1. To leave behind in running. *Shakesp.*
2. To exceed. *Addison.*

To OUTSAIL. *v. a.* [out and sail.] To
leave behind in sailing. *Broome.*

To OUTSCO'RN. *v. a.* [out and scorn.] To
bear down or confront by contempt.
Shakespeare.

To OUTSE'L. *v. a.* [out and sell.]
1. To exceed in the price for which a
thing is sold. *Temple.*
2. To gain an higher price. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSHI'NE. *v. a.* [out and shine.]
1. To emit lustre. *Shakespeare.*
2. To excel in lustre. *Denham.*

To OUTSHOO'T. *v. a.* [out and shoot.]
1. To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.*
2. To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUTSIDE. *s.* [out and side.]
1. Superficies; surface; external part.
L'Estrange.
2. Extreme part; part remote from the
middle. *Bacon.*
3. Superficial appearance. *Locke.*
4. The utmost. *Mortimer.*
5. Person; external man. *Bacon.*
6. Outer side; part not inclosed. *Spect.*

To OUTSIT. *v. a.* [out and sit.] To sit
beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

To OUTSLEEP. *v. a.* [out and sleep.] To
sleep beyond. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSPEA'K. *v. a.* [out and speak.] To
speak something beyond. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSPORT. *v. a.* [out and sport.] To
sport beyond. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSPREA'D. *v. a.* [out and spread.]
To extend; to diffuse. *Pope.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. a.* [out and stand.]
1. To support; to resist. *Woodward.*
2. To stand beyond the proper time.
Shakespeare.

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. n.* To protuberate
from the main body.

To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [out and stare.] To

OUT

face down; to brow-beat; to outface with
effrontery. *Crasshaw.*

OUTSTREE'T. *s.* [out and street.] Street
in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH. *v. a.* [out and stretch.]
To extend; to spread out. *Shakespeare.*

To OU'TSTRIP. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave
behind. *Ben. Johnson.*

To OU'T-SWEETEN. *v. a.* [out and sweeten.]
To excel in sweetness. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTSWEA'R. *v. a.* [out and swear.]
To over-power by swearing.

To OUT-TONGUE. *v. a.* [out and tongue.]
To bear down by noise. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTTALK. *v. a.* [out and talk.] To
over-power by talk. *Shakespeare.*

To OUT-VA'LUe. *v. a.* [out and value.]
To transcend in price. *Boyle.*

To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [out and venom.]
To exceed in poison. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTVIE. *v. a.* [out and vie.] To ex-
ceed; to surpass. *Addison.*

To OUT-VILLAIN. *v. a.* [out and villain.]
To exceed in villainy. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTVOICE. *v. a.* [out and voice.] To
out-roar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakesp.*

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [out and vote.] To
conquer by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

To OUTWALK. *v. a.* [out and walk.] To
leave one in walking.

OUTWA'LL. *s.* [out and wall.]
1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance. *Shakespeare.*

OU'TWARD. *a.* [utpeard, Saxon.]
1. External; opposed to inward. *Shakesp.*
2. Extrinsec; adventitious. *Dryden.*
3. Foreign, not intestine. *Hayward.*
4. Tending to the out-parts. *Dryden.*
5. [In thelogy.] Carnal; corporeal; not
spiritual. *Duppa.*

OU'TWARD. *s.* External form. *Shakesp.*

OUTWARD. *ad.*
1. To foreign parts: as, a ship outward
bound.
2. To the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY. *ad.* [from outward.]
1. Externally; opposed to inwardly.
Hooker.
2. In appearance; not sincerely. *Spratt.*

OUTWARDS. *ad.* Towards the out-parts
Newton.

To OUTWEAR. *v. a.* [out and wear.] To
pass tediously. *Pope.*

To OUTWEE'D. *v. a.* [out and weed.] To
extirpate as a weed. *Spenser.*

To OUTWEI'GH. *v. a.* [out and weigh.]
1. To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.*
2. To preponderate; to excel in value or
influence. *Dryden.*

To OUTWELL. *v. a.* [out and well.] To
pour out. *Spenser.*

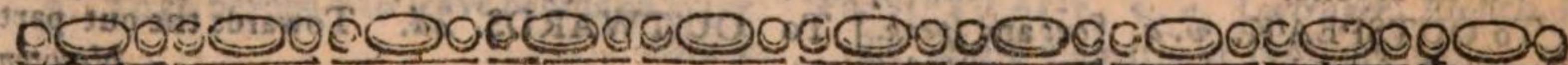
To OUTWIT. *v. a.* [out and wit.] To
cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *L'Estra.*

OWN

OUTWORK. *f.* [out and work.] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*
OUTWO'RN. *part.* [from out wear.] Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton.*
To OUTWRE'ST. *v. a.* [out and wrest.] To extort by violence. *Spenser.*
OUTWROU'GHT. *part.* [out and wrought.] Out-done; exceeded in efficacy. *Ben. Johnson.*
To OUTWO'RTH. *v. a.* [out and worth.] To excel in value. *Shakespeare.*
To OWE. *v. a.* [eg aa, Islandick.]
 1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Locke.*
 2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for. *Milton.*
 3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause. *Pope.*
 4. To possess; to be the right owner of. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Consequential. *Atterbury.*
 6. Due as a debt. *Locke.*
 7. Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke.*
OWL. } *f.* [ule, Saxon.] A bird that
O'WLET. } flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope.*
O'WLER. *f.* One who carries contraband goods. *Swift.*
OWN. *f.* [agen, Saxon.]
 1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. *Dryden.*
 2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. *Dryden.*
 3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Daniel.*
To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.*
 2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right. *Dryden.*
 3. To avow. *Dryden.*
 4. To confess; not to deny. *Tillotson.*
OWNERSHIP. *f.* [from owner.] Property; rightful possession. *Ayliffe.*

OZÆ

O'WNER. *f.* [from own.] One to whom any thing belongs. *Shakespeare.*
OWRE. *f.* [urus jubatus, Latin.] A beast. *Ainsworth.*
OX. *f.* plur. **OXEN.** [oxa, Saxon; oxe, Danish.]
 1. The general name for black cattle. *Camden.*
 2. A castrated bull. *Graunt.*
OXBA'NE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
O'XEYE. *f.* [bupibalmus.] A plant. *Miller.*
OXG'ANG of Land. *f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*
OXHE'AL. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
O'XFLY. *f.* [ox and fly.] A fly of a particular kind.
OXLIP. *f.* The same with cowslip; a vernal flower. *Shakespeare.*
OXSTA'LL. *f.* [ox and stall.] A stand for oxen.
O'XTONGUE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
O'XICRATE. *f.* [οξύκρατος.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman.*
O'XYMEL. *f.* [οξύμελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbutnot.*
OXYMO'RON. *f.* [οξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.
OXY'RRHODINE. *f.* [οξύρροδινον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*
O'YER. *f.* [oyer, old French.] A court of oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
OYE'S. *f.* [oyez, bear ye, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.
O'YSTER. *f.* [oester, Dutch; huitre, Fr.] A bivalve testaceous fish. *Shakespeare.*
O'YSTERWENCH. } *f.* [oyster and wench,
O'YSTERWOMAN. } or woman.] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Shakespeare.*
OZÆ'NA. *f.* [οζαίνα.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*



P.

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, pull, pelt. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with b.

PAB

PA'BULAR. *a.* [pabulum, Latin.] Affording aliment or provender.
PABULATION. *f.* pabulum, Latin.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.
PA'BU

P A C

PA'BULOUS. *a.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Alim-
ental; affording aliment. *Brown.*

PACE. *f.* [*pas*, French.]

1. Step; single movement in walking. *Milton.*
2. Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.*
3. Degree of celerity. *Shakespeare.*
4. Step; gradation of business. *Temple.*
5. A measure of five feet. *Holder.*
6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble. *Hudibras.*

To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly. *Spenser.*
2. To move. *Shakespeare.*
3. [used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE. *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps. *Shakespeare.*
2. To direct to go. *Shakespeare.*

PA'CED. *a.* [from *pace*.] Having a particu-
lar gait. *Dryden.*

PA'CER. *f.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

PACIFICA'TION. *f.* [*pacification*, French.]

1. The act of making peace. *South.*
2. The act of appeasing or pacifying. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR. *f.* [*pacificateur*, French, from *pacify*.] Peace-maker. *Bacon.*

PA'CIFICATORY. *a.* [from *pacifactor*.] Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK. *a.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace making; mild; gentle; appeasing. *Hammond.*

PACIFIER. *f.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.

To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person. *Bacon.*

PACK. *f.* [*pack*, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Cleveland.*
2. A burden; a load. *L'Estrange.*
3. A due number of cards. *Aldison.*
4. A number of hounds hunting together. *Dryden.*
5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Clarendon.*
6. Any great number, as to quantity and pressure. *Shakespeare.*

To PACK. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]

1. To bind up for carriage. *Otway.*
2. To send in a hurry. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. *Shakespeare.*
4. To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudibras.*

To PACK. *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods. *Cleveland.*
2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Tupper.*

P A D

3. To concert bad measures; to confede-
rate in ill. *Carew.*

PA'CKCLOATH. *f.* [*pack* and *cloath*.] A
cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *f.* [from *pack*.] One who binds
up bales for carriage. *Milton.*

PA'CKET. *f.* [*pacquet*, French.] A small
pack; a mail of letters. *Denham.*

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
bind up in parcels. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *f.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A
horse of burden; a horse employed in car-
rying goods. *Lacke.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *f.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A
saddle on which burdens are laid. *Howel.*

PA'CKTHREAD. *f.* [*pack* and *thread*.]
Strong thread used in tying up parcels.
Addison.

PA'CKWAX. *f.* The aponeuroses on the
sides of the neck. *Ray.*

PACT. *f.* [*pact*, Fr. *pañum*, Latin.] A
contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION. *f.* [*pactio*, Fr. *pactio*, Latin.]
A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*

PACTITIOUS. *f.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by
covenant. *South.*

PAD. *f.* [from *pad*, Sax.]

1. The road; a foot path. *Prior.*
2. An easy paced horse. *Dryden.*
3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.
4. A low soft saddle. *Hudibras.*

To PAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot. *Shakespeare.*
3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PA'DAR. *f.* Grouts; coarse flour. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a
foot-highwayman. *Dryden.*

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water as with oars.
L'Estrange.
2. To play in the water. *Collier.*
3. To finger. *Shakespeare.*

PA'DDLE. *f.* [*pattal*, Welsh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is used
by a single rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.
Deuteronomy.

PA'DDLER. *f.* [from *paddle*.] One who
paddles. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DDOCK. *f.* [*pada*, Saxon; *padde*, Dut.]
A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *f.* [corrupted from *parrack*.]
A small inclosure for deer.

PA'DELION. *f.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*,
Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *f.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock
hung on a staple to hold on a link. *Prior.*

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To fasten with a padlock. *Arbutnot.*

PA'DOW.

F A I

PA'DOWPIPE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PÆ'AN. *f.* A song of triumph. *Pope.*
PAGAN. *f.* [*paganus*, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin] A Heathen; one not a Christian.
PAGAN. *a.* Heathenish. *Shakespeare.*
PAGANISM. *f.* [*paganisme*, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism. *Hooker.*
PAGE. *f.* [*page*, French.]
 1. One side of the leaf of a book. *Taylor.*
 2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great person. *Donne.*
To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To mark the pages of a book.
 2. To attend as a page. *Shakespeare.*
PAGEANT. *f.*
 1. A statue in a show.
 2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
PAGEANT. *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*
To PAGEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To exhibit in shows; to represent. *Shakespeare.*
PAGEANTRY. *f.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show. *Government of the Tongue.*
PAGINAL. *f.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Consisting of pages. *Brown.*
PAGOD. *f.* [probably an Indian word.]
 1. An Indian idol. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. The temple of the idol. *Pope.*
PAID. *a.* the preterite and participle passive of pay. *Dryden.*
PAIGLES. *f.* Flowers; also called cowslips. *Diſt.*
PAIL. *f.* [*paila*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried. *Dryden.*
PAILFUL. *f.* [*pail* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shakespeare.*
PAILMA'IL. *f.* Violent; boisterous. *Digby.*
PAIN. *f.* [*peine*, Fr.]
 1. Punishment denounced. *Sidney.*
 2. Penalty; punishment. *Bacon.*
 3. Sensation of uneasiness. *Bacon.*
 4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil. *Waller.*
 5. Labour; task. *Spenser.*
 6. Uneasiness of mind. *Prior.*
 7. The throws of child-birth. *Sam.*
To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jeremiab.*
 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. *Spenser.*
PAINFUL. *a.* [*pain* and *full*.]
 1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton.*
 2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison.*
 3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Industrious; laborious. *Dryden.*

F A L

PAINFULLY. *ad.* [from *painful*.]
 1. With great pain or affliction.
 2. Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh.*
PAINFULNESS. *f.* [from *painful*.]
 1. Affliction; sorrow; grief. *South.*
 2. Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker.*
PAI'NIM. *f.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel. *Peacbam.*
PAI'NIM. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*
PAI'NLESS. *a.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble. *Dryden.*
PAINSTA'KER. *f.* [*pains* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious person. *Gay.*
PAINSTA'KING. *a.* [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious; industrious.
To PAINT. *v. a.* [*peindre*, Fr.]
 1. To represent by delineation and colours. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cover with colours representative of something. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke.*
 4. To describe; to represent. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To colour; to diversify. *Spenser.*
 6. To deck with artificial colours. *Shakespeare.*
To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*
PAINT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Colours representative of any thing. *Pope.*
 2. Colours laid on the face. *Anon.*
PAINTER. *f.* [from *paint*.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Dryden.*
PAINTING. *f.* [from *paint*.]
 1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.*
 2. Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Colours laid on. *Shakespeare.*
PAINTURE. *f.* [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*
PAIR. *f.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]
 1. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves.
 2. A man and wife. *Milton.*
 3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. *Suckling.*
To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shak.*
 2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shak.*
To PAIR. *v. a.*
 1. To join in couples. *Dryden.*
 2. To unite as correspondent or opposite. *Pope.*
PA'LACE. *f.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal house; an house eminently splendid. *Shakespeare.*
PALA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Graunt.*
PALA'NQUIN. *f.* Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.
PA'LA-

PAL

PALATABLE. *a.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Philips.*

PALATE. *f.* [*palatum*, Lat.]

1. The instrument of taste. *Hakewill.*
2. Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Taylor.*

PALATICK. *a.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth. *Holder.*

PALATINE. *f.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies.*

PALATINE. *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

PALE. *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not high coloured; approaching to transparency. *Arbutnot.*
3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shakespeare.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*

PALE. *f.* [*palus*, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any inclosure. *Hooker. Milton.*
3. Any district or territory. *Clarendon.*
4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon. *Peacham.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun,]

1. To inclose with pales. *Mortimer.*
2. To inclose; to encompass. *Shakespeare.*

PA'LEEYED. *a.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*

PALEFACED. *a.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan. *Shakespeare.*

PA'LELY. *ad.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *f.* [from *pale*.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness. *Pope.*
2. Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shakespeare.*

PA'LENDAR. *f.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Knolles.*

PA'LEOUS. *f.* [*palea*, Latin.] Husky; chaffy. *Brown.*

PA'LETTE. *f.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickell.*

PA'LFREY. *f.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies. *Dryden.*

PA'LFREYED. *a.* [from *pa'lfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*

PALIFICA'TION. *f.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME. *f.* [*πάλιν* and *δρομέω*.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus*.

PAL

PA'LINODE. } *f.* [*παλινωδία*.] A re-

PA'LINODY. } cantation. *Sandys.*

PALISA'DE. } *f.* [*palisade*, Fr.] Pales

PALISA'DO. } set by way of inclosure or defence. *Broome.*

To PALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with palisades.

PA'LISH. *a.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale. *Arbutnot.*

PALL. *f.* [*pallium*, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state. *Milton.*
2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.*
3. The covering thrown over the dead. *Dryden.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest. *Shakespeare.*

To PALL. *v. n.* To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Addison.*

To PALL. *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid. *Atterbury.*
2. To impair spriteliness; to dispirit. *Dryden.*
3. To weaken; to impair. *Shakespeare.*
4. To cloy. *Tatler.*

PA'LLET. *f.* [from *paille*, straw.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed. *Wotton.*
2. [*palette*, French.] A small measure, formerly used by surgeons. *Hakewill.*

PALLMA'LL. *f.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, French.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PA'LLIAMENT. *f.* [*palium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe. *Shakespeare.*

PALLIARDISE. *f.* [*paillardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. *Obsolete.*

To PA'LLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat.]

1. To cover with excuse. *Swift.*
2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations. *Dryden.*
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIA'TION. *f.* [*palliation*, Fr.]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation. *King Charles.*
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure. *Bacon.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; not radically curative. *Arbutnot.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating. *Swift.*

PA'LLID. *a.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high coloured. *Spenser.*

PALM. *f.* [*palma*, Lat.]

1. A tree; of which the branches were worn in token of victory. There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal,

Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms.

2. Victory; triumph. *Dryden.*

3. The inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.] *Bacon.*

4. A measure of length, comprising three inches. *Denham.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud. *Dryden.*

3. To handle. *Prior.*

4. To stroak with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PA'LMER. *f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm. *Pope.*

PA'LMER. *f.* A crown encircling a deer's head.

PA'LMERWORM. *f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO. *f.* A species of the palm-tree: in the West-Indies with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. *Thomson.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PA'LMIPEDE. *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.] Webfooted. *Brown.*

PA'LMISTER. *f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmitry.

PA'LMISTRY. *f.* [*palma*, Latin.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleaveland.*

PA'LMY. *a.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms. *Dryden.*

PALPABI'LITY. *f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Mart. Scribl.*

PA'LPABLE. *f.* [*palpable*, Fr.]

1. Perceptible by the touch. *Milton.*

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Tillot.*

3. Plain; easily perceptible. *Hooker.*

PALPABLENESS. *f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PA'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *palpable*.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *f.* [*palpatio*, *palpo*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin.] To beat as the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION. *f.* [*palpitation*, French.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, which makes it felt. *Harvey.*

PA'LSGRAVE. *f.* [*palsgraff*, German.]

A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PA'LSICAL. *a.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with a palsy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *a.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy. *Decay of Piety.*

PA'LSY. *f.* [*paralysis*, Lat.] A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; the first is a privation of motion, sensation remaining. Secondly, a privation of sensation, motion remaining. And lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

To PALTER. *v. n.* [from *paltron*, Skinner.] To shift; to dodge. *Shakespeare.*

To PA'LTRER. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune.

PA'LTRERER. *f.* [from *palter*.] An unsincere dealer; a shifter.

PA'LTRINESS. *f.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.

PA'LTRY. *a.* [*paltron*, French.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Addison.*

PA'LY. *a.* [from *pale*.] Pale. *Shakespeare.*

PAM. *f.* [probably from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER. *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faginate. *Spenser.*

PA'MPHLET. *f.* [*per un filet*, Fr.] A small book, properly a book sold unbound. *Clar.*

To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books. *Howel.*

PAMPHLETEER. *f.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books. *Swift.*

To PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together.

PAN. *f.* [*ponne*, Saxon.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow. *Spenser.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.

PANACE'A. *f.* [*panacée*, Fr. *πανακεία*.] An universal medicine.

PANACEA. *f.* An herb.

PA'NCAKE. *f.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan. *Mort.*

PANA'DO. *f.* [from *panis*, bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water. *Wiseman.*

PANCRA'TICAL. *a.* [*παν* and *κρατικός*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises. *Brown.*

PA'NCREAS. *f.* [*παν* and *κρέας*.] The *pancreas* or sweet-bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins. It weighs commonly four or five ounces.

PANCREA'TICK. *a.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. *Ray.*

PA'NCY. } *f.* [from *panacea*.] A flower;

PA'NSY. } a kind of violet. *Locke.*

PA'NDECT. *f.* [*pandecta*, Lat.] A treatise

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wife that comprehends the whole of any science. *Swift.*
PANDE'MICK. *a.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*
PAN'DER. *f.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Trilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden.*
To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion. *Shakespeare.*
PA'NDERLY. *a.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimplike. *Shakespeare.*
PANDICULA'TION. *f.* [pandiculans, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*
PANE. *f.* [paneau, Fr.]
 1. A square of glass. *Pope.*
 2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*
PANEGY'RICK. *f.* [panegyrique, Fr. πανηγυρικός.] An elogy; an encomiastick piece. *Stillingfleet.*
PANEGY'RIST. *f.* [from *panegyric*; *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden.*
PA'NEL. *f.* [paneau, Fr.]
 1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies. *Addison.*
 2. A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. *Cowel.*
PANG. *f.* [bang, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment. *Denham.*
To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakespeare.*
PA'NICK. *a.* Violent without cause. *Camden.*
PA'NNADE. *f.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*
PA'NNEL. *f.* [panneel, Dutch.] A kind of rustick saddle. *Hudibras.*
PA'NNEL. *f.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
PA'NNICLE. } *f.* A plant. *Peacham.*
PA'NNICK. }
PANN'ER. *f.* [panier, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse. *Addison.*
PANOPLY. *f.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour. *Milton.*
To PANT. *v. n.* [panteler, old French.]
 1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour. *Crashaw.*
 2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden.*
 3. To play with intermission. *Pope.*
 4. To long; to wish earnestly. *Pope.*
PANT. *f.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

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PANTALOOON. *f.* [pantalon, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn. *Shakespeare.*
PANTESS. *f.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
PANTHE'ON. *f.* [πᾶνθεον.] A temple of all the gods.
PA'NTHER. *f.* [πανθη; panthera, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a lynx; a pard. *Peacham.*
PA'NTILE. *f.* A gutter tile.
PA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation. *Shakespeare.*
PA'NTLER. *f.* [panetier, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shakespeare. Hammer.*
PA'NTOFLE. *f.* [pantoufle, French.] A slipper. *Peacham.*
PA'NTOMIME. *f.* [πᾶς and μῖμος; pantomime, Fr.]
 1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action. *Hudibras.*
 2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-shew. *Arbutnot.*
PA'NTON. *f.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*
PA'NTRY. *f.* [paneterie, Fr. panarium, Lat.] The room in which provisions are repositied. *Wotton.*
PAP. *f.* [papa, Italian; pappe, Dutch; papilla, Latin.]
 1. The nipple; the dug sucked. *Spenser.*
 2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Donne.*
 3. The pulp of fruit.
PAPA. *f.* [παππᾶς.] A fond name for father, used in many languages. *Swift.*
PAPA'CY. *f.* [papauté, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome. *Bacon.*
PA'PAL. *a.* [papal, French.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*
PA'PAW. *f.* A plant.
PAPA'VEROUS. *a.* [papaverous, from *papaver*, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown.*
PA'PER. *f.* [papier, French; papyrus, Lat.]
 1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Piece of paper. *Locke.*
 3. Single sheet printed, or written. *Shakespeare.*
PA'PER. *a.* Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet.*
To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register. *Shakespeare.*
PA'PERMAKER. *f.* [paper and make.] One who makes paper.
PA'PERMILL. *f.* [paper and mill.] A mill

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in which rags are ground for paper. *Sbak.*
PAPE'SCENT. *a.* Containing pap; inclin-
able to pap. *Arbutnot.*
PAPILLO. *f.* [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A but-
terfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*
PAPILIONACEOUS. *a.* [from *papilio*,
Latin.] The flowers of some plants are
called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which
represent something of the figure of a but-
terfly, with its wings displayed: and here
the petala, or flower leaves, are always of
a difform figure: they are four in number,
but joined together at the extremities;
one of these is usually larger than the
rest, and is erected in the middle of the
flower.
PA'PILLARY. } *a.* [from *papilla*.] Hav-
PA'PILLOUS. } ing emulgent vessels, or
resemblances of paps. *Derham.*
PAPIST. *f.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Latin.]
One that adheres to the communion of the
pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*
PAPISTICAL. *a.* [from *papist*.] Popish;
adherent to popery. *Whitgifte.*
PAPISTRY. *f.* [from *papist*.] Popery; the
doctrine of the Romish church, *Whitgifte.*
PA'PPOUS. *a.* [*papposus*, low Latin.] Hav-
ing that soft light down, growing out of
the seeds of some plants, such as thistles,
Ray.
PA'PPY. *a.* [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent;
easily divided. *Burnet.*
PAR. *f.* [Latin.] State of equality; equi-
valence; equal value. *Locke.*
PARABLE. *a.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Easily
procured. *Brown.*
PARABLE. *f.* [*παράβολη*.] A similitude; a
relation under which something else is fi-
gured. *Numbers.*
PARABOLA. *f.* [Latin.] The *parabola*
is a conick section, arising from a cone's
being cut by a plane parallel to one of its
sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one
side of the cone. *Bentley.*
PARABOLICAL. } *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.
PARABOLICK. } from *parable*.]
1. Expressed by parable or similitude. *Bro.*
2. Having the nature or form of a para-
bola. *Ray.*
PARABOLICALLY. *ad.* [from *paraboli-*
cal.]
1. By way of parable or similitude.
Brown.
2. In the form of a parabola.
PARABOLISM. *f.* In algebra, the division
of the terms of an equation, by a known
quantity that is involved or multiplied in
the first term. *Diſ.*
PARABOLOID. *f.* [*παράβολη* and *ἰδω*.]
A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose
ordinates are supposed to be in subtripli-
cate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their
respective abscissæ. *Harris.*

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PARACENTE'SIS. *f.* [*παράκέντησις*.] That
operation, whereby any of the venters are
perforated to let out any matter; as tapp-
ing in a tympany.
PARACE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*πὰρὰ* and *κέν-*
PARACE'NTRICK. } *τρον*.] Deviating
from circularity. *Cheyne.*
PARADE. *f.* [*parade*, Fr.]
1. Shew; ostentation. *Granville.*
2. Military order. *Milton.*
3. Place where troops draw up to do duty
and mount guard.
4. Guard; posture of defence. *Locke.*
PA'RADIGM. *f.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Exam-
ple.
PARADISI'ACAL. *a.* [from *paradise*.]
Suiting paradise; making paradise.
Burnet.
PA'RADISE. *f.* [*παράδεισος*.]
1. The blissful regions, in which the first
pair was placed. *Milton.*
2. Any place of felicity. *Shakespeare.*
PA'RADOX. *f.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. *παράδοξος*.]
A tenet contrary to received opinion; an
assertion contrary to appearance. *Spratt.*
PARADOXICAL. *a.* [from *paradox*.]
1. Having the nature of a paradox.
Norris.
2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions con-
trary to received opinions.
PARADOXICALLY. *ad.* [from *paradox*.]
In a paradoxical manner. *Collier.*
PARADOXICALNESS. *f.* [from *paradox*.]
State of being paradoxical.
PARADOXO'LOGY. *f.* [from *paradox*.]
The use of paradoxes. *Brown.*
PARAGO'GE. *f.* [*παράγωγη*.] A figure
whereby a letter or syllable is added at the
end of a word.
PA'RAGON. *f.* [*paragon*, from *parage*,
equality, old French.]
1. A model; a pattern; something su-
premely excellent. *Shakespeare.*
2. Companion; fellow. *Spenser.*
TO PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]
1. To compare. *Sidney.*
2. To equal. *Shakespeare.*
PA'RAGRAPH. *f.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παρά-*
γραφη.] A distinct part of a discourse.
Swift.
PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *para-*
graph.] By paragraphs.
PARALLA'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *paral-*
PARALLA'CTICK. } *lax*.] Pertaining
to a parallax.
PA'RALLAX. *f.* [*παράλλαξις*.] The dis-
tance between the true and apparent place
of any star viewed from the earth. *Milton.*
PA'RALLEL. *a.* [*παράλληλος*.]
1. Extended in the same direction, and
preserving always the same distance.
Brown.
2. Having the same tendency. *Addison.*
3. Con-

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Lines containing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other. *Pope.*

2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars. *Denham.*

5. Comparison made. *Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another. *South.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line. *Brown.*

2. To keep in the same direction; to level. *Shakespeare.*

3. To correspond to. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden.*

5. To compare. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *f.* [*parallelisme*, French.] State of being parallel. *Ray.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *f.* [*παράλληλος* and *γράμμα*.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris. Brown.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *a.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED. *f.* A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Newton.*

PA'RALOGISM. *f.* [*παράλογισμος*.] A false argument. *Arbutnot.*

PA'RALOGY. *f.* False reasoning. *Brown.*

PA'RALYSIS. [*παράλυσις*.] A palsy.

PARALY'TICAL. } *a.* [from *paralysis*;

PARALY'TICK. } *paralytique*, Fr.] Palsied; inclined to palsy. *Prior.*

PARAMO'UNT. *a.* [*per* and *mount*.]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction; as lord *paramount*, the chief of the feigniory. *Glanville.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *f.* The chief. *Milton.*

PA'RAMOUR. *f.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or woer. *Spenser.*

2. A mistress. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RANYMPH. *f.* [*παρά* and *νυμφή*.]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances or supports another. *Taylor.*

PARA'PEGM. *f.* [*παράπηγμα*.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved:

also a table, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. *Brown.*

PARAPET. *f.* [*parapet*, Fr.] A wall breast high. *Ben. Johnson.*

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *f.* [*παράφимуσις*.] Disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNA'LLIA. *f.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PA'RAPHRASE. *f.* [*παράφρασις*.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. a.* [*παράφραζω*.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely. *Stillingfleet.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *f.* [*παράφραστης*.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *para-*

PARAPHRA'STICK. } *phrase*.] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *f.* [*παρά* and *φρενίτις*.] *Paraphrenitis* is an inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbutnot.*

PA'RASANG. *f.* [*parasanga*, low Latin.] A Persian measure of length. *Locke.*

PA'RASITE. *f.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bac.*

PARASI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *parasite*.]

PARASI'TICK. } Flattering; wheedling. *Hazewill.*

PA'RASOL. *f.* A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head. *Dict.*

PARASYNAXIS. *f.* A conventicle. *Dict.*

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.] To half boil. *Bacon.*

To PARBREAK. *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.] To vomit.

PA'RBREAK. *f.* [from the verb.] Vomit. *Spenser.*

PA'RCEL. *f.* [*parcelle*, French; *particula*, Lat.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole taken separately. *Shakespeare.*

3. A quantity or mass. *Newton.*

4. A number of persons, in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

5. Any number or quantity, in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions. *South.*

2. To make up into a mass. *Shakespeare.*

PARCE'NER. *f.* [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and having issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called *parceners*. *Cowel.*

P A R

PARCE'NERY. *f.* [from *parsonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners.

Cowel.

To PARCH. *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially.

Shakespeare.

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched.

Shakespeare.

PA'RCHMENT. *f.* [*parcbemin*, French; *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dressed for the writer.

Bacon.

PA'RCHMENT MAKER. *f.* [*parcbment* and *maker*.] He who dresses parchment.

PARD. } *f.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.]

PA'RDAL. } The leopard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

Shakespeare.

To PA'RDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuse an offender.

Dryden.

2. To forgive a crime.

3. To remit a penalty.

Shakespeare.

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology.

Shakespeare.

PA'RDON. *f.* [*pardon*, Fr.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

2. Forgiveness of a crime; indulgence.

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received.

South.

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

Shakespeare.

PA'RDONABLE. *a.* [*pardonable*, French.] Venial; excusable.

Dryden.

PA'RDONABLENESS. *f.* [from *pardonable*.] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

Hall.

PA'RDONABLY. *ad.* [from *pardonable*.] Venially; excusably.

Dryden.

PA'RDONER. *f.* [from *pardon*.]

1. One who forgives another.

Shakespeare.

2. Fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them.

Cowel.

To PARE. *v. a.* To cut off extremities or the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.

Hooker.

PAREGO'RICK. *a.* [*παρηγορικος*.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and assuage.

DiEt.

PARE'NCHYMA. *f.* [*παρέγχυμα*.] A spongy or porous substance; a part through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHY'MATOUS. } *a.* [from *pa-*

PARENCHY'MOUS. } *renchyma*.] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy.

Greuv.

PARE'NESIS. *f.* [*παράνεσις*.] Persuasion.

DiEt.

PA'RENT. *f.* [*parens*, Lat.] A father or mother.

Hooker.

PA'RENTAGE. *f.* [from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to parents.

Shakespeare.

PARE'NTAL. *a.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

Brown.

P A R

PARENTA'TION. *f.* [from *parento*, Lat.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESES. *f.* [*parentese*, Fr. *παρά*, *ἐν* and *τίθημι*.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it: being commonly marked thus, ().

Watts.

PARENTHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *parenthesi*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PA'RRER. *f.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.

Tusser.

PA'RERGY. *f.* [*παρά* and *ἔργον*.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

Brown.

PA'RGET. *f.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

Woodward.

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

Government of the Tongue.

PA'RGETER. *f.* [from *arget*.] A plasterer.

PARHE'LION. *f.* [*παρά* and *ἥλιος*.] A mock sun.

Boyle.

PAR'ETAL. *a.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls.

Sharp.

PAR'ETARY. *f.* [*parietaire*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

PA'RING. *f.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Pope.

PARIS. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

PA'RI H. *f.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *parroisse*, Fr. *παροικία*.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was first divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636.

Sidney. Cowel.

PA'RISH. *a.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

Ayliffe.

2. Maintained by the parish.

Gay.

PAR'ISHIONER. *f.* [*parroissien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

Donne.

PA'RITOR. *f.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

Dryden.

PA'RITY. *f.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Latin.] Equality; resemblance.

Hall.

PARK. *f.* [*pearruc*, Sax.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant.

Cowel.

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park.

Shakespeare.

PA'RKER. *f.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper.

Ainsworth.

PA'RKLEAVES. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

PARLE. *f.* [from *parler*, French.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty.

Daniel.

To PA'RLEY. *v. n.* [from *parler*, Fr.]

To

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To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY. *f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Prior.*

PARLIAMENT. *f.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat.] The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Corwel.*

PARLIAMENTARY. *a.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; suiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament. *Bacon.*

PA'RLOUR. *f.* [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.

2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment. *Spenser.*

PA'RLOUS. *a.* Keen; sprightly; wiggish. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMA-CITTY. *f.* Corruptedly for *sperma ceti*. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RNEL. *f.* [the diminutive of *patronella*.] A punk; a slut. *Obsolete.*

PARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish. *Atterbury.*

PA'RODY. *f.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρῳδία*.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an authour or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose. *Pope.*

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*

PARO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*παρωνυμος*.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*

PA'ROLE. *f.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an assurance. *Cleveland.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *f.* [*παρωνομασία*.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. *Diët.*

PAROQUET. *f.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, French.] A small species of parrot. *Grew.*

PARONY'CHIA. *f.* [*παρωνυχία*.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a whitlow.

PARO'TID. *a.* [*παρωτίς*.] Salivary; so named because near the ears. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *f.* [*παρωτίς*.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the ex-

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ternal fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wifeman.*

PA'ROXYSM. [*παροξυσμός*.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. *Harvey.*

PA'RRICIDE. *f.* [*parricida*, Lat.]

1. One who destroys his father. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence.

3. The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. *Dryden.*

PARRICIDAL. } *a.* [from *parricida*,
PARRICIDIOUS. } Latin.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide. *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *f.* [*perroquet*, French.] A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thrusts; to fence. *Locke.*

To PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. *Ascham.*

PARSIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *parsimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. *Addison.*

PARSIMONIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *parsimonious*.] Frugally; sparingly. *Swift.*

PARSIMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *parsimonious*.] A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY. *f.* [*parsimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY. *f.* [*persli*, Welsh.] A plant.

PA'RSNEP. *f.* [*pastinaca*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

PA'RSN. *f.* [*parochianus*]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PA'RSNAGE. *f.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish. *Addison.*

PART. *f.* [*pars*, Lat.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity. *Knolles.*

2. Member. *Locke.*

3. That which, in division, falls to each. *Dryden.*

4. Share; concern. *Pope.*

5. Side; party. *Daniel.*

6. Something relating or belonging. *Shakespeare.*

7. Particular office or character. *Bacon.*

8. Character appropriated in a play. *Shakespeare.*

9. Business; duty. *Bacon.*

10. Action; conduct. *Shakespeare.*

11. Re-

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11. Relation reciprocal. *Tillotson.*
 12. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done. *Hooker.*
 13. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties. *Sidney.*
 14. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts. *Sidney.*
PART. ad. Partly; in some measure. *Shakespeare.*

To PART. v. a.

1. To divide; to share; to distribute. *Acts.*
2. To separate; to disunite. *Dryden.*
3. To break into pieces. *Leviticus.*
4. To keep asunder. *Shakespeare.*
5. To separate combatants. *Shakespeare.*
6. To discern. *Prior.*

To PART. v. n.

1. To be separated. *Dryden.*
2. To take farewell. *Shakespeare.*
3. To have share. *Isaiab.*
4. [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out.
5. To PART with. To quit; to resign; to lose. *Taylor.*

PARTABLE. a. [from *part*.] Divisible; such as may be parted. *Camden.*

PARTAGE. s. [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. *Locke.*

To PARTAKE. v. n. Preterite, *I partook*: participle passive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.]

1. To have share of any thing; to take share with. *Locke.*
2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, or right. *Bacon.*
3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded. *Shakespeare.*
4. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken of. *Locke.*
5. To combine; to enter into some design. *Hale.*

To PARTAKE. v. a.

1. To share; to have part in. *Milton.*
2. To admit to part; to extend participation. *Spenser.*

PARTAKER. s. [from *partake*.]

1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken. *Shakespeare.*
3. Accomplice; associate. *Psalms.*

PARTER. s. [from *part*.] One that parts or separates. *Sidney.*

PARTERRE. s. [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground. *Miller.*

PARTIAL. a. [*partial*, Fr.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other. *Mal.*
2. Inclined to favour without reason. *Locke.*

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3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not universal. *Burnet.*

PARTIALITY. s. [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE. v. a. [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To make partial. *Spenser.*

PARTIALLY. ad. [from *partial*.] *Shakespeare.*

1. With unjust favour or dislike.
2. In part; not totally. *Rogers.*

PARTIBILITY. s. [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE. a. [from *part*.] Divisible; separable. *Digby.*

PARTICIPABLE. a. [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT. a. [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing; having share or part. *Bacon.*

To PARTICIPATE. v. n. [*participio*, Lat.]

1. To partake; to have share. *Shakespeare.*
2. With *of*. *Hayward.*
3. With *in*. *Milton.*
4. To have part of more things than one. *Denham.*

5. To have part of something common with another. *Bacon.*

To PARTICIPATE. v. a. To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker.*

PARTICIPATION. s. [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]

1. The state of sharing something in common. *Hooker.*
2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*

PARTICIPIAL. a. [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY. ad. [from *participle*.] In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE. s. [*participium*, Lat.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*
2. Any thing that participates of different things. *Bacon.*

PARTICLE. s. [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]

1. Any small portion of a greater substance.
2. A word unvaried by inflexion. *Hooker.*

PARTICULAR. a. [*particulier*, Fr.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general. *Sidney.*
2. Individual; one distinct from others. *South.*
3. Noting properties or things peculiar. *Bacon.*
4. At-

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4. Attentive to things single and distinct. *Locke.*
 5. Single; not general. *Sidney.*
 6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.
- PARTICULAR.** *f.*
 1. A single instance; a single point. *South.*
 2. Individual; private person. *L'Estr.*
 3. Private interest. *Hooker. Shakesp.*
 4. Private character; single self; state of an individual. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe.*
 6. Distinct not general recital. *Dryden.*
- PARTICULARITY.** *f.* [*particularité, Fr.* from *particular.*]
 1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion. *Sidney.*
 2. Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.*
 3. Petty account; private incident. *Addison.*
 4. Something belonging to single persons. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Something peculiar. *Addison.*
- TO PARTICULARIZE.** *v. a.* [*particulariser, French.*] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely. *Atterbury.*
- PARTICULARLY.** *ad.* [from *particular.*]
 1. Distinctly; singly; not universally. *South.*
 2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*
- TO PARTICULATE.** *v. a.* [from *particular.*] To make mention singly. *Camden.*
- PARTISAN.** *f.* [*partisan, French.*]
 1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakesp.*
 2. [From *parti, French.*] An adherent to a faction. *Addison.*
 3. The commander of a party.
 4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsw.*
- PARTITION.** *f.* [*partition, Fr. partitio, Latin.*]
 1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Division; separation; distinction. *Hooker.*
 3. Part divided from the rest; separate part. *Milton.*
 4. That by which different parts are separated. *Rogers.*
 5. Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*
- TO PARTITION.** *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*
- PARTLET.** *f.* A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band. *Hall.*
- PARTLY.** *ad.* [from *part,*] In some measure; in some degree. *Addison.*
- PARTNER.** *f.* [from *part.*]
 1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing. *Milton.*
 2. One who dances with another. *Shakespeare.*

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- TO PARTNER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner. *Shakespeare.*
- PARTNERSHIP.** *f.* [from *partner.*]
 1. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*
 2. The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Estrange.*
- PARTOOK.** Preterite of *partake.*
- PARTRIDGE.** *f.* [*pertris, Welsh.*] A bird of game. *Samuel.*
- PARTURIENT.** *a.* [*parturiens, Latin.*] About to bring forth.
- PARTURITION.** *f.* [from *parturio, Lat.*] The state of being about to bring forth. *Brown.*
- PARTY.** *f.* [*partie, French.*]
 1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others. *Locke.*
 2. One of two litigants. *Shakespeare.*
 3. One concerned in any affair. *Shakesp.*
 4. Side; persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.*
 5. Cause; side. *Dryden.*
 6. A select assembly. *Pope.*
 7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another. *Taylor.*
 8. A detachment of soldiers.
- PARTY-COLOURED.** *a.* [*party and coloured.*] Having diversity of colours. *Dryd.*
- PARTY-JURY.** *f.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.
- PARTY-MAN.** *f.* [*party and man.*] A factious person; an abettor of a party.
- PARTY-WALL.** *f.* [*party and wall.*] Wall that separates one house from the next. *Moxon.*
- PARVIS.** *f.* [*French.*] A church or church porch. *Bailey.*
- PARVITUDE.** *f.* [from *parvus, Latin.*] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville.*
- PARVITY.** *f.* [from *parvus, Lat.*] Littleness; minuteness. *Ray.*
- PAS.** *f.* [*French.*] Precedence; right of going foremost. *Arbuthnot.*
- PASCHAL.** *a.* [*pascal, French.*]
 1. Relating to the passover.
 2. Relating to Easter.
- PASH.** *f.* [*pax, Spanish.*] A kiss. *Shakesp.*
- TO PASH.** *v. a.* [*perffen, Dutch.*] To strike; to crush. *Dryden.*
- PASQUE-FLOWER.** *f.* [*pulsatilla, Latin.*] A plant.
- PASQUIL.** *f.* [from *pasquino, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon.*] A lampoon. *Howel.*
- PA'SQUIN.** *f.* [from *pasquino, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon.*] A lampoon. *Howel.*
- PA'SQUINADE.** *f.* [from *pasquino, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon.*] A lampoon. *Howel.*
- TO PASS.** *v. n.* [*passer, French.*]
 1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To go; to make way. *Dryden.*
 3. To make transition from one thing to another. *Temple.*
 4. To

P A S

4. To vanish ; to be lost. *Dryden.*
 5. To be spent ; to go away. *Locke.*
 6. To be at an end ; to be over. *Dryden.*
 7. To die ; to pass from the present life to another state. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To be changed by regular gradation. *Arbutnot.*
 9. To go beyond bounds. *Obsolete.*
 10. To be in any state. *Shakespeare.*
 11. To be enacted. *Ezekiel.*
 12. To be effected ; to exist. *Clarendon.*
 13. To be effected ; to exist. *Hooker.*
 14. To gain reception ; to become current. *Hudibras.*
 15. To be practised artfully or successfully. *Shakespeare.*
 16. To be regarded as good or ill. *Atterb.*
 17. To occur ; to be transacted. *Watts.*
 18. To be done. *Taylor.*
 19. To heed ; to regard. *Shakespeare.*
 20. To determine finally ; to judge capitally. *Shakespeare.*
 21. To be supremely excellent.
 22. To thrust ; to make a push in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
 23. To omit. *Prior.*
 24. To go through the alimentary duct. *Arbutnot.*
 25. To be in a tolerable state. *L'Estrange.*
 26. To PASS away. To be lost ; to glide off. *Locke.*
 27. To PASS away. To vanish.
- TO PASS. v. a.**
1. To go beyond. *Hayward.*
 2. To go through ; as, the horse passed the river.
 3. To spend ; to live through. *Collier.*
 4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.*
 5. To carry hastily. *Addison.*
 6. To transfer to another proprietor. *Herbert.*
 7. To strain ; to percolate. *Bacon.*
 8. To vent ; to let out. *Watts.*
 9. To utter ceremoniously. *Clarendon.*
 10. To utter solemnly. *L'Estrange.*
 11. To transmit. *Clarendon.*
 12. To put an end to. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To surpass ; to excel. *Ezekiel.*
 14. To omit ; to neglect. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To transcend ; to transgress. *Burnet.*
 16. To admit ; to allow. *2 Kings.*
 17. To enact a law. *Swift.*
 18. To impose fraudulently. *Dryden.*
 19. To practise artfully ; to make succeed. *L'Estrange.*
 20. To send from one place to another.
 21. To PASS away. To spend ; to waste. *Ecclus.*
 22. To PASS by. To excuse ; to forgive. *Tillotson.*
 23. To PASS by. To neglect ; to disregard. *Bacon.*

P A S

24. To PASS over. To omit ; to let go unregarded. *Dryden.*
- PASS. f. [from the verb.]**
1. A narrow entrance ; an avenue. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Passage ; road. *Raleigh.*
 3. A permission to go or come any where. *Spenser.*
 4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.
 5. Push ; thrust in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
 6. State ; condition. *Sidney.*
- PA'SSABLE. a. [passible, Fr. from pass.]**
1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over. *2 Mac.*
 2. Supportable ; tolerable ; allowable. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Capable of admission or reception. *Collier.*
 4. Popular ; well received. *Bacon.*
- PASSA'DO. f. [Italian.] A push ; a thrust. Shakespeare.**
- PA'SSAGE. f. [passage, French.]**
1. Act of passing ; travel ; course ; journey. *Raleigh.*
 2. Road ; way. *South.*
 3. Entrance or exit ; liberty to pass. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The state of decay. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Intellectual admittance ; mental acceptance. *Digby.*
 6. Occurrence ; hap. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Unsettled state. *Temple.*
 8. Incident ; transaction. *Hayward.*
 9. Management ; conduct. *Davies.*
 10. Part of a book ; single place in a writing. *Endroit, French.* *Addison.*
- PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of pass. Isaiah.**
- PA'SSENGER. f. [passager, French.]**
1. A traveller ; one who is upon the road ; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*
 2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*
- PASSENGER falcon. f. A kind of migratory hawk. Ainsworth.**
- PA'SSER. f. [from pass.] One who passes ; one that is upon the road. Carew.**
- PASSIBILITY. f. [passibilité, Fren. from passible.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. Hakerwill.**
- PA'SSIBLE. a. [passible, Fr. passibilis, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents. Hooker.**
- PA'SSIBLENESS. f. [from passible.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. Brerewood.**
- PA'SSING. participial a. [from pass.]**
1. Supreme ; surpassing others ; eminent. *Fairfax.*
 2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. *Exceeding.* *Shakespeare.*
- PA'S-**

P A S

PA'SSINGBELL. *f.* [*passing and bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after death. *Daniel.*

PA'SSION. *f.* [*passion, Fr. passio, Latin.*]
1. Any effect caused by external agency. *Locke.*
2. Violent commotion of the mind. *Milton.*

3. Anger. *Watts.*
4. Zeal; ardour. *Addison.*
5. Love. *Dryden.*
6. Eagerness. *Swift.*
7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the redeemer of the world. *A's.*

To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*passioner, Fr. from the noun.*] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. *Obsolete. Shakespeare.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER. *f.* [*granadilla, Lat.*]
A plant.

PA'SSION-WEEK. *f.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*passionné, French.*]
1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon.*
2. Easily moved to anger. *Prior.*

To PA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [*from passion.*]
An old word.
1. To affect with passion. *Spenser.*
2. To express passionately. *Shakespeare.*

PA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [*from passionate.*]
1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South. Dryden.*
2. Angrily. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS. *f.* [*from passionate.*]
1. State of being subject to passion.
2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE. *a.* [*passivus, Latin.*]
1. Receiving impression from some external agent. *South.*
2. Unresisting; not opposing. *Pope.*
3. Suffering; not acting.
4. [In grammar.] A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion. *Clarke.*

PA'SSIVELY. *ad.* [*from passive.*] With a passive nature. *Dryden.*

PA'SSIVENESS. *f.* [*from passive.*]
1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.
2. Passibility; power of suffering. *Decay of Piety.*

PASSIVITY. *f.* [*from passive.*] Passiveness. *Cheyne.*

PA'SSOVER. *f.* [*pass and over.*]
1. A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews. *John.*
2. The sacrifice killed. *Exodus.*

P A S

PA'SSPORT. *f.* [*passport, French.*] Permission of egress. *Sidney. South.*

PAST. *participial a.* [*from pass.*]
1. Not present; not to come. *Swift.*
2. Spent; gone through; undergone. *Pope.*

PAST. *f.* Elliptically used for past time. *Fenton.*

PAST. *preposition.*
1. Beyond in time. *Hebrews.*
2. No longer capable of. *Hayward.*
3. Beyond; out of reach of. *Colamy.*
4. Beyond; further than. *Numbers.*
5. Above; more than. *Spenser.*

PASTE. *f.* [*pâte, French.*]
1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious. *Dryden.*
2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*paster, Fr. from the noun.*] To fasten with paste. *Locke.*

PASTEBOARD. *f.* [*paste and board.*] Masses made anciently by pasting one board on another: now made sometimes by macerating paper, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms. *Addison.*

PASTEBOARD. *a.* Made of pasteboard. *Mortimer.*

PA'STEL. *f.* An herb.
PA'STERN. *f.* [*pasturon, French.*]
1. The knee of an horse. *Shakespeare.*
2. The legs of any human creature. *Dryden.*

PA'STIL. *f.* [*pastillus, Lat. pastille, French.*]
A roll of paste. *Peacbam.*

PA'STIME. *f.* [*pass and time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Watts.*

PA'STOR. *f.* [*pastor, Latin.*]
1. A shepherd. *Dryden.*
2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *a.* [*pastoralis, Latin.*]
1. Rural; rustick; befitting shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney.*
2. Relating to the care of souls. *Hooker.*

PASTORAL. *f.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick. *Walsh.*

PA'STRY. *f.* [*pastisserie, Fr. from paste.*]
1. The act of making pies. *King.*
2. Pies or baked paste. *Tusser.*
3. The place where pastry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK. *f.* [*pastry and cook*]
One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbutnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *a.* [*from pasture.*] Fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE. *f.* [*pasturage, French*]
1. The

P A T

1. The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser.*
2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison.*
3. The use of pasture. *Arbutnot.*
- PASTURE.** *f.* [*pasture*, French.]
 1. Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.*
 2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.*
 3. Human culture; education. *Dryden.*
- TO PASTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.
- TO PASTURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton.*
- PASTY.** *f.* [*paste*, French.] A pye of crust raised without a dish. *Shakespeare.*
- PAT.** *a.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Atterbury.*
- PAT.** *f.* [*patte*, French.]
 1. A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier.*
 2. Small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
- TO PAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*
- PATACHE.** *f.* A small ship. *Ainsw.*
- PATACON.** *f.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsworth.*
- TO PATCH.** *v. n.* [*pudzer*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian.]
 1. To cover with a piece sewed on. *Locke.*
 2. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. *Addison.*
 3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost. *Dryden.*
 4. To make up of shreds or different pieces. *Raleigh.*
- PATCH.** *f.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]
 1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Locke.*
 2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work.
 3. A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Suckling.*
 4. A small particle; a parcel of land. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete. *Shakesp.*
- PATCHER.** *f.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher.
- PATCHERY.** *f.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. *Shakespeare.*
- PATCHWORK.** *f.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together. *Swift.*
- PATE.** *f.* The head. *Spenser. South.*
- PATED.** *a.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate.
- PATEFACTION.** *f.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*
- PATEN.** *f.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. *Shakespeare.*
- PATENT.** *a.* [*patens*, Latin.]
 1. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters patent.

P A T

2. Something appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.*
- PATENT.** *f.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shakespeare.*
- PATENTEE.** *f.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent. *Swift.*
- PATER-NOSTER.** *f.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer. *Camden.*
- PATERNAL.** *a.* [*paternus*, Latin.]
 1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father. *Hammond.*
 2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden.*
- PATERNITY.** *f.* [from *paternus*, Latin.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Arbutnot.*
- PATH.** *f.* [*p ð*, Saxon.] Way; road; track. *Dryden.*
- PATHE'TICAL.** *a.* [*παθητικός*.] Affecting the passions; passionate; moving. *Swift.*
- PATHE'TICK.** *a.* [*παθητικός*.] Affecting the passions; passionate; moving. *Swift.*
- PATHE'TICALLY.** *ad.* [from *pathetical*.] In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden.*
- PATHE'TICALNESS.** *f.* [from *pathetical*.] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions.
- PATHLESS.** *a.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*
- PATHOGNOMONICK.** *a.* [*παθονομικός*.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.
- PATHOLOGICAL.** *a.* [from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.
- PATHOLOGIST.** *f.* [*πάθος* and *λέγω*.] One who treats of pathology.
- PATHOLOGY.** *f.* [*πάθος* and *λέγω*.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body. *Quincy.*
- PATHWAY.** *f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Shakespeare.*
- PATIBLE.** *a.* [from *patior*, Latin.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Diæ.*
- PATIBULARY.** *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows.
- PATIENCE.** *f.* [*patientia*, Latin.]
 1. The power of suffering; indurance; the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting injuries without revenge. *Matthew.*
 2. Sufferance; permission. *Hooker.*
 3. An herb. *Mortimer.*
- PATIENT.** *a.* [*patiens*, Latin.]
 1. Having the quality of enduring. *Ray.*
 2. Calm under pain or affliction. *Dryden.*
 3. Not revengeful against injuries.
 4. Not easily provoked. *Thessal.*
 5. Not

P A T

5. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT. *f.* [*patient*, French.]

1. That which receives impressions from external agents. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A person diseased. *Addison.*

To PA'TIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, French.]

To compose one's self. *Shakespeare.*

PA'TIENTLY. *ad.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction. *Milton.*

2. Without vicious impetuosity. *Calamy.*

PA'TINE. *f.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TLY. *ad.* [from *pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH. *f.* [*patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

2. A bishop superior to archbishops. *Raleigh.*

PATRIA'RGHAL. *a.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHATE. } *f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.

PA'TRIARCHSHIP. } from *patriarch*.]

A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks. *Ayliffe.*

PATRIA'RCHY. *f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PA'TRICIAN. *a.* [*patricius*, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

PATRICIAN. *f.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*

PATRIMONIAL. *a.* [from *patrimony*.] Possessed by inheritance. *Temple.*

PA'TRIMONY. *f.* [*patrimonium*, Latin.] An estate possessed by inheritance. *Davies.*

PA'TRIOT. *f.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Tickeil.*

PA'TRIOTISM. *f.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinar*, Latin.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

PA'TROL. *f.* [*patrouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.

2. Those that go the rounds. *Thomson.*

To PA'TROL. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Black.*

PA'TRON. *f.* [*patronus*, Latin.]

1. One who countenances, supports or protects. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint. *Spenser.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PA'TRONAGE. *f.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection. *Sidney. Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints. *Addison.*

P A V

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PA'TRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To patronise; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

PATRONAL. *a.* [from *patronus*, Latin.]

Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending. *Brown.*

PA'TRONESS. *f.* [feminine of *patron*.]

1. A female that defends, countenances or supports. *Fairfax.*

2. A female guardian saint.

To PA'TRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To

protect; to support; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PATRONY'MICK. *f.* [*πατρωνυμικός*.]

Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN of a pillar. *f.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TTENMAKER. *f.* [*patten* and *maker*.]

He that makes pattens.

PA'TTEN. *f.* [*patin*, French.] A shoe of

wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women. *Camden.*

To PA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the

foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*

PA'TTERN. *f.* [*patron*, French; *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied. *Hocker. Grew. Rogers.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, French.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to copy. *Shakespeare.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. *Shakespeare.*

PA'VAN. } *f.* A kind of light tripping

PA'VIN. } dance. *Ainsworth.*

PAU'CILOQUY. *f.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.]

Sparing and rare speech.

PAU'CITY. *f.* [*paucitas*, Latin.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number. *Boyle.*

2. Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Latin.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *f.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.]

Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. *Addison.*

PA'VER. } *f.* [from *pave*.] One who lays

PA'VIER. } with stones. *Gay.*

PAVILION. *f.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent;

a temporary or moveable house. *Sandys.*

To PAVILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents. *Milton.*

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

P A Y

PAUNCH. *f.* [*panse*, Fr. *pantex*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*
To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate. *Garth.*

PAUPER. *f.* [Latin.] A poor person.

PAUSE. *f.* [*pausa*, low Latin; *παυση*.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermission. *Addison.*
2. Suspense; doubt. *Shakespeare.*
3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.
4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing.
5. A stop or intermission in musick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*

1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.*
2. To deliberate. *Knolles.*
3. To be intermitted. *Tickell.*

PAUSER. *f.* [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shakespeare.*

PAW. *f.* [*parwen*, Welsh.]

1. The foot of a breast of prey. *More.*
2. Hand. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground. *Pope.*

To PAW. *v. a.*

1. To strike with a draught of the fore foot. *Tickell.*
2. To handle roughly.
3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PAWN. *a.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made. *Howel.*
2. The state of being pledged. *Shakesp.*
3. A common man at chess. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED. *a.* [from *paw*.]

1. Having paws.
2. Broad footed. *Ainsworth.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakespeare.*

PA'WNBROKER. *f.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbutnot.*

To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, French.]

1. To discharge a debt. *Dryden.*
2. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money.
3. To atone; to make amends by suffering. *Roscommon.*
4. To beat. *Shakespeare.*
5. To reward; to recompense. *Dryden.*
6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*

PAY. *f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service. *Temple.*

PA'YABLE. *a.* [*pairable*, French.]

1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*
2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PA'YDAY. *f.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid. *Locke.*

P E A

PA'YER. *f.* [*paieur*, French.] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER. *f.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. *f.* [from *pay*.]

1. The act of paying.
2. The discharge of debt or promise. *Bacon.*

3. A reward. *South.*
4. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsw.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for *poise*.] To balance.

PA'YSER. *f.* [for *poiser*.] One that weighs. *Carew.*

PEA. *f.* [*pisum*, Latin; *pira*, Saxon.] A plant. The species are sixteen.

PEACE. *f.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.]

1. Respite from war. *Addison.*
2. Quiet from suits or disturbances. *Davies.*
3. Rest from any commotion.
4. Stillness from riots or tumults.
5. Reconciliation of differences. *Isaiah.*
6. A state not hostile. *Bacon.*
7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest. *Tillotson.*
8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts. *Dryden.*

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding silence. *Crasshaw.*

PEA'CE OFFERING. *f.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Lev.*

PEA'CEABLE. *a.* [from *peace*.]

1. Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift.*
2. Quiet; undisturbed. *Spenser.*
3. Not violent; not bloody. *Hale.*
4. Not quarrellsome; not turbulent. *Genesis.*

PEA'CABLENESS. *f.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEA'CEABLY. *ad.* [from *peaceable*.]

1. Without war; without tumult. *Swift.*
2. Without disturbance. *Shakespeare.*

PEA'CEFUL. *a.* [*peace* and *full*.]

1. Quiet; not in war. *Dryden.*
2. Pacifick; mild. *Dryden.*
3. Undisturbed; still; secure. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *peaceful*.]

1. Quietly; without disturbance. *Dryden.*
2. Mildly; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS. *f.* [from *peaceful*.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.

PEA'CEMAKER. *f.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences. *Shakesp.*

PEACEPA'RTED. *a.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shakespeare.*

PEACH. *f.* [*pescbe*, French.] A roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow, inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*

To

P E A

To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuse of some crime. *Dryden.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *a.* [*peach* and *colour*] Of a colour like a peach. *Shakesp.*

PEACHICK. *f.* [*pea* and *chick.*] The chicken of a peacock. *Southern.*

PEA'COCK. *f.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*

PEA'HEN. *f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Latin.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK. *f.* [*peac*, Saxon.]

1. The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior.*
2. Any thing acuminated.
3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.

To PEAK. *v. n.*

1. To look sickly. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shakespeare.*

PEAL. *f.* A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud. *Milton.*

To PEAL. *v. a.* To assail with noise. *Milton.*

PEAR. *f.* [*poire*, French.] A fruit more produced toward the foot-stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part. The species are eighty four.

PEARL. *f.* [*perle*, French; *perla*, Spanish.] Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: The fish in which pearls are most frequently found is the oyster. The true shape of the pearl is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white.

PEARL. *f.* [*albugo*, Latin.] A white speck or film growing on the eye.

PEARLED. *a.* [from *pearl.*] Adorned or set with pearls. *Milton.*

PEARLEYED. *a.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a speck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS.

PEARLPLANT. } *f.* Plants,

PEARLWORT. }

PEARLY. *a.* [from *pearl.*]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodward.*
2. Resembling pearls, *Drayton.*

PEARMAIN. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

PEARTREE. *f.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT. *f.* [*paisant*, French.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser.*

PEA'SANTRY. *f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people. *Locke.*

PEA'SCOD. } *f.* [*pea*, *cod* and *shell.*] The

PEA'SHELL. } husk that contains peas. *Walton.*

PEASE. *f.* Food of pease. *Tusser.*

P E C

PEAT. *f.* A species of turf used for fire. *Bacon.*

PEAT. *f.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. *Donne.*

PEBBLE. } *f.* [*pæbol*, *petra*, Sax.]

PEBBLESTONE. } A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass. *Sidney.*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *f.* Crystal in form of nodules. *Woodward.*

PEBBLED. *a.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

PEBBLY. *a.* [from *p. bble.*] Full of pebbles. *Thomson.*

PECCABILITY. *f.* [from *peccable.*] State of being subject to sin. *Decay of Piety.*

PECCABLE. *a.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Incident to sin.

PECCADILLO. *f.* [Spanish; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury.*

PECCANCY. *f.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality. *Wiseman.*

PECCANT. *a.* [*peccant*, French.]

1. Guilty; criminal, *South.*
2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body. *Abutnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayliffe.*

PECK. *f.* [from *pocca.*]

1. The fourth part of a bushel. *Hudibras.*
2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal, *Suckling.*

To PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch,]

1. To strike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak. *Addis.*
3. To strike with any pointed instrument. *Carew.*
4. To strike; to make blows. *South.*

PECKER. *f.* [from *peck.*]

1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-pecker. *Dryden.*

PECKLED. *a.* [corrupted from *speckled.*] Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton.*

PECTINAL. *f.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.] There are fishes as *pectinals*, such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PECTINATED. *a.* [from *pecten*, Latin.] Formed like a comb. *Brown.*

PECTINATION. *f.* The state of being pectinated. *Brown.*

PECTORAL. *a.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast. *Wiseman.*

PECTORAL. *f.* [*p. torale*, Lat. *pectoral*, French.] A breast plate.

PECULATE. } *f.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*, French.]

PECULATION. } Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

PECULATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

PECU-

P E D

PECU'LIAR. *a.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Latin.]
 1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.
 2. Not common to other things.
 3. Particular; single. *Milton.*

PE/CULIAR. *f.*
 1. The property; the exclusive property. *Milton.*
 2. Something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY. *f.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity; something found only in one. *Swift.*

PECU'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *peculiar.*]
 1. Particularly; singly. *Woodward.*
 2. In a manner not common to others.

PECU'NIARY. *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Lat.]
 1. Relating to money. *Brown.*
 2. Consisting of money. *Bacon.*

PED. *f.*
 1. A small packfaddle. *Tusser.*
 2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PE'DAGOGUE. *f.* [*παιδαγωγός.*] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant. *Dryden.*

TO PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω.*] To teach with superciliousness. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *f.* [*παιδαγωγία.*] The mastership; discipline. *South.*

PE'DAL. *a.* [*pedalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a foot.

PE'DALS. *f.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, French.] The large pipes of an organ. *Diët.*

PEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Latin.] Going on foot.

PE'DANT. *f.* [*pedant*, French.]
 1. A schoolmaster. *Dryden.*
 2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift.*

PEDA'NTICK. } *a.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. from
PEDA'NTICAL. } *pedant.*] Awkwardly
 ostentatious of learning. *Hayward.*

PEDA'NTICALLY. *ad.* [from *pedantical.*] With awkward ostentation of literature. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY. *f.* [*pedanterie*, Fren.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning. *Brown. Cowley.*

TO PE'DDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Ainsworth.*

PEDERE'RO. *f.* [*pedrero*, Spanish.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL. *f.* [*pedestal*, French.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue. *Dryden.*

PEDE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*pedestris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, French.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*

P E E

FEDI'CULAR. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Latin.] Having the phthyrasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*

PEDIGREE. *f.* [*pere* and *degré*, Skinner.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent. *Camden.*

PE'DIMENT. *f.* [*pedis*, Latin.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates. *Diët.*

PE'DLER. *f.* One who travels the country with small commodities. *Shakespeare.*

PE'DLERY. *a.* [from *pedler.*] Wares sold by pedlers. *Swift.*

PE'DDLING. *a.* Petty dealing; such as pedlers have. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'DOBAPTISM. *f.* [*παιδος* and *βάπτισμα.*] Infant baptism.

PE'DOBAPTIST. *f.* [*παιδος* and *βαπτιστής.*] One that holds or practises infant baptism.

TO PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis.*]
 1. To decorticate; to flay. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [From *piller*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill*. *Milton.*

PEEL. *f.* [*pellis*, Latin.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *f.* [*paelle*, French.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER. *f.* [from *peel*]
 1. One who strips or flays.
 2. A robber; a plunderer. *Tusser.*

TO PEEP. *v. n.*
 1. To make the first appearance. *Spenser.*
 2. To look slyly, closely or curiously. *Spenser. Cleaveland. Dryden.*

PEEP. *f.*
 1. First appearance: as, at the *peep* and first break of day.
 2. A sly look. *Swift.*

PEE'PER. *f.* Young chickens just breaking the shell. *Bramstead.*

PEE'PHOLE. } *f.* [*peep* and *bole.*]
PEEP'INGHOLE. } Hole through which one may look without being discovered. *Prior.*

PEER. *f.* [*pair*, French.]
 1. Equal; one of the same rank. *Davies.*
 2. One equal in excellence or endowments. *Dryden.*
 3. Companion; fellow. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. A nobleman; of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same. *Dryden.*

TO PEER. *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear.*]
 1. To come just in sight. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*

PEE'RAGE. *f.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer.*]
 1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift.*
 2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*

PE'ER-

P E L

PEE'RDOM. *f.* [from *peer.*] Peerage. *Ainsworth.*
PEE'RESS. *f.* [female of *peer.*] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.
PEE'RLESS. *a.* [from *peer.*] Unequalled; having no peer. *Milton.*
PEE'RLESSNESS. *f.* [from *peerless.*] Universal superiority.
PEE'VISH. *a.* Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; hard to please. *Swift.*
PEE'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *peevish.*] Angri-ly; querulously; morosely. *Hayward.*
PEE'VISHNESS. *f.* [from *peevish.*] Irrascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness. *King Charles.*
PEG. *f.* [*pegge*, Teutonic.]
 1. A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Swift.*
 2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To take a PEG lower. To depress; to sink. *Hudibras.*
 2. The nickname of Margaret.
To PEG. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg. *Evelyn.*
PELF. *f.* [In low Latin, *pelfra.*] Money; riches. *Sidney. Swift.*
PE'LICAN. *f.* [*pelicanus*, low Lat.] There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.
PE'LLET. *f.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]
 1. A little ball. *Sandys.*
 2. A bullet; a ball. *Ray.*
PE'LLETED. *a.* [from *pellet.*] Consisting of bullets. *Shakespeare.*
PE'LLICLE. *f.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]
 1. A thin skin. *Sharp.*
 2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquours impregnated with salt or other substances, and evaporated by heat.
PE'LLITORY. *f.* [*parietaria*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*
PE'LLMELL. *f.* [*peste peste*, French.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another. *Hudibras.*
PELLS. *f.* [*pellis*, Latin.] Clerk of the pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts. *Bailey.*
PELLUCID. *a.* [*pellucidus*, Latin.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark. *Newton.*
PELLU'CIDITY. } *f.* [from *pellucid.*]
PELLU'CIDNESS. } Transparency; clear-ness; not opacity. *Keil.*
PELT. *f.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]
 1. Skin; hide. *Brown.*

P E N

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*
PELT-MONGER. *f.* [*pellio*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.
To PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German, *Skinner.*]
 1. To strike with something thrown. *Atterbury.*
 2. To throw; to cast. *Dryden.*
PE'LTING. *a.* This word in *Shakespeare* signifies paltry; pitiful.
PE'LVIS. *f.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.
PEN. *f.* [*penna*, Latin.]
 1. An instrument of writing. *Dryden.*
 2. Feather. *Spenser.*
 3. Wing. *Milton.*
 4. [From *pennan*, Saxon.] A small inclosure; a coop. *L'Estrange.*
To PEN. *v. a.* [*pennan* and *pindan*, Sax.]
 1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place. *Bacon.*
 2. [From the noun.] To write. *Digby.*
PE'NAL. *a.* [*penal*, Fr. from *paena*, Lat.]
 1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment. *South.*
 2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive. *Milton.*
PE'NALT. } *f.* [from *penalite*, old
PE'NALT. } French.]
 1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction. *Brown.*
 2. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakespeare.*
PE'NNANCE. *f.* [*penence*, old French.] In-fliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin. *Bacon.*
PENCE. *f.* The plural of *penny*. *Mattb.*
PE'NCIL. *f.* [*penicillum*, Latin.]
 1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden.*
 2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink. *Watts.*
 3. Any instrument of writing without ink.
To PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint. *Shakespeare.*
PE'NDANT. *f.* [*pendant*, French.]
 1. A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament. *Waller.*
 3. A pendulum. Obsolete. *Digby.*
 4. A small flag in ships.
PEN'DENCE. *f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slope-ness; inclination. *Wotton.*
PE'NDENCY. *f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Sus-pence; delay of decision. *Ayliffe.*
PE'NDENT. *a.* [*pendens*, Latin.]
 1. Hanging. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Jutting over. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Supported above the ground. *Milton.*
PE'NDING. *f.* [*pendente lite.*] Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*
PENDU-

P E N

PENDULOSITY. } *f.* [from *pendulous*.]
PENDULOUSNESS. } The state of hang-
 ing; suspension. *Brown.*
PENDULOUS. *a.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hang-
 ing; not supported below. *Ray.*
PENDULUM. *f.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*,
Fren.] Any weight hung so as that it may
 easily swing backwards and forwards, of
 which the great law is, that its oscilla-
 tions are always performed in equal time.
Hudibras.
PENETRABLE. *a.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetra-
 bilis*, Latin.]
 1. Such as may be pierced; such as may
 admit the entrance of another body. *Dryd.*
 2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual im-
 pression. *Shakespeare.*
PENETRABILITY. *f.* [from *penetrable*.]
 Susceptibility of impression from another
 body. *Cheyne.*
PENETRAIL. *f.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] In-
 terior parts. *Harvey.*
PENETRANCY. *f.* [from *penetrant*.] Pow-
 er of entering or piercing. *Ray.*
PENETRANT. *a.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Hav-
 ing the power to pierce or enter; sharp;
 subtle. *Boyle.*
To PENETRATE. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Latin;
p netrer, French.]
 1. To pierce; to enter beyond the sur-
 face; to make way into a body. *Arbutb.*
 2. To affect the mind.
 3. To reach the meaning.
To PENE TRATE. *v. n.* To make way.
Locke.
PENETRA'TION. *f.* [*penetration*, Fr. from
p netrate.]
 1. The act of entering into any body. *Milt.*
 2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.
Watts.
 3. Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts.*
PENETRATIVE. *a.* [from *penetrate*.]
 1. Piercing; sharp; subtle. *Wotton.*
 2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.*
 3. Having the power to impress the mind.
Shakespeare.
PENETRATIVENESS. *f.* [from *penetra-
 tive*] The quality of being penetrative.
PEN'GUIN. *f.* [*anser magellanicus*, Latin.]
 1. A bird, though he be no higher than a
 large goose, yet he weighs sometimes six-
 teen pounds. *Grew.*
 2. A fruit very common in the West In-
 dies, of a sharp acid flavour. *Miller.*
PEN'NSULA. *f.* [Latin; *pene insula*] A
 piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.
Carew.
PEN'NSULATED. *a.* [from *peninsula*.]
 Almost surrounded by water.
PEN'NITENCE. *f.* [*paenitentia*, Latin.] Re-
 pentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition
 for sin, with amendment of life or change
 of the affections. *Dryden.*

P E N

PEN'NITENT. *a.* [*penitent*, Fr. *paenitens*,
 Latin.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sor-
 rowful for past transgressions, and resolutely
 amending life. *Milton.*
PEN'NITENT. *f.*
 1. One sorrowful for sin. *Bacon.*
 2. One under censures of the church, but
 admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. One under the direction of a confessor.
PENITE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *penitence*.] Ex-
 pressing penitence; enjoined as penance.
South.
PENITE'NTIAL. *f.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *paeni-
 tentiale*, low Latin.] A book directing the
 degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*
PENITE'NTIARY. *f.* [*penitencier*, Fr.
paenitentarius, low Latin.]
 1. One who prescribes the rules and mea-
 sures of penance. *Bacon.*
 2. A penitent; one who does penance.
Hammond.
 3. The place where penance is enjoined.
PEN'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *penitent*.] With
 repentance; with sorrow for sin; with con-
 trition.
PENKNIFE. *f.* [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife used
 to cut pens. *Bacon.*
PEN'MAN. *f.* [*pen* and *man*.]
 1. One who professes the art of writing.
 2. An authour; a writer. *Addison.*
PEN'NACHED. *a.* [*pennaché*, French.] Is
 only applied to flowers when the ground of
 the natural colour of their leaves is ra-
 diated and diversified neatly without any
 confusion. *Trevoux. Evelyn.*
PEN'NNANT. *f.* [*pennon*, French.]
 1. A small flag, ensign or colours.
 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.
Ainsworth.
PEN'NNATED. *a.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]
 1. Winged.
 2. *Pennated*, among botanists, are those
 leaves of plants that grow directly one against
 another on the same rib or stalk; as those
 of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*
PEN'NNER. *f.* [from *pen*.]
 1. A writer.
 2. A pencase. *Ainsworth.*
PENNI'LESS. *a.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless;
 poor; wanting money.
PEN'NNON. *f.* [*pennon*, French.] A small
 flag or colour. *Shakespeare.*
PEN'NNY. *f.* plural *pence*. [*penig*, Saxon.]
 1. A small coin, of which twelve make a
 shilling: a penny is the radical denomina-
 tion from which English coin is number-
 ed. *Dryden.*
 2. Proverbially. *Shakesp. Taylor.*
 3. Money in general. *Dryden.*
PEN'NNYROAL, or *pudding grafts.* *f.* [*pu-
 legium*, Latin.]
PEN'NNYWEIGHT. *f.* [*penny* and *weight*.]
 A weight

P E N

A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbutnot.*

PE'NNYWISE. *a.* [*penny* and *wise*.] One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger. *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH. *f.* [*penny* and *worth*.]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money. *South.*

3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryden.*

4. A small quantity. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE. *a.* [*pensilis*, Latin.]

1. Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.*

2. Supported above the ground. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS. *f.* [from *pe'nsile*.] The state of hanging.

PE'NSION. *f.* [*pension*, French.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. *Addison.*

To PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addison.*

PE'NSIONARY. *a.* [*pensionnaire*, French.] Maintained by pensions. *Donne.*

PE'NSIONER. *f.* [from *pension*.]

1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Collier.*

2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE. *a.* [*pensif*, Fr. *pensivo*, Italian.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious. *Pope.*

2. It is generally and properly used of persons. *Prior.*

PE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *pensive*.] With melancholy; sorrowfully. *Spenser.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *f.* [from *pensive*.] Melancholy; sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*

PENT. *par. pass.* of *pen*. Shut up. *Milton.*

PENTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [*πέντε* and *capsular*.] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD. *a.* [*πέντε* and *χορδή*.] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *a.* [*πέντε* and *ἑδρα*.] Having five sides. *Woodward.*

PE'NTAGON. *f.* [*πέντε* and *γωνία*.] A figure with five angles. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER. *f.* [*pentametrum*, Latin.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addison.*

PENTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*πέντε* and *angular*.] Five cornered. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*πέντε* and *petala*, Latin.] Having five petals.

PE'NTASPAST. *a.* [*πέντε* and *σπάω*.] An engine with five pullies. *Diēt.*

PENTA'STICK. *f.* [*πέντε* and *στίχον*.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PE'NTASTYLE. *f.* [*πέντε* and *στυλόν*.] In

P E P

architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PE'NTATEUCH. *f.* [*πέντε* and *τεῦχος*; *pentateuque*, French.] The five books of Moses. *Bentley.*

PEN'TECOST. *f.* [*πενήκοστή*; *pentacoste*, French.] A feast among the Jews. *Shakespeare.*

PENTECO'STAL. *a.* [from *pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*

PE'NTHOUSE. *f.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. *Knolles.*

PE'NTICE. *f.* [*pendice*, Italian.] A sloping roof. *Wotton.*

PE'NTILE. *f.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof. *Moxon.*

PENT *up. part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up. *Shakespeare.*

PENULTIMA. *f.* [Latin.] The last syllable but one.

PENU'MBRA. *f.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect shadow. *Newton.*

PENURIOUS. *a.* [from *penuria*, Latin.]

1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; fordidly mean. *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful. *Addison.*

PENURIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *penurious*.] Niggardliness; parsimony. *Addison.*

PE'NURY. *f.* [*penuria*, Latin.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*

PE'ONY. *f.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A flower. *Boyle.*

PE'OPLE. *f.* [*peup'e*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.]

1. A nation; those who compose a community. *Shakespeare.*

2. The vulgar. *Waller.*

3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.

4. Persons of a particular class. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or persons in general. *Arbutn.*

To PEOPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inhabitants. *Prior.*

PE'PASTICKS. *f.* [*πεπαστικά*.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Diēt.*

PE'PPER. *f.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, French.] We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants. *Thomson.*

To PE'PPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprinkle with pepper.

2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows. *Shakespeare.*

PE'PPERBOX. *f.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper. *Shakespeare.*

PE'PPERCORN. *f.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

P E R

PE'PPERMINT. *f.* [*pepper* and *mint*.] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT. *f.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Mil'er.*

PEPTICK. *a.* [*πεπτικός*.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

PERA'CUTE. *f.* [*peracutus*, Latin.] Very sharp; very violent.

PERADVE'NTURE. *ad.* [*par adventure*, French.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*
2. Doubt; question. *South.*

To PERA'GRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over.

PERAGRA'TION. *f.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space. *Holder.*

To PERA'MBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Latin.]

1. To walk through.
2. To survey, by passing through. *Davies.*

PERAMBULA'TION. *f.* [from *perambulare*.]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*
2. A travelling survey. *Howel.*

PE'RCASE. *ad.* [*par* and *case*.] Perchance; perhaps. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT. *a.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser.*

PERCEI'VABLE. *a.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception. *Locke.*

PERCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *perceivable*.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.

To PERCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Latin.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects. *Shakespeare.*
2. To know; to observe. *Locke.*
3. To be affected by. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTI'BILITY. *f.* [from *perceptible*.]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *percep us*, Latin.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *perceptible*.] In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION. *f.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Latin.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness. *Bentley.*
2. The act of perceiving; observation.
3. Notion; idea. *Hale.*
4. The state of being affected by something. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

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PERCEPTIVITY. *f.* [from *perceptive*.] The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH. *f.* [*perca*, Latin.] The perch is one of the fishes of prey: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales. *Walton.*

PERCH. *f.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, French.]

1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.
2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird. *Spenser.*

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch. *More.*

PERCHA'NCE. *ad.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure. *Wotton.*

PE'RCHERS. *f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCIPIENT. *a.* [*percipiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having the power of perception. *Bentley.*

PE'RCIPIENT. *f.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PE'RCLOSE. *f.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion; last part. *Raleigh.*

To PE'RCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To strain. *Hale.*

PERCOLA'TION. *f.* [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining. *Ray.*

To PERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Latin.] To strike. *Bacon.*

PERCU'SSION. *f.* [*percussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of striking; stroke. *Newton.*
2. Effect of sound in the ear. *Rymer.*

PERCU'TIENT. *f.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon.*

PERDI'TION. *f.* [*perditio*, Latin.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death. *Shakesp.*
2. Loss. *Shakespeare.*
3. Eternal death. *Raleigh.*

PE'RDUE. *ad.* Close; in ambush. *Hudibras.*

PE'RDULOUS. *a.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramhall.*

PE'RDURABLE. *a.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perduro*, Latin.] Lasting; long continued. *Shakespeare.*

PE'RDURABLY. *ad.* [from *perdurable*.] Lastingly. *Shakespeare.*

PERDURA'TION. *f.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PERE'GAL. *a.* [French.] Equal. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To PE'REGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Latin.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dick.*

PEREGRINA'TION. *f.* [from *peregrinus*, Latin.]

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Latin.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentley.*
PE'REGRINE. *a.* [*peregrin*, old Fr. *peregrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domestick. *Bacon.*
To PE'REMPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Latin.] To kill; to crush. A law term. *Ayliffe.*
PE'REMPTION. *s.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Crush; extinction. Law term. *Ayliffe.*
PERE'MPTORILY. *ad.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all farther debate. *Clarendon.*
PERE'MPTORINESS. *s.* [from *peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Tillotson.*
PERE'MPTORY. *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptoire*, Fr.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation. *South.*
PERE'NNIAL. *a.* [*perennis*, Latin.]
 1. Lasting through the year. *Cheyne.*
 2. Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey.*
PERE'NNITY. *s.* [from *perennitas*, Latin.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity. *Derbam.*
PERFECT. *a.* [*perfectus*, Latin.]
 1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*
 2. Fully informed; fully skilful. *Shakesp.*
 3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Safe; out of danger. *Shakespeare.*
To PERFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin.]
 1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. *Waller.*
 2. To make skilful; to instruct fully. *Shakespeare.*
PERFECTER. *s.* [from *perfect*.] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*
PERFE'CTION. *s.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, French.]
 1. The state of being perfect. *Milton.*
 2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. *Dryden.*
 3. Attribute of God. *Atterbury.*
To PERFE'CTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectio*, French.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. *Dryden.*
PERFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *perfect*.] Conducing to bring to perfection. *Ray.*
PERFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*
PERFECTLY. *ad.* [from *perfect*.]
 1. In the highest degree of excellence.
 2. Totally; completely. *Boyle.*
 3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*
PERFECTNESS. *s.* [from *perfect*.]
 1. Completeness.
 2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word. *Colossians.*

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3. Skill. *Shakespeare.*
PERFIDIOUS. *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfidie*, French.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*
PERFIDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perfidious*.] Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Hudibr.*
PERFIDIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *perfidious*.] The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotson.*
PERFIDY. *s.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.
PERFLABLE. *a.* [from *perfla*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.
To PERFLATE. *v. a.* [*perfla*, Latin.] To blow through. *Arbutnot.*
PERFLA'TION. *s.* [from *perfla*.] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*
To PERFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Latin.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*
PERFORA'TION. *s.* [from *perforate*.]
 1. The act of piercing or boring. *More.*
 2. Hole; place bored. *Ray.*
PERFORA'TOR. *s.* [from *perforate*.] The instrument of boring. *Sbarp.*
PERFOR'CE. *ad.* [*per* and *force*.] By violence; violently. *Shakespeare.*
To PERFO'RM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking. *Sidney.*
To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt. *Watts.*
PERFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *perform*.] Practicable; such as may be done. *Brown.*
PERFO'RMANCE. *s.* [from *perform*.]
 1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised. *South.*
 2. Composition; work. *Dryden.*
 3. Action; something done. *Shakesp.*
PERFO'RMER. *s.* [from *perform*.]
 1. One that performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.
To PERFRICATE. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Diſt.*
PERFU'MATORY. *a.* [from *perfume*.] That which perfumes.
PERFU'ME. *s.* [*parfume*, French.]
 1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.
 2. Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope.*
To PERFU'ME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent. *Bacon.*
PERFU'MER. *s.* [from *perfume*.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent. *Swift.*
PERFU'NCTORILY. *ad.* [*perfunctorie*, Latin.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarend.*
PERFU'NCTORY. *a.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward.*
To PERFU'SE. *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Latin.] To tincture; to overspread. *Harvey.*

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PERHAPS. *ad.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Flatman. Smith.*

PE'RIAPT. *f.* [*περίπτω.*] Amulet; charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. *Shakespeare.*

PERICARDIUM. *f.* [*περί* and *καρδιά.*] The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*

PERICARPIUM. *f.* [*pericarpe*, *Fr.*] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION. *f.* [*from periclitor*, *Lat. periclitor*, *Fr.*]

1. The state of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *f.* [*from περί* and *cra-nium.*] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy.*

PERICULOUS. *a.* [*periculosus*, *Latin.*] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *f.* [*περί* and *εργον.*] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGEE. } *f.* [*περί* and *γήη*; *perigée*, *Fr.*]

PERIGE'UM. } *Fr.* Is a point in the heaven, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Brown.*

PERIHEL'UM. *f.* [*περί* and *ήλιος.*] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Cheyne.*

PE'RIL. *f.* [*peri*, *Fr. perikel*, *Dutch.*]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.*
2. Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shakespeare.*

PE'RILOUS. *a.* [*perileux*, *Fr. from peril.*]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger. *Pope.*
2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.*
3. Smart; witty. *Shakespeare.*

PE'RILOUSLY. *ad.* [*from perileus.*] Dangerously.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *f.* [*from perileus.*] Dangerousness.

PERI'METER. *f.* [*περί* and *μετρέω*; *perimetre*, *Fr.*] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*

PE'RIOD. *f.* [*periode*, *Fr. περίοδος.*]

1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner. *Watts.*
3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return

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to the state in which they were at beginning. *Holder.*

4. The end or conclusion. *Addison.*
5. The state at which any thing terminates. *Suckling.*
6. Length of duration. *Bacon.*
7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another. *Ben. Johnson.*

To PE'RIOD. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To put an end to. A bad word. *Shakespeare.*

PERIO'DICK. } *a.* [*periodique*, *Fr. from*

PERIO'DICAL. } *period.*]

1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts.*
2. Happening by revolution at some stated time. *Bentley.*
3. Regular; performing some action at stated times. *Addison.*
4. Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *ad.* [*from periodical.*] At stated periods. *Broome.*

PERIOSTEUM. *f.* [*περί* and *ὄστέον.*] All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Cheyne.*

PERI'PHERY. *f.* [*περί* and *φέρω.*] Circumference. *Harvey.*

To PERI'PHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraser*, *Fr.*] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *f.* [*περίφρασις.*] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one. *Brown. Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *a.* [*from periphrasi.*] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY. } *f.* [*περί* and *πνεύ-*

PERIPNEUMO'NIA. } *μων.*] An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

To PE'RISH. *v. n.* [*perir*, *Fr. pereo*, *Lat.*]

1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. *Locke.*
2. To be in a perpetual state of decay. *Locke.*
3. To be lost eternally. *Moreton.*

To PE'RISH. *v. a.* To destroy; to decay. *Collier.*

PE'RISHABLE. *a.* [*from perish.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration. *Raleigh.*

PE'RISHABLENESS. *f.* [*from perishable.*] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *a.* [*περιστέλλω*; *peristaltique*, *Fr.*] *Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTE'RION. *f.* The herb vervain. *Diels.*

PERISTY'LE. *f.* [*peristile*, *Fr.*] A circular range of pillars. *Arbutnot.*

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PERISYSTOLE. *f.* [περί and συστολή.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse. *Diët.*

PERITONEUM. *f.* [περιτόναιον.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels. *Diët.*

PE'RJURE. *f.* [perjurus, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. *Shakespeare.*

To PE'RJURE. *v. a.* [perjuro, Latin.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. *Shakespeare.*

PE'RJURER. *f.* [from perjure.] One that swears falsely. *Spenser.*

PERJURY. *f.* [perjurium, Lat.] False oath. *Shakespeare.*

PE'RIWIG. *f.* [perruque, Fr.] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness. *Swift.*

To PE'RIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair. *Swift.*

PE'RIWINKLE. *f.*

1. A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail. *Peacock.*
2. A plant. *Bacon.*

To PERK. *v. n.* [from percb, Skinner.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness. *Pope.*

To PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prank. *Shakespeare.*

PERK. *a.* Pert; brisk; airy. *Spenser.*

PE'RLOUS. *a.* [from perilous.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenser.*

PE'RMAGY. *f.* A little Turkish boat.

PE'RMANENCE. } *f.* [from permanent.]

PE'RMANENCY. } Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state. *Hale.*

PE'RMANENT. *a.* [permanent, Fr. permanens, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker. Dryden.*

PE'RMANENTLY. [from permanent.] Durably; lastingly. *Boyle.*

PERMA'NSION. *f.* [from permaneo, Lat.] Continuance. *Brown.*

PERMEABLE. *a.* [from permeo, Latin.] Such as may be passed through. *Boyle.*

To PERMEATE. *v. a.* [permeo, Lat.] To pass through. *Woodward.*

PERMEANT. *a.* [permeans, Lat.] Passing through. *Brown.*

PERMEA'TION. *f.* [from permeate.] The act of passing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [from permisceo, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [permissus, Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION. *f.* [permission, Fr. permissus, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from permitto, Lat.]

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1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.*
2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorised or favoured. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from permissive.] By bare allowance; without hindrance. *Bacon.*

PERMI'STION. *f.* [permissus, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To PERMIT. *v. a.* [permitto, Lat. per-mette, Fr.]

1. To allow without command. *Hooker.*
2. To suffer, without authorising or approving.
3. To allow; to suffer. *Locke.*
4. To give up; to resign. *Dryden.*

PERMIT. *f.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE. *f.* [from permit.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. *Derham.*

PERMIXTION. *f.* [from permixtus, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTA'TION. *f.* [permutation, Fr. permutatio, Lat.] Exchange of one for another. *Ray.*

To PERMU'TE. *v. a.* [permuto, Lat. per-muter, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMU'TER. *f.* [permutant, Fr. from permute.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNI'CIOUS. *a.* [perniciosus, Lat. pernicious, Fr.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. *Shakespeare.*
2. [Pernix, Lat.] Quick. *Milton.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from pernicious.] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously. *Ascham.*

PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from pernicious.] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNI'CITY. *f.* [from pernix.] Swift-ness; celerity. *Ray.*

PERORA'TION. *f.* [peroratio, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration. *Smart.*

To PERPE'ND. *v. a.* [perpendo, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. *Brown.*

PERPE'NDER. *f.* [perpigne, Fr.] A coping stone.

PERPENDICLE. *f.* [perpendicular, French, perpendiculum, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a strait line.

PERPENDI'CULAR. *a.* [perpendicularis, Latin.]

1. Crossing any other line at right angles. *Newton.*
2. Cutting the horizon at right angles. *Brown.*

PERPENDI'CULAR. *f.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*

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PERPENDICULARLY. *ad.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
2. In the direction of a strait line up and down. *More.*

PERPENDICULARITY. *f.* [from *perpendicular.*] The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*

PERPENSION. *f.* [from *perpend.*] Consideration. *Brown.*

To PERPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense. *Dryden.*

PERPETRATION. *f.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.*
2. A bad action. *King Charles.*

PERPETUAL. *a.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.
2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. *Arbutnot.*
3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*

PERPETUALLY. *ad.* [from *perpetual.*] Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Newton.*

To PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize.
2. To continue without cessation or intermission. *Hammond.*

PERPETUATION. *f.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance. *Brown.*

PERPETUITY. *f.* [*perpetuitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration to all futurity. *Hooker.*
2. Exemption from intermission or cessation. *Holder.*
3. Something of which there is no end. *South.*

To PERPLEX. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.]

1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract. *Dryden.*
2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Addison.*
3. To plague; to torment; to vex. *Glanville.*

PERPLEX. *a.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*

PERPLEXEDLY. *ad.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS. *f.* [from *perplexed.*]

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke.*

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PERPLEXITY. *f.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Spenser.*
2. Entanglement; intricacy. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTATION. *f.* [*per* and *potō*, Lat.] The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE. *f.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages. *Addison.*

PERQUISITION. *f.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough search.

PERRY. *f.* [*poiré*, Fr. from *poire*.] Cyder made of pears. *Mortimer.*

To PERSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persecuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]

1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *Acts.*
2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Dryden.*
3. To importune much.

PERSECUTION. *f.* [*persecution*, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of persecuting. *Addison.*
2. The state of being persecuted. *Spratt.*

PERSECUTOR. *f.* [*persecuteur*, Fr. from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton.*

PERSEVERANCE. *f.* [*perseverance*, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat.] Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *King Charles.*

PERSEVERANT. *a.* [*perseverant*, Fr. *perseverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant. *Ainsworth.*

To PERSEVERE. *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Wake.*

PERSEVERINGLY. *ad.* [from *persevere.*] With perseverance.

To PERSIST. *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat. *persisto*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South.*

PERSISTANCE. } *f.* [from *persist.*]

PERSISTENCY. }

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy. *Shakespeare.*

PERSISTIVE. *a.* [from *persist*] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering. *Shakespeare.*

PERSON. *f.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman. *Locke.*
2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things. *Spratt.*
3. Human Being. *Dryden.*
4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *Shakespeare.*
5. A general loose term for a human being. *Clarissa.*
6. One's

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6. One's self; not a representative. *Dry.*
7. Exterieur appearance. *Shakespeare.*
8. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue. *Baker.*
9. Character. *Hayward.*
10. Character of office. *South.*
11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *Sidney.*
- PERSONABLE.** *a.* [from *person*.]
 1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.*
 2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court.
- PERSO'NAGE.** *f.* [*personage*, Fr.]
 1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.*
 2. Exterieur appearance; air; stature. *Hayward.*
 3. Character assumed. *Addison.*
 4. Character represented. *Broome.*
- PERSONAL.** *a.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]
 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.*
 2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. *Rogers.*
 3. Present; not acting by representative. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Exterieur; corporal. *Addison.*
 5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person. *Da.*
 6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.
- PERSONA'LITY.** *f.* [from *personal*.] The existence or individuality of any one. *Loc.*
- PERSONALLY.** *ad.* [from *personal*.]
 1. In person; in presence; not by representative. *Hooker.*
 2. With respect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.*
 3. With regard to numerical existence. *Ro.*
- TO PERSONATE.** *v. a.* [from *persona*, Latin.]
 1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.*
 2. To represent by action or appearance; to act. *Crashaw.*
 3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Swift.*
 4. To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.*
 5. To resemble. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To describe. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- PERSONA'TION.** *f.* [from *personate*.] Counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon.*
- PERSONIFICATION.** *f.* [from *personify*.] Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons. *Milton.*

P E R

- TO PERSONIFY.** *v. a.* [from *person*.] To change from a thing to a person.
- PE'RSPECTIVE.** *f.* [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspicio*, Lat.]
 1. A glass through which things are viewed. *Temple.*
 2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. *Addison.*
 3. View; vista. *Dryden.*
- PERSPECTIVE.** *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon.*
- PERSPICA'CIOUS.** *a.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quickighted; sharp of sight. *South.*
- PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *perspicacious*.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*
- PERSPICA'CITY.** *f.* [*perspicacité*, French.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*
- PERSPI'CENCE.** *f.* [*perspicens*, Latin.] The act of looking sharply.
- PERSPICIL.** *f.* [*perspicillum*, Latin.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. *Crashaw.*
- PERSPICU'ITY.** *f.* [*perspicuité*, Fr. from *perspicuous*.]
 1. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Locke.*
 2. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.*
- PERSPI'CUOUS.** *a.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.]
 1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through. *Peacham.*
 2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Shakespeare. Spratt.*
- PERSPI'CUOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *perspicuous*.] Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon.*
- PERSPI'CUOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *perspicuous*.] Clearness; freedom from obscurity.
- PERSPI'RABLE.** *a.* [from *perspire*.]
 1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Brown.*
 2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. *Bac.*
- PERSPIRA'TION.** *f.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbutnot.*
- PERSPI'RATIVE.** *a.* [from *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration.
- TO PERSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Lat.]
 1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
 2. To be excreted by the skin. *Arbutnot.*
- TO PERSTRINGE.** *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Diſt.*
- PERSUA'DABLE.** *a.* [from *persuade*.] Such as may be persuaded.
- TO PERSUA'DE.** *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Lat.]
 1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake.*
 2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed. *Sid.*
 3. To

P E R

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Taylor.*
 4. To treat by persuasion. *Shakespeare.*
PERSUA'DER. *f.* [from *persuade.*] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser. *Bacon.*
PERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat. *persuasible*, Fr.] To be influenced by persuasion. *Government of the Tongue.*
PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *f.* [from *persuasible.*] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.
PERSUA'SION. *f.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persuasus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions. *Otway.*
 2. The state of being persuaded; opinion. *Shakespeare.*
PERSUA'SIVE. *a.* [*persuasif*, Fr. from *persuade.*] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions. *Hooker.*
PERSUA'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *persuasive.*] In such a manner as to persuade. *Milton.*
PERSUA'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *persuasive.*] Influence on the passions. *Hammond.*
PERSUA'SORY. *a.* [*persuasorius*, Latin, from *persuade.*] Having the power to persuade. *Brown.*
PERT. *a.* [*pert*, Welsh.]
 1. Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton.*
 2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*
To PERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate. *Hoyward. Peacham.*
PERTEREBRA'TION. *f.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.
PERTINA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *pertinax.*]
 1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. *Wakon.*
 2. Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*
PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obstinately; stubbornly. *King Charles. Tillotson.*
PERTINA'CITY. *f.* [*pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertinacious.*]
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pertinacious.*]
 1. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Brown.*
 2. Resolution; constancy.
PERTINACY. *f.* [from *pertinax.*]
 1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency. *Duppa.*
 2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Taylor.*
PE'RTINENCE. *f.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.]
PE'RTINENCY. *f.* [from *pertinencia*, Lat.] Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness. *Bentley.*
PERTINENT. *a.* [*pertinent*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.]
 1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite. *Bacon.*

P E R

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. *Hooker.*
PERTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositely; to the purpose. *Taylor.*
PERTINENTNESS. *f.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositeness. *Diſt.*
PERTINGENT. *a.* [*pertingens*, Latin.] Reaching to; touching.
PE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *pert.*]
 1. Briskly; smartly. *Pope.*
 2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*
PERTNESS. *f.* [from *pert.*]
 1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance. *Pope.*
 2. Petty liveliness; spriteliness without force. *Watts.*
PERTRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over. *Diſt.*
To PERTURB. *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.]
To PERTURBATE. *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.]
 1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquility. *Sandys.*
 2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity. *Brown.*
PERTURBA'TION. *f.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.]
 1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity. *Ray.*
 2. Restlessness of passions. *Bacon.*
 3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion. *Bacon.*
 4. Cause of disquiet. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Commotion of passions. *Ben. Johnson.*
PERTURBA'TOUR. *f.* [*perturbator*, Lat.] Raiser of commotions.
PERTU'SED. *a.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.
PERTU'SION. *f.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of piercing or punching. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bacon.*
To PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]
 1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate. *Blackmore.*
 2. To pass through the whole extension. *Bentley.*
PERVA'SION. *f.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or passing through. *Boyle.*
PE'RVERSE. *a.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Lat.]
 1. Distorted from the right. *Milton.*
 2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable. *Dryden.*
 3. Petulant; vexatious. *Shakespeare.*
PERVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *perverse.*] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly. *Decay of Piety.*
PERVE'RSENESS. *f.* [from *perverse.*]
 1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness. *Donne.*
 2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use. *Bacon.*
PER-

PERVE'RSION. *f.* [*perverſion*, Fr. from *perverſe*.] The act of perverting; change to worſe. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY. *f.* [*perverſité*, Fr. from *perverſe*.] Perverſeneſs; croſſneſs. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat.]

1. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe. *Dryden.*

2. To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milton.*

PERVE'RTER. *f.* [from *pervert*.]

1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. *South.*

2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *pervert*.] That may be eaſily perverted. *Ainſworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pervicax*, Latin.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious. *Clariffa.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pervicacious*.] With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.]

PERVICA'CITY. *f.* [Lat.]

PERVICA'CY. *f.* [Lat.]

PERVIOUS. *a.* [*pervius*, Lat.]

1. Admitting paſſage; capable of being permeated. *Taylor.*

2. Pervading; permeating. *Prior.*

PERVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pervious*.] Qua-

PERU'KE. *f.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of falſe hair; a periwig. *Wiſeman.*

To PERU'KE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in adſcitiitious hair.

PERU'KEMAKER. *f.* [*peruke and maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL. *f.* [from *peruſe*.] The act of reading. *Atterbury.*

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per and uſe*.]

1. To read. *Bacon.*

2. To obſerve; to examine. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERU'SER. *f.* [from *peruſe*.] A reader; examiner. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE. *f.* A motion a horſe makes. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *f.* [*peſſarie*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thruſt up into the uterus upon ſome extraordinary occasions. *Arbutnot.*

PEST. *f.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.]

1. Plague; peſtilence. *Pope.*

2. Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive. *Waller.*

To PE'STER. *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.]

1. To diſturb; to perplex; to harraſs; to turmoil. *Swift.*

2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PE'STERER. *f.* [from *peſter*.] One that peſters or diſturbſ.

PE'STEROUS. *a.* [from *peſter*.] Encumbering; cumbersome. *Bacon.*

PE'STHOUSE. *f.* [from *peſt and houſe*.] An

hospital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS. *a.* [from *peſtifer*, Latin.]

1. Deſtructive; miſchievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Peſtilential; malignant; infectious. *Arbutnot.*

PE'STILENCE. [*peſtilence*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Lat.]

Plague; peſt; contagious diſtemper. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'STILENT. *a.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant. *Bentley.*

2. Miſchievous; deſtructive. *Knolles.*

PESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [*peſtilentiel*, French; *peſtilens*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.*

2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious. *South.*

PE'STILENTLY. *ad.* [from *peſtilent*.] Miſchievoully; deſtructively.

PESTILLA'TION. *f.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*

PESTLE. *f.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*

PESTLE of Pork. *f.* A gammon of bacon. *Ainſworth.*

PET. *f.* [*deſpit*, Fr.]

1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of anger. *Milton.*

2. A lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand. *Hanmer.*

PETAL. *f.* [*petalum*, Lat.] *Petal* is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

PETA'LOUS. *a.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.

PE'TAR. *f.* [*petard*, French; *petardo*, Italian.]

PE'TARD. *f.* [Italian.] An engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of an hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth: when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down faſt with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurprized, to blow them up. *Military Dict. Hudibras.*

PETE'CHIAL. *a.* [from *petechia*, Latin.] Peſtilentially ſpotted. *Arbutnot.*

PETER-WORT. *f.* This plant differs from St. John's-wort. *Miller.*

PE'TIT. *a.* [French.] Small; inconfiderable. *South.*

PETITION. *f.* [*petitio*, Lat.]

1. Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication; prayer. *Hooker.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden.*

P E T

TO PETITION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To solicit; to supplicate. *Addison.*

PETITIONARILY. *ad.* [from *petitionary*.]
By way of begging the question. *Brown.*

PETITIONARY. *a.* [from *petition*.]
1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions. *Shakespeare.*
2. Containing petitions or requests. *Swift.*

PETITIONER. *s.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition. *South.*

PETITORY. *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainsworth.*

PE'TRE. *s.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; salt petre. *Boyle.*

PETRE'SCENT. *a.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION. *s.* [from *petrify*, Lat.]
1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone. *Brown.*
2. That which is made stone. *Cheyne.*

PETRI'FACTIVE. *a.* [from *petrificio*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone. *Brown.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *s.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to stone. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK. *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone. *Milton.*

TO PE'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Lat.] To change to stone. *Woodward.*

TO PE'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become stone. *Dryden.*

PETRO'L. } *s.* [*petrole*, French.]
PETRO'LEUM. } A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

PE'TRONEL. *s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOAT. *s.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dress. *Suckling.*

PETTIFO'GGER. *s.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, French.] A petty small-rate lawyer. *Swift.*

PE'TTINESS. *s.* [from *petty*.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance. *Shakespeare.*

PETTISH. *a.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peevish. *Creech.*

PETTI'SHNESS. *s.* [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness. *Collier.*

PETTI'TOES. *s.* [*petty* and *toe*.]
1. The feet of a sucking pig.
2. Feet in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

PE'TTO. [Italian.] The breast; figurative by privacy.

PE'TTY. *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little. *Stillfleet.*

PETTCOY. *s.* An herb.

PE'TULANCE. } *s.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petu-*
PE'TULANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.] Sauciness;

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peevishness; wantonness. *Clarendon.*

PE'TULANT. *a.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]
1. Saucy; perverse. *Watts.*
2. Wanton. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY. *ad.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PEW. *s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat inclosed in a church. *Addison.*

PE'WET. *s.* [*piewit*, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl. *Carew.*
2. The lapwing.

PE'WTER. *s.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]
1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal. *Bacon.*
2. The plates and dishes in a house. *Addison.*

PEW'TERER. *s.* [from *pewter*.] A smith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*

PHÆNOMENON. *s.* This has sometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [*φαίνομενον*.] An appearance in the works of nature. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *s.* [*φαιγάδινα*; from *φάγω*, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } *a.* [*phagedenique*,
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } Fr.] Eating; cor-
roding. *Wiseman.*

PHA'LANX. *s.* [*phalanx*, Lat.] A troop of men closely embodied. *Pope.*

PHANTA'SM. } *s.* [*φάντασμα*, *φαντασία*;
PHANTA'SMA. } *phantasme*, *phantasie*,
Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; some-
thing appearing only to imagination. *Raleigh.*

PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASTI-
PHANTA'STICK. } CAL.

PHA'NTOM. *s.* [*phantome*, Fr.]
1. A spectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.*
2. A fancied vision. *Rogers.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *a.* [from *pharisee*.] Ri-
tual; externally religious, from the sect
of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted
almost wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL. } *a.* [*φαρμακευτι-*
PHARMACE'UTICK. } *κος*, from *φαρ-*
μακνω.] Relating to the knowledge or
art of pharmacy, or preparation of me-
dicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *s.* [*φάρμακον* and
λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs. *Woodward.*

PHARMACO'LOGY. *s.* [*φάρμακον* and
λέγω.] The knowledge of drugs and me-
dicines.

PHARMACOPOEIA. *s.* [*φάρμακον* and
ποιέω.] A dispensatory; a book contain-
ing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST. *s.* [*φάρμακον* and
πολέω.] An apothecary; one who sells
medicines.

PHA'R-

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PHARMACY. *f.* [from *φάρμακον*.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*

PHAROS. } *f.* [from *pharos* in Egypt.]

PHARE. } A light-house; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors. *Arbutnot.*

PHARYNGOTOMY. *f.* [*φάρυγξ* and *τέμνω*.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHA'SELS. *f.* [*phaseoli*, Latin.] French beans. *Ainsworth.*

PHA'SIS. *f.* In the plural *phases*. [*φάσις*; *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon. *Creech.*

PHASM. *f.* [*φάσμα*.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*

PHE'ASANT. *f.* [*phasianus*.] A kind of wild cock. *Pope.*

PHEER. *f.* A companion. See **FEER.**

To PHEESE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *feuze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakespeare.*

PHENICOPTER. *f.* [*φοινικόπτερος*.] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX. *f.* [*φώνιξ*.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*

PHENOMENON. *f.* [*φαίνομενον*; *phenomene*, Fr. it is therefore often written *phaenomenon*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality. *Burnet.*
2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL. *f.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiòle*, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *f.* [*φιλέω* and *άνθρωπος*.] Love of mankind; good nature. *Addison.*

PHILIPPICK. *a.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER. *f.* [*φιλόλογος*.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick. *Spratt.*

PHILO'LOGICAL. *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*

PHILO'LOGIST. *f.* [*φιλόλογος*.] A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY. *f.* [*φιλολογία*; *philologie*, Fr.] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Walker.*

PHILOMEL. } *f.* [from *Philomela*,

PHILOME'LA. } changed into a bird.]

The nightingale. *Shakespeare.*

PHILOMOT. *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Addison.*

PHILO'SOPHEME. *f.* [*φιλοσόφημα*.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER. *f.* [*philosophus*, Lat.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*

P H L

PHILOSOPHERS stone. *f.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK. }

PHILOSOPHICAL. } *a.* [*philosophique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher. *Milton.*
2. Skilled in philosophy. *Shakespeare.*
3. Frugal; abstemious. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Bentley.*

To PHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher. *L'Estrange.*

PHILOSOPHY. *f.* [*philosophia*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral. *Shakespeare.*
2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*
3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Rogers.*
4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER. *f.* [*φίλτρον*; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Dryden.*

To PHILTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Government of the Tongue.*

PHIZ. *f.* [A ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*.] The face. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST. *f.* [from *φλέψ* and *τέμνω*.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr.] To let blood. *Howel.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *f.* [*φλεβοτομία*.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*

PHLEGM. *f.* [*φλέγμα*.]

1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness. *Roscommon.*
2. Water. *Boyle.*

PHLE'GMAGOGUES. *f.* [*φλέγμα* and *άγω*.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [*φλεγματικός*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm. *Arbutnot.*
2. Generating phlegm. *Brown.*
3. Watry. *Newton.*
4. Dull; cold; frigid. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMON. *f.* [*φλεγμονή*.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS. *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *f.* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.] An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTON. *f.* [*φλογιστός*, from *φλέγω*.]

1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.

P H Y

PHO'NICKS. *f.* [from *φωνή*.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *a.* [*φωνή* and *κάμπω*.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR. } *f.* [*phosphorus*, Latin.]

PHO'SHORUS. } 1. The morning star. *Pope.*
2. A chemical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *f.* [*φράσις*.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech. *Tillotson.*

3. Stile; expression. *Shakespeare.*

To PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to term. *Shakespeare.*

PHRASEO'LOGY. *f.* [*φράσις* and *λέγω*.]

1. Stile; diction. *Swift.*

2. A phrase book.

PHRENITIS. *f.* [*φρενίτις*.] Madness. *Wiseman.*

PHRENE'TICK. } *a.* [*φρενιτικός*; *phrenetique*, French.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *Woodw.*

PHRE'NTICK. }

PHRENSY. *f.* [from *φρενίτις*; *phrenesie*, French.] Madness; frantickness. *Milton.*

PHTHI'SICAL. *a.* [*φθισικός*.] Wasting. *Harvey.*

PHTHI'SICK. *f.* [*φθίσις*.] A consumption. *Harvey.*

PHTHI'SIS. *f.* [*φθίσις*.] A consumption. *Wiseman.*

PHYLA'CTERY. *f.* [*φυλακτήριον*.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence. *Hammond.*

PHY'SICAL. *a.* [from *physick*.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral. *Hammond.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shakesp.*

4. Resembling physick.

PHY'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *physical*.] According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stillingfleet.*

PHYSI'CIAN. *f.* [*physicien*, Fr. from *physick*.] One who professes the art of healing. *Bacon.*

PHY'SICK. *f.* [*φυσική*.] The science of healing.

2. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure. *Shakespeare.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *f.* [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *f.* [from *physio-*

PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } *gnomy*.] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Peacham.*

P I C

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *a.* [*φυσιογνωμο-*

PHYSIOGNO'MONICK. } *νικός*.] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *f.* [*φυσιογνωμονία*.]

1. The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face. *Bacon.*

2. The face; the cast of the look. *Hudibras.*

PHYSIO'LOGICAL. *a.* [from *physiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *f.* [from *physiology*.] A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *f.* [*φύσις* and *λέγω*.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. *Bentley.*

PHYSY. *f.* The same with *fusee*.

PHYTIVOROUS. *a.* [*φύλον* and *voros*.] That eats grass or any vegetable. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*φύλον* and *γράφω*.] A description of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *f.* [*φύλον* and *λέγω*.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE. *f.* [*piaculum*, Latin.] An enormous crime. *Howel.*

PIA'CLAR. } *a.* [*piacularis*, *piaculum*, Latin.]

PIA'CULOUS. }

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.

2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Glanville.*

PIA-MATER. *f.* [Latin.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *f.*

1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker.

2. The magpie.

PI'ASTER. *f.* [*piastro*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIA'ZZA. *f.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars. *Arbutnot.*

PICA. *f.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters.

PICARO'ON. *f.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*

PIC'CAGE. *f.* [*piccagium*, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

To PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean. *Knolles.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously. *Bacon.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part. *Bacon.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. *More.*

5. [*Piquer*,

P I C

5. [*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument. *Wifeman.*
 6. To strike with bill or beak; to peck. *Proverbs.*
 7. [*Picare*, Italian.] To rob. *Shakesp.*
 8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument. *Denham.*
 9. To **PICK** a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.
To PICK. *v. n.*
 1. To eat slowly and by small morsels. *Dryden.*
 2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely. *Dryden.*
PICK. *f.* A sharp-pointed iron tool. *Woodward.*
PICKAPACK. *ad.* [from *pack*.] In manner of a pack. *L'Estrange.*
PICKAXE. *f.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point. *Milton.*
PICKBACK. *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*
PICKED. *a.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; smart. *Mortimer.*
To PICKER. *v. a.* [*picare*, Italian.]
 1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.
 2. To make a flying skirmish. *Ainsworth. Hudibras.*
PICKER. *f.* [from *pick*.]
 1. One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.*
 2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with. *Mortimer.*
PICKEREL. *f.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.
PICKEREL WEED. *f.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*
PICKLE. *f.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]
 1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Addison.*
 2. Thing kept in pickle.
 3. Condition; state. *Shakespeare.*
PICKLE or *picktel.* *f.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingel*. *Phillips.*
To PICKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To preserve in pickle. *Dryden.*
 2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad.
PICKLEHERRING. *f.* [*pickle* and *berring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addison.*
PICKLOCK. *f.* [*pick* and *lock*.]
 1. An instrument by which locks are opened. *Brown.*
 2. The person who picks locks.
PICKPOCKET. *f.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
PICKPURSE. *f.* [*pick* and *purse*.] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse. *Bentley.*
PICKTOOTH. *f.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Swift.*

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- PICKTHANK.** *f.* [*pick* and *thank*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired. *Fairfax. L'Estrange. South.*
PICT. *f.* [*pietus*, Latin.] A painted person. *Lee.*
PICTORIAL. *a.* [from *pietor*, Latin.] Produced by a painter. *Brown.*
PICTURE. *f.* [*pietura*, Latin.]
 1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The science of painting.
 3. The works of painters. *Stillingfleet.*
 4. Any resemblance or representation. *Locke.*
To PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To paint; to represent by painting. *Brown.*
 2. To represent. *Spenser.*
To PIDDLE. *v. n.*
 1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite. *Swift.*
 2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.
PIDDLER. *f.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.
PIE. *f.*
 1. Any crust baked with something in it. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a particoloured bird. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The old popish service book, so called from the rubrick.
 4. Cock and *pie*, was a slight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.
PIEBALD. *a.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour. *Locke.*
PIECE. *f.* [*piece*, French.]
 1. A patch.
 2. A part of a whole; a fragment. *AEs.*
 3. A part. *Tillotson.*
 4. A picture. *Dryden.*
 5. A composition; performance. *Addison.*
 6. A single great gun. *Knolles.*
 7. A hand gun. *Cocayne.*
 8. A coin; a single piece of money. *Prior.*
 9. In ridicule and contempt; as, a *piece* of a lawyer.
 10. *A PIECE.* To each. *More.*
 11. *Of a PIECE with.* Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest. *Roscommon.*
To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Bacon.*
 2. To join; to unite.
 3. *To PIECE out.* To encrease by addition. *Shakespeare.*
To PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. *Bacon.*
PIECER. *f.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.
PIECELESS. *a.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact;

compact; not made of separate pieces.

Donne.

PIECEMEAL. *ad.* [pice and mel, Sax.]

In pieces; in fragments. *Hudibras. Pope.*

PIECEMEAL. *a.* Single; separate; divided.

Gov. of the Tongue.

PIED. *a.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; particoloured.

Drayton.

PIEDNESS. *f.* [from *pied.*] Variegation; diversity of colour.

Shakespeare.

PIELED. *a.* Bald.

Shakespeare.

PIEPOWDER *court.* *f.* [from *pied*, foot, and *pouldre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER. *f.* [*pierre*, French.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised. *Bac.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*piercer*, French.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force.

Shakespeare.

2. To touch the passions; to affect.

Shakespeare.

To PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force.

Bacon.

2. To strike; to move; to affect.

Shakesf.

3. To enter; to dive.

Sidney.

4. To affect severely.

Shakespeare.

PIERCER. *f.* [from *piercer.*]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.

Tusser.

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.

Ray.

3. One who perforates.

PIERCINGLY. *ad.* [from *piercer.*] Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS. *f.* [from *piercing.*] Power of piercing.

Derham.

PIETY. *f.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, French.]

1. Discharge of duty to God. *Peacem.*

2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.

PIG. *f.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]

1. A young sow or boar.

Floyer.

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

Pope.

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PIGEON. *f.* [*pigeon*, French.] A fowl bred in a cote or a small house; in some places called dovecote.

Raleigh.

PIGEONFOOT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PIGEONLIVERED. *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*]

Mild; soft; gentle.

Shakespeare.

PIGGIN. *f.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.

PIGHT. [old preter. and part. pass. of *pitch.*]

Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.

Spenser. Shakespeare.

PIGMENT. *f.* [*pigmentum*, Latin.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Boyle.

PIGMY. *f.* [*pigmæus*, Latin.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

Garth.

PIGNORATION. *f.* [*pignora*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PIGNUT. *f.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

Shakespeare.

PIGSNEY. *f.* [*piğa*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

PIGWIDGEON. *f.* Any thing petty or small.

Cleaveland.

PIKE. *f.* [*pique*, Fr. his snout being sharp.]

1. The pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters. Bacon observes the pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years.

Walton.

2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Hayward.

3. A fork used in husbandry.

Tusser.

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Moxon.

PIKED. *a.* [*piqué*, French.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a point.

Shakesp.

PIKEMAN. *f.* [*pike* and *man.*] A soldier armed with a pike.

Knolles.

PIKESTAFF. *f.* [*pike* and *staff.*] The wooden frame of a pike.

Tatler.

PILA'STER. *f.* [*pilastre*, French.] A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

Diſt.

PI'LCHER. *f.*

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur.

Hanmer.

2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. *f.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation.

Knolles.

2. A heap; an accumulation.

Shakesf.

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

Collier.

4. An edifice; a building.

Pope.

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Latin.]

Shakesf.

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Grew.

7. [*Pilum*, Latin.] The head of an arrow.

Drayton.

8. One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.

Locke.

9. [In the plural, *piles.*] The hæmorrhoids.

Arbutnot.

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

Shakesp.

2. To fill with something heaped.

Abbot.

PI'LEATED. *a.* [*pileus*, Latin.] In the form of a cover or hat.

Woodward.

PI'LER. *f.* [from *pile.*] He who accumulates.

To PI'LFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

Bacon.

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Shakespeare.

PI'LFERER. *f.* [from *pilfer.*] One who steals petty things.

Atterbury.

PI'LFERINGLY. *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

P I L

PILFERY. *f.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.
L'Estrange.

PILGRIM. *f.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stillington.*

TO PILGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. *Greene.*

PILGRIMAGE. *f.* [*pelerinage*, French.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*

PILL. *f.* [*pillula*, Latin.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Crasshaw.*

TO PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.]

1. To rob; to plunder. *Shakespeare.*
2. For peel; to strip off the bark. *Gen.*

TO PILL. *v. n.* To be stripped away; to come off in flakes or scoriæ. *Tob.*

PILLAGE. *f.* [*pillage*, French.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act of plundering. *Shakespeare.*

TO PILLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil. *Arbutnot.*

PILLAGER. *f.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

PILLAR. *f.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilastra*, Italian.]

1. A column. *Wotton.*
2. A supporter; a maintainer. *Shakespeare.*

PILLARED. *a.* [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns. *Milton.*
2. Having the form of a column. *Thomson.*

PILLION. *f.* [from *pillow*.]

1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on. *Swift.*
2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser.*
3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PILLORY. *f.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Watts.*

TO PILLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PILLOW. *f.* [*pyle*, Sax. *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. *Donne.*

TO PILLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*

PILLOWBEER. *?* *f.* The cover of a pillow.

PILLOWCASE. *f.* low. *Swift.*

PILOSITY. *f.* [from *pilosus*, Latin.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PILOT. *f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO PILOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

PILOTAGE. *f.* [*pilotage*, Fr. from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. *Raleigh.*
2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*

P I N

PILSER. *f.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame.

PIMENTA. *f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, all-spice. *Hill.*

PIMP. *f.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*

TO PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander. *Swift.*

PIMPERNEL. *f.* [*pimpernella*, Latin.] A plant.

PIMPING. *a.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little. *Skinner.*

PIMPLE. *f.* [*pompette*, French.] A small red pustule. *Addison.*

PIMPLED. *a.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is pimpled.

PIN. *f.* [*espingle*, French.]

1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their cloaths. *Pope.*
2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value. *Spenser.*
3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton.*
4. Any slender thing fixed in another body. *Shakespeare.*
5. That which locks the wheel to the axle.
6. The central part. *Shakespeare.*
7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.
8. A note; a strain. *L'Estrange.*
9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
10. A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet.*
11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

TO PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with pins. *Pope.*
2. To fasten; to make fast. *Shakespeare.*
3. To join; to fix. *Shakespeare. Digby.*
4. [Pindan, Sax.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine. *Hooker.*

PINCASE. *f.* [*pin and case*.] A pincushion.

PINCERS. *f.* [*pincette*, French.]

1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser.*
2. The claw of an animal. *Addison.*

TO PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]

1. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth. *Shakespeare.*
2. To hold hard with an instrument.
3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. *Shakespeare.*
4. To press between hard bodies.
5. To gall; to fret. *Shakespeare.*
6. To

P I N

6. To gripe ; to oppress ; to straiten. *Raleigh.*
7. To distress ; to pain. *Thomson.*
8. To press ; to drive to difficulties. *Watts.*
9. To try thoroughly ; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*
- TO PINCH.** *v. n.*
 1. To act with force, so as to be felt ; to bear hard upon ; to be puzzling. *Dryden.*
 2. To spare ; to be frugal. *Dryden.*
- PINCH.** *f.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]
 1. A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden.*
 2. A gripe ; a pain given. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Oppression ; distress inflicted. *L'Estr.*
 4. Difficulty ; time of distress. *L'Estr.*
- PINCHFIST.** *f.* [*pinch*, *fist*, and *pen-*
- PINCHPENNY.** *f.* [*ny*.] A miser. *Ainsworth.*
- PINCUSHION.** *f.* [*pin* and *cushion*.] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck. *Addison.*
- PINDUST.** *f.* [*pin* and *dust*.] Small particles of metal made by cutting pins. *Digby.*
- PINE.** *f.* [*pinus*, Latin.] A tree.
- TO PINE.** *v. a.* [*pinian*, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]
 1. To languish ; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser.*
 2. To languish with desire. *Shakesp.*
- TO PINE.** *v. a.*
 1. To wear out ; to make to languish. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To grieve for ; to bemoan in silence. *Milton.*
- PINEAPPLE.** *f.* A plant.
- PINEAL.** *a.* [*pineale*, French.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul. *Arbutnot.*
- PINFATHERED.** *a.* [*pin* and *feather*.] Not fledged ; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden.*
- PINFOLD.** *f.* [*pin* and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined. *Milton.*
- PINGLE.** *f.* A small close ; an inclosure.
- PINMONEY.** *f.* [*pin* and *money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account. *Addison.*
- PINGUID.** *a.* [*pinguis*, Latin.] Fat ; unctuous. *Mortimer.*
- PINHOLE.** *f.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiseman.*
- PINION.** *f.* [*ignon*, French.]
 1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.
 2. *Shakespeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.
 3. Wing. *Pope.*

P I O

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters for the hands.
- TO PINION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bind the wings. *Bacon.*
 2. To confine by binding the wings.
 3. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden.*
 4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides. *Dryden.*
 5. To shackle ; to bind. *Herbert.*
 6. To bind to. *Pope.*
- PINK.** *f.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]
 1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon.*
 2. An eye ; commonly a small eye : as, pink-eyed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any thing supremely excellent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A colour used by painters. *Dryden.*
 5. [*Pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A fish ; the minnow.
- TO PINK.** *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in oylet holes ; to pierce in small holes. *Prior.*
- TO PINK.** *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Estrange.*
- PINMAKER.** *f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.
- PINNACE.** *f.* [*pinna*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Ital.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship. *Raleigh.*
- PINNACLE.** *f.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]
 1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building. *Clarendon.*
 2. A high spiring point. *Cowley.*
- PINNER.** *f.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion*.]
 1. The lappet of a head which flies loose. *Addison.*
 2. A pinmaker.
- PINNOCK.** *f.* The tom-tit. *Ainsw.*
- PINT.** *f.* [*pinz*, Saxon.] Half a quart ; in medicine, twelve ounces ; a liquid measure. *Dryden.*
- PINULES.** *f.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Diſt.*
- PIO'NEER.** *f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete, Fr.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations. *Fairfax.*
- PIONING.** *f.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*
- PIONY.** *f.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A large flower.
- PIOUS.** *a.* [*pious*, Lat. *pieux*, French.]
 1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God ; godly ; religious ; such as is due to sacred things. *Milton.*
 2. Careful of the duties of near relation. *Taylor.*
 3. Practised under the appearance of religion. *King Charles.*
- PIOUSLY.**

PIR

PI'OUSLY. *ad.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with regard, such as is due to sacred things. *Philips.*

PIP. *f.* [*pippe*, Dutch.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras.*

2. A spot on the cards. *Addison.*

To PIP. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Latin.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *f.* [*pib*, Welsh; *pipe*, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube. *Wilkins.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon.*

3. An instrument of hand musick. *Roscom.*

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-pipe. *Peacbam.*

5. The key of the voice. *Shakespeare.*

6. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

7. [*Peep*, Dutch.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheds. *Shakespeare.*

To PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe. *Camden.*

2. To have a shrill sound. *Shakespeare.*

PIPER. *f.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe. *Rev.*

PIPETREE. *f.* The lilac tree.

PIPING. *a.* [from *pipe*.]

1. Weak; feeble; sickly. *Shakeſp.*

2. Hot; boiling.

PIPKIN. *f.* [Diminutive of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PIPPIN. *f.* [*puppynghe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A sharp apple. *King.*

PIQUANT. *a.* [*piquant*, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating. *Addison.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon.*

PIQUANCY. *f.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.

PIQUANTLY. *ad.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *f.* [*pique*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.*

To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, French.]

1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret. *Prior.*

2. To offend; to irritate. *Pope.*

3. To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Locke.*

To PIQUEER. See **PICKEER.**

PIQUEERER. *f.* A robber; a plunderer. *Swift.*

PIQUET. *f.* [*piquet*, French.] A game at cards. *Prior.*

PI'RACY. *f.* [*παιραλία*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Waller.*

PI'RATE. *f.* [*παιρατής*.]

1. A sea-robber. *Bacon.*

PIT

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PI'RATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea. *Arbutnot.*

To PI'RATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, French.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL. *a.* [*piraticus*, Latin.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery. *Bacon.*

PISCA'TION. *f.* [*piscatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PI'SCARY. *f.* A privilege of fishing.

PI'SCATORY. *a.* [*piscatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fishes. *Addison.*

PISCI'VOROUS. *a.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray.*

PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. *Shakespeare.*

To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *f.* [*mypa*, Sax. *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*

To PISS. *v. n.* [*piſſer*, Fr. *piſſen*, Dutch.] To make water. *L'Eſtrange.*

PISS. *f.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PISSABED. *f.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PI'SSBURNT. *a.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO. *f.* [*pistacchi*, Italian.] The pistachio is a dry fruit of an oblong figure. *Hill.*

PISTE. *f.* [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLATION. *f.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

PI'STOL. *f.* [*pistole*, *pistolet*, French.] A small handgun. *Clarendon.*

To PI'STOL. *v. a.* [*pistoler*, French.] To shoot with a pistol.

PI'STOLE. *f.* [*pistole*, French.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value. *Dryden.*

PISTO'LET. *f.* [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol. *Donne.*

PI'STON. *f.* [*piston*, French.] The moveable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT. *f.* [*pit*, Saxon.]

1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity. *Milton.*

3. The grave. *Psalms.*

4. The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibras.*

5. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.*

6. Any hollow of the body: as, the pit of the stomach.

7. A dint made by the finger.

To PIT. *v. a.* To sink in hollows. *Sharp.*

PITAPAT. *f.* [*patte patte*, French.]

P I T

1. A flutter ; a palpitation. *L'Éstr.*
 2. A light quick step. *Dryden.*
- PITCH.** *f.* [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Latin.]
1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Proverbs.*
 2. [From *piets*, Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Highest rise. *Shakespeare.*
 4. State with respect to lowness or height. *Milton.*
 5. Size ; stature. *Spenser.*
 6. Degree ; rate. *Denham.*
- To PITCH.** *v. a.* [*oppicciare*, Italian.]
1. To fix ; to plant. *Fairfax. Knolles. Dryden.*
 2. To order regularly. *Hooker.*
 3. To throw headlong ; to cast forward. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To smear with **PITCH.** *Gen. Dryd.*
 5. To darken. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To pave. *Ainsworth.*
- To PITCH.** *v. n.*
1. To light ; to drop. *Mortimer.*
 2. To fall headlong. *Dryden.*
 3. To fix choice. *Hudibras.*
 4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation. *1 Mac.*
- PITCHER.** *f.* [*piccher*, French,]
1. An earthen vessel ; a water pot. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer.*
- PITCHFORK.** *f.* [*pitch* and *fork.*] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the waggon. *Swift.*
- PITCHINESS.** *f.* [from *pitchy.*] Blackness ; darkness.
- PITCHY.** *a.* [from *pitch.*]
1. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodw.*
 3. Black ; dark ; dismal. *Prior.*
- PITCOAL.** *f.* [*pit* and *coal.*] Fossil coal. *Mortimer.*
- PIT-MAN.** *f.* [*pit* and *man.*] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit. *Moxon.*
- PIT-SAW.** *f.* [*pit* and *saw.*] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon.*
- PITEOUS.** *a.* [from *pity.*]
1. Sorrowful ; mournful ; exciting pity. *Spenser.*
 2. Compassionate ; tender. *Prior.*
 3. Wretched ; paltry ; pitiful. *Milton.*
- PITEOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *piteous.*] In a piteous manner. *Shakespeare.*
- PITEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulness ; tenderness.
- PITFALL.** *f.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys.*
- PITH.** *f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

P I X

1. The marrow of the plant ; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon.*
 2. Marrow. *Donne.*
 3. Strength ; force. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Energy ; cogency ; fulness of sentiment ; closeness and vigour of thought and stile.
 5. Weight ; moment ; principal part. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The quintessence ; the chief part. *Shakespeare.*
- PITHILY.** *ad.* [from *pithy.*] With strength ; with cogency ; with force.
- PITHINESS.** *f.* [from *pithy.*] Energy ; strength. *Spenser.*
- PITHLESS.** *a.* [from *pith.*]
1. Wanting pith. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wanting energy ; wanting force.
- PITHY.** *a.* [from *pith.*]
1. Consisting of pith. *Philips.*
 2. Strong ; forcible ; energetick. *Addison.*
- PITIABLE.** *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity.*] Deserving pity. *Atterbury.*
- PITIFUL.** *a.* [*pity* and *full.*]
1. Melancholy ; moving compassion. *Spenser.*
 2. Tender ; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Paltry ; contemptible ; despicable. *Dryden.*
- PITIFULLY.** *ad.* [from *pitiful.*]
1. Mournfully ; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson.*
 2. Contemptibly ; despicably. *Clarissa.*
- PITIFULNESS.** *f.* [from *pitiful.*]
1. Tenderness ; mercy ; compassion. *Sidney.*
 2. Despicableness ; contemptibleness.
- PITILESLY.** *ad.* [from *pitiless.*] Without mercy.
- PITILESNESS.** *f.* Unmercifulness.
- PITILESS.** *a.* [from *pity.*] Wanting pity ; wanting compassion ; merciless. *Fairfax.*
- PITTANCE.** *f.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
 2. A small portion. *Shakespeare.*
- PITUIE.** *f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Latin.] Phlegm. *Arbutnot.*
- PITUITOUS.** *a.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, French.] Consisting of phlegm. *Arbut.*
- PITY.** *f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]
1. Compassion ; sympathy with misery ; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Calamy.*
 2. A ground of *pity* ; a subject of *pity* or of grief. *Bacon.*
- To PITY.** *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, French.] To compassionate misery ; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Addison.*
- To PITY.** *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jeremiab.*
- PIVOT.** *f.* [*pivot*, French.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*
- PIX.** *f.* [*pixis*, Latin.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept. *Hanmer.*
- PLA**

PLA

PLA'CABLE. *a.* [*placabilis*, Latin.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton.*

PLACABI'LITY. *f.* [from *placabile*.]

PLA'CABLENESS. *f.* Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

PLACA'RD. *f.* [*plakaert*, Dutch.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto.

PLACA'RT. *f.* edict; a declaration; a manifesto.

To PLA'CATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland. *Forbes.*

PLACE. *f.* [*place*, French.]

1. Particular portion of space. *Addison.*
2. Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.*
3. Local existence. *Revelations.*
4. Space in general. *Davies.*
5. Separate room. *Shakespeare.*
6. A seat; residence; mansion. *John.*
7. Passage in writing. *Bacon.*
8. Ordinal relation. *Spenser.*
9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual operation. *Hayward.*
10. Rank; order of priority. *Shakesp.*
11. Precedence; priority. *Ben. Johnson.*
12. Office; publick character or employment. *Knolles.*
13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession. *Dryden.*
14. Ground; room. *Hammond.*

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, French.]

1. To put in any place, rank or condition. *Exodus. Dryden.*
2. To fix; to settle; to establish. *Locke.*
3. To put out at interest. *Pope.*

PLA'CER. *f.* [from *place*.] One that places. *Spenser.*

PLA'CID. *a.* [*placidus*, Latin.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild.

PLA'CIDLY. *ad.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*

PLA'CIT. *f.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or plaquet. *f.* A petticoat. *Shakespeare.*

PLA'GIARISM. *f.* [from *plagiary*.] Theft; literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY. *f.* [from *plagium*, Latin.]

1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*
2. The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. *f.* [*plagbe*, Dutch; *πληγη*.]

1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon.*
2. State of misery. *Psalms.*
3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious. *L'Estrange.*

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with pestilence.
2. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*

PLA

PLA'GUILY. *ad.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.*

PLA'GUY. *a.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. *Donne.*

PLAICE. *f.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish. *Carew.*

PLAID. *f.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN. *a.* [*planus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excrescencies. *Spenser.*
2. Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.*
3. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Hammond.*
4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.*
5. Mere; bare. *Shakespeare.*
6. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Denham.*
7. Not varied by much art. *Sidney.*

PLAIN. *ad.*

1. Not obscurely.
2. Distinctly; articulately. *Mark.*
3. Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*

PLAIN. *f.* [*plane*, French.] Level ground; open; flat; often, a field of battle. *Hayward. Davies.*

To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre, je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *a.* [*plain and deal*.] Acting without art. *L'Estrange.*

PLA'INDEALING. *f.* Management void of art. *Dryden.*

PLA'INLY. *ad.* [from *plain*.]

1. Levelly; flatly.
2. Not subtilly; not speciously.
3. Without ornament.
4. Without gloss; sincerely. *Pope.*
5. In earnest; fairly. *Clarendon.*
6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

PLA'INNESS. *f.* [from *plain*.]

1. Levelness; flatness.
2. Want of ornament; want of show. *Dryden.*
3. Oppeness; rough sincerity. *Sidney.*
4. Artlessness; simplicity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT. *f.* [*plainte*, French.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.*
2. Exprobration of injury. *Bacon.*
3. Expression of sorrow. *Wotton.*

PLA'INTFUL. *a.* [*plaint and full*.] Complaining; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLA'INTIFF. *f.* [*plaintif*, French.] He that commences a suit in law against another; opposed to the defendant. *Dryden.*

PLA'INTIFF. *a.* [*plaintif*, French.] Complaining. A word not in use. *Prior.*

PLA'IN-

PLA

PLAINTIVE. *a.* [*plaintif*, French.] Com-
plaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.
Young.

PLAINWORK. *f.* [*plain* and *work*.] Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.
Pope.

PLAIT. *f.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*.] A fold; a double.
Davies.

To PLAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fold; to double. *Pope.*

2. To weave; to braid. *Peter.*

3. To intangle; to involve. *Shakespeare.*

PLAITER. *f.* [from *plait*.] He that plaits.

PLAN. *f.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A scheme; a form; a model. *Addison.*

2. A plot of any building, or ichnography.
Prior.

To PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scheme; to form in design. *Pope.*

PLANARY. *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

PLANCHED. *a.* [from *planche*.] Made of boards.
Shakespeare.

PLANCHER. *f.* [*plancher*, French.] A board; a plank. *Bacon.*

PLANCHING. *f.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a building.

PLANE. *f.* [*planus*, Latin.]

1. A level surface. *Cheyne.*

2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed. *Moxon.*

To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, French.]

1. To level; to smooth from inequalities.
Arbutnot.

2. To smooth with a plane. *Moxon.*

PLANE-TREE. *f.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.] The introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

PLANET. *f.* [*planeta*, Lat. *πλανητα*.]

Planets are the erratick or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another: we now number the earth among the primary planets, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the secondary planets or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth. *Brown.*

PLANETARY. *a.* [*planetaire*, French, from *planet*.]

1. Pertaining to the planets. *Granville.*

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet. *Dryden.*

3. Produced by the planets. *Shakespeare.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.
Blackmore.

PLANE'TICAL. *a.* [from *planet*.] Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLANE'TSTRUCK. *a.* [*planet* and *strike*.] Blasted. *Suckling.*

PLA

PLANIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves. *Dict.*

PLANIMETRICAL. *a.* [from *planimetry*.] Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIMETRY. *f.* [*planus*, and *μετρέω*.] The mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *πέταλον*.] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as dandelion and succory. *Dict.*

To PLANISH. *v. a.* [from *plane*.] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLANISPHERE. *f.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK. *f.* [*planche*, French.] A thick strong board. *Chapman.*

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL. *a.* [*planus* and *conus*.] Level on one side and conical on others. *Grew.*

PLANOCONVEX. *f.* [*planus* and *convexus*.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT. *f.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

2. A sapling. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

To PLANT. *v. a.* [*planto*, Latin; *planter*, French.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.

2. To procreate; to generate. *Shakespeare.*

3. To place; to fix. *Dryden.*

4. To settle; to establish: as, to plant a colony. *Bacon.*

5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he planted the garden or the country. *Pope.*

6. To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE. *f.* [*plantago*, Latin.] An herb. *Shakespeare.*

PLANTAIN. *f.* [*plantain*, French.]

1. An herb. *More.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLANTAL. *a.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants. *Glanville.*

PLANTA'TION. *f.* [*plantatio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted. *King Charles.*

3. A colony. *Bacon.*

4. Introduction; establishment. *K. Charles.*

PLANTED. *a.* [from *plant*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, settled; well grounded.

PLA'N-

PLA

PLA'NTER. *f.* [*planteur*, French.]

1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cultivator. *Dryden.*
2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies. *Locke.*
3. One who disseminates or introduces. *Aldison.*

PLASH. *f.* [*plafche*, Dutch.]

1. A small lake of water or puddle. *Bac.*
2. Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*pleffer*, French.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY. *a.* [from *plash*.] Watry; filled with puddles. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *f.* [*πλασμα*.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*

PLA'STER. [from *πλαζω*.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid. *Watts.*
2. A glutinous or adhesive salve. *Shakesp.*

To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*plaster*, French.]

1. To overlay as with plaster. *Bacon.*
2. To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLA'STERER. *f.* [*plastrier*, French, from *plaster*.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. *Shakespeare.*
2. One who forms figures in plaster. *Wot.*

PLA'STICK. *a.* [*πλαστικός*.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*

PLA'STRON. *f.* [French.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pusses made at them. *Dryden.*

To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait*.] To weave; to make by texture. *Addison.*

PLAT. *f.* [*plot*, Saxon.] A small piece of ground. *Milton.*

PLA'TANE. *f.* [*platane*, French; *platanus*, Latin.] The plane tree. *Milton.*

PLATE. *f.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, French.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Wilkins.*
2. Armour of plates. *Spenser.*
3. [*Plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. [*Plat*, French, *piatta*, Italian.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dryden.*

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates. *Sandys.*
2. To arm with plates. *Shakespeare.*
3. To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newt.*

PLA'TEN. *f.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLA'TFORM. *f.* [*plat*, flat, French, and *form*.]

1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*

PLA

2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification.

Shakespeare.

4. A scheme; a plan. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK aspect. In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATO'ON. *f.* [a corruption of *peloton*, French.] A small square body of musketeers. *Tickell.*

PLA'TTER. *f.* [from *plate*.] A large dish, generally of earth. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT. } *f.* Applause. *Denham.*

PLAU'DITE. }

PLAUSIBILITY. *f.* [*plausibilité*, French.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [*plausible*, French.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular. *Clarend.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *f.* [from *plausible*.] Speciousness; show of right. *Sanderson.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *plausible*.]

1. With fair show; speciously. *Collier.*
2. With applause. Not in use. *Brown.*

PLAU'SIVE. *a.* [from *plaudo*, Latin.]

1. Applauding.
2. Plausible. *Shakespeare.*

To PLAY. *v. n.* [*plegan*, Saxon.]

1. To sport; to frolic; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure. *Milton.*
2. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*
3. To be dismissed from work. *Shakesp.*
4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. *Temple.*
5. To do something fanciful. *Shakesp.*
6. To practise sarcastick merriment. *Pope.*
7. To mock; to practise illusion. *Shakesp.*
8. To game; to contend at some game. *Shakespeare.*

9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful. *Addison.*

10. To touch a musical instrument. *Glan.*
11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion. *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly. *Dryden.*

13. To personate a drama. *Shakespeare.*

14. To represent a character. *Dryden.*

15. To act in any certain character. *Collier.*

To PLAY. *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, he played his cannon.

2. To use an instrument of musick. *Gay.*

3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shakespeare.*

5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*

PLAY. *f.*

1. Action not imposed; not work. *Milton.*
2. Amusement; sport.
3. A

P L E

3. A drama ; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.*
4. Game ; practice of gaming ; contest at a game. *Shakespeare.*
5. Practice in any contest *Tillotson.*
6. Action ; employment ; office. *Dryden.*
7. Practice ; action ; manner of acting. *Sidney.*
8. Act of touching an instrument.
9. Irregular and wanton motion.
10. A state of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden.*
11. Room for motion. *Moxon.*
12. Liberty of acting ; swing. *Addison.*
- PLA'YBOOK. *f.* [*play and book.*] Book of dramatick compositions. *Swift.*
- PLA'YDAY. *f.* [*play and day.*] Day exempt from tasks or work. *Swift.*
- PLA'YDEBT. *f.* [*play and debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbutnot.*
- PLA'YER. *f.* [*from play.*]
 1. One who plays.
 2. An idler ; a lazy person. *Shakesp.*
 3. Actor of dramatick scenes. *Sidney.*
 4. A mimick. *Dryden.*
 5. One who touches a musical instrument. *Samuel xvi.*
 6. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew.*
- PLA'YFELLOW. *f.* [*play and fellow.*] Companion in amusement. *Spenser.*
- PLA'YFUL. *a.* [*play and full.*] Sportive ; full of levity. *Addison.*
- PLA'YGAME. *f.* [*play and game.*] Play of children. *Locke.*
- PLA'YHOUSE. *f.* [*play and house.*] House where dramatick performances are represented. *Stillington.*
- PLA'YPLEASURE. *f.* [*play and pleasure.*] Idle amusement. *Bacon.*
- PLA'YSOME. *a.* [*play and some.*] Wanton ; full of levity.
- PLA'YSOMENESS. *f.* [*from playsome.*] Wantonness ; levity.
- PLA'YTHING. *f.* [*play and thing.*] Toy ; thing to play with. *Orway.*
- PLA'YWRIGHT. *f.* [*play and wright.*] A maker of plays. *Pope.*
- PLEA. *f.* [*plaid, old French.*]
 1. The act or form of pleading.
 2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Allegation. *Milton.*
 4. An apology ; an excuse. *Milton.*
- To PLEACH. *v. a.* [*plecher, French.*] To bend ; to interweave. *Shakespeare.*
- To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider, French.*]
 1. To argue before a court of justice. *Granville.*
 2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against ; to reason with another. *Dryden.*
 3. To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*

P L E

- To PLEAD. *v. a.*
1. To defend ; to discuss. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenser.*
 3. To offer as an excuse. *Dryden.*
- PLEA'DABLE. *a.* [*from plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Dryden.*
- PLEA'DER. *f.* [*plaideur, French.*]
 1. One who argues in a court of justice. *Swift.*
 2. One who speaks for or against. *Shakesp.*
- PLEA'DING. *f.* [*from plead.*] Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*
- PLEA'SANCE. *f.* [*plaisance, Fr.*] Gaiety ; pleasantry. *Spenser.*
- PLEA'SANT. *a.* [*plaisant, French.*]
 1. Delightful ; giving delight. *Psalms.*
 2. Grateful to the Senses. *Milton.*
 3. Good humoured ; cheerful. *Addison.*
 4. Gay ; lively ; merry. *Rogers.*
 5. Trifling ; adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*
- PLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* [*from pleasant.*]
 1. In such a manner as to give delight.
 2. Gayly ; merrily ; in good humour. *Clarendon.*
 3. Lightly ; ludicrously. *Broome.*
- PLEA'SANTNESS. *f.* [*from pleasant.*]
 1. Delightfulness ; state of being pleasant. *Sidney.*
 2. Gaiety ; cheerfulness ; merriment. *Tillotson.*
- PLEA'SANTRY. *f.* [*plaisanterie, French.*]
 1. Gaiety ; merriment. *Addison.*
 2. Sprightly saying ; lively talk. *Addison.*
- To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo, Lat. plaire, Fr.*]
 1. To delight ; to gratify ; to humour. *Wisdom xvii.*
 2. To satisfy ; to content. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To obtain favour from. *Milton.*
 4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony. *Dryden.*
- To PLEASE. *v. n.*
 1. To give pleasure. *Milton.*
 2. To gain approbation. *Hosea.*
 3. To like ; to chuse. *Pope.*
 4. To condescend ; to comply. *Shakesp.*
- PLEA'SER. *f.* [*from please.*] One that courts favour.
- PLEA'SINGLY. *ad.* [*from pleasing.*] In such a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*
- PLEA'SINGNESS. *f.* [*from pleasing.*] Quality of giving delight.
- PLEA'SEMAN. *f.* [*please and man.*] A pickthank ; an officious fellow. *Shakesp.*
- PLEA'SURABLE. *a.* [*from pleasure.*] Delightful ; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*
- PLEA'SURE. *f.* [*plaisir, French.*]
 1. Delight ; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.*
 2. Loose gratification. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Approbation. *Psalms.*
 4. What the will dictates. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Choice ;

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5. Choice ; arbitrary will. *Brown.*
TO PLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To please ; to gratify. *Tillotson.*
PLEA'SUREFUL. *a.* [pleasure and full.]
 Pleasant ; delightful. *Obsolete. Abbot.*
PLEBEI'AN. *f.* [plebeïen, French, plebeius, Latin.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*
PLEBEI'AN. *a.*
 1. Popular ; consisting of mean persons. *King Charles.*
 2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*
 3. Vulgar ; low ; common. *Bacon.*
PLEDGE. *f.* [pleige, Fr. pieggio, Italian.]
 1. Any thing put to pawn.
 2. A gage ; any thing given by way of warrant or security ; a pawn. *Rowe.*
 3. A surety ; a bail ; an hostage. *Raleigh.*
TO PLEDGE. *v. a.* [pleiger, French, pieggiare, Italian.]
 1. To put in pawn. *Pope.*
 2. To give as warrant or security.
 3. To secure by a pledge. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakespeare.*
PLE'DGET. *f.* [plogge, Dutch.] A small mass of lint. *Wiseman.*
PLE'IADS. } *f.* [pleiades, Lat. πλειάδες.]
PLE'IADES. } A northern constellation. *Milton.*
PLE'NARILY. *ad.* [from plenary.] Fully ; completely. *Ayliffe.*
PLE'NARY. *a.* [from plenus, Latin.] Full ; complete. *Watts.*
PLE'NARY. *f.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*
PLE'NARINESS. *f.* [from plenary.] Fullness ; completeness.
PLE'NILUNARY. *a.* [from plenilunium, Lat.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*
PLE'NIPOTENCE. *f.* [from plenus and potentia, Latin.] Fullness of power.
PLE'NIPOTENT. *a.* [plenipotens, Latin.] Invested with full power. *Milton.*
PLENIPOTE'NTIARY. *f.* [plenipotentiaire, French.] A negotiator invested with full power. *Stillingfleet.*
PLE'NIST. *f.* [from plenus, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*
PLE'NITUDE. *f.* [plenitudo, from plenus, Latin ; plenitude, French.]
 1. Fullness ; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*
 2. Repletion ; animal fullness ; plethory. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Exuberance ; abundance. *Bacon.*
 4. Completeness. *Prior.*
PLE'NTEOUS. *a.* [from plenty.]
 1. Copious ; exuberant ; abundant. *Milton.*
 2. Fruitful ; fertile. *Milton.*
PLE'NTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from plenteus.]
 Copiously ; abundantly ; exuberantly. *Shakespeare.*
PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from plenteus.]
 Abundance ; fertility. *Genesis.*

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PLE'NTIFUL. *a.* [plenty and full.] Copious ; abundant ; exuberant ; fruitful. *Raleigh.*
PLE'NTIFULLY. *ad.* [from plentiful.] Copiously, abundantly. *Addison.*
PLE'NTIFULNESS. *f.* [from plentiful.] The state of being plentiful ; abundance ; fertility.
PLE'NTY. *f.* [from plenus, full.]
 1. Abundance ; such a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.*
 2. Fruitfulness ; exuberance.
 3. It is used, I think, barbarously for plentiful.
 4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel, ii. 26.*
PLE'ONASM. *f.* [pleonasmus, Latin.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.
PLESH. *f.* [A word used by Spenser instead ofplash.] A puddle ; a boggy marsh.
PLE'THORA. *f.* [from πληθώρα.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health. *Arbutnot.*
PLETHORE'TICK. } *a.* [from plethora.]
PLETHO'RICK. } Having a full habit. *Arbutnot.*
PLE'THORY. *f.* [plethore, French, from πληθώρα.] Fullness of habit. *Arbutnot.*
PLE'VIN. *f.* [pleuvine, Fr. plevina, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance. *Diet.*
PLEU'RISY. *f.* [πλευρίτις.] Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, remedied by evacuation, suppuration or expectoration, or all together.
PLEURIT'ICAL. } *a.* [from pleurisy.]
PLEU'RITICK. }
 1. Diseased with a pleurisy. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Denoting a pleurisy. *Wiseman.*
PLI'ABLE. *a.* [pliable, from plier, French, to bend.]
 1. Easy to be bent ; flexible. *South.*
 2. Flexible of disposition ; easy to be persuaded.
PLI'ABLENESS. *f.* [from pliable.]
 1. Flexibility ; easiness to be bent.
 2. Flexibility of mind. *South.*
PLI'ANCY. *f.* [from pliant.] Easiness to be bent. *Addison.*
PLI'ANT. *a.* [pliant, French.]
 1. Bending ; tough ; flexible ; flexible ; lithe ; limber. *Addison.*
 2. Easy to take a form. *Dryden.*
 3. Easily complying. *Bacon.*
 4. Easily persuaded. *South.*
PLI'ANTNESS. *f.* [from pliant.] Flexibility ; toughness. *Bacon.*
PLI'CATURE. } *f.* [plicatura, from plico,
PLICA'TION. } Latin.] Fold ; double.
PLI'ERS. *f.* [from ply.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it. *Maxon.*
TO PLIGHT. *v. a.* [plichten, Dutch.]
 1. To

P L O

1. To pledge; to give as surety. *Shakesp.*
 2. To braid; to weave. *Spenser.*
PLIGHT. *f.* [*plihɪt*, Saxon.]
 1. Condition; state. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Good case. *Tusser.*
 3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] *Shakespeare.*
 4. [From *to plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait. *Spenser.*
PLINTH. *f.* [*πλίνθις*.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris.*
To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploegben*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
 1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel. *Dryden.*
 2. To travel laboriously. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To study closely and dully. *Hudibras.*
PLO'DDER. *f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakespeare.*
PLOT. *f.* [*plot*, Saxon.]
 1. A small extent of ground. *Tusser.*
 2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*
 3. A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser.*
 4. A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. *Dan.*
 5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed. *Roscommon.*
 6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end. *Milton.*
 7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought. *Denham.*
To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority. *Dryden.*
 2. To contrive; to scheme. *Wotton.*
To PLOT. *v. a.*
 1. To plan; to contrive.
 2. To describe according to ichnography. *Carew.*
PLOTTER. *f.* [from *plot*.]
 1. Conspirator. *Dryden.*
 2. Contriver. *Shakespeare.*
PLO'VER. *f.* [*pluvier*, French; *pluvialis*, Latin.] A lapwing. *Carew.*
PLOUGH. *f.* [*plōg*, Saxon.]
 1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed. *Mortimer.*
 2. A kind of plane.
To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed. *Mortimer.*
To PLOUGH. *v. a.*
 1. To turn up with the plough. *Dryden.*
 2. To bring to view by the plough. *Wood.*
 3. To furrow; to divide. *Addison.*
 4. To tear; to furrow. *Shakespeare.*
PLOU'GHBOY. *f.* [*plough* and *boy*.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy. *Watts.*
PLOU'GHER. *f.* [from *plough*.] One who

P L U

- ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenser.*
PLOUGHLAND. *f.* [*plough* and *land*.] A farm for corn. *Donne.*
PLOU'GHMAN. *f.* [*plough* and *man*.]
 1. One that attends or uses the plough. *Taylor.*
 2. A gross ignorant rustick. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A strong laborious man. *Arbutnot.*
PLOU'GHMONDAY. *f.* The monday after twelfth-day. *Tusser.*
PLOUGHSARE. *f.* [*plough* and *share*.] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney.*
To PLUCK. *v. a.* [*ploccian*, Saxon.]
 1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Gay.*
 2. To strip of feathers. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or resuming of courage. *Knolles.*
PLUCK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *L'Estrange.*
 2. The heart, liver and lights of an animal.
PLU'CKER. *f.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks. *Mortimer.*
PLUG. *f.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *pluggbe*, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body. *Boyle. Swift.*
To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug. *Sharp.*
PLUM. *f.* [*plum*, *plumtreop*, Saxon.]
 1. A fruit. *Locke.*
 2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. *Shakesp.*
 3. The sum of one hundred thousand pounds. *Addison.*
 4. A kind of play, called how many plums for a penny. *Ainsworth.*
PLU'MAGE. *f.* [*plumage*, French.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon.*
PLUMB. *f.* [*plomb*, French.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Moxon.*
PLUMB. *ad.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Ray.*
To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift.*
 2. To regulate any work by the plummet.
PLU'MBER. *f.* [*plombier*, French.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.
PLU'MBERY. *f.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.
PLU'MCAKE. *f.* [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras.*
PLUME. *f.* [*plume*, French, *pluma*, Latin.]
 1. Feather of birds. *Milton.*
 2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Shakesp.*
 3. Pride; towering mien. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Token

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4. Token of honour ; prize of contest. *Milton.*
 5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk.
- To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pick and adjust feathers. *Mortimer.*
 2. [*Plumer*, French.] To strip off feathers. *Ray.*
 3. To strip ; to pill. *Bacon.*
 4. To place as a plume. *Milton.*
 5. To adorn with plumes. *Shakespeare.*
- PLUMEA'LLUM. *f.* [*alumen plumosum*, Latin.] A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins.*
- PLUM'IGEROUS. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Latin.] Having feathers ; feathered.
- PLU'MIPEDE. *f.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Latin.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*
- PLU'MMET. *f.* [from *plumb*]
1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned. *Milton.*
 2. Any weight. *Duppa.*
- PLUMO'SITY. *f.* [from *plumosus*.] The state of having feathers.
- PLU'MOUS. *a.* [*plum-ux*, French, *plumosus*, Latin.] Feathery ; resembling feathers. *Woodward.*
- PLUMP. *a.* Somewhat fat ; not lean ; sleek ; full and smooth. *L'Esrange.*
- PLUMP. *f.* [from the adjective.] A knot ; a tuft ; a cluster ; a number joined in one mass. *Sandys.*
- To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten ; to swell ; to make large. *Boyle.*
- To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]
1. To fall like a stone into the water.
 2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth.*
- PLUMP. *ad.* With a sudden fall. *B. John.*
- PLU'MPER. *f.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift.*
- PLU'MPNESS. *f.* Fulness ; disposition towards fulness. *Newton.*
- PLU'MPORRIDGE. *f.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums. *Addison.*
- PLU'MPUDDING. *f.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.
- PLU'MPY. *a.* Plump ; fat. *Shakespeare.*
- PLU'MY. *a.* [from *plume*.] Feathered ; covered with feathers. *Milton.*
- To PLU'NDER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To pillage ; to rob in an hostile way. *Dryden.*
 2. To rob as a thief. *Pope.*
- PLU'NDER. *f.* [from the verb.] Pillage ; spoils gotten in war. *Otway.*
- PLU'NDERER. *f.* [from *plunder*.]
1. Hostile pillager ; spoiler.
 2. A thief ; a robber. *Addison.*
- To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, French.]
1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Dryden.*

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2. To put into any state suddenly. *Dryden.*
 3. To hurry into any distress. *Watts.*
 4. To force in suddenly. *Watts.*
- To PLUNGE. *v. n.*
1. To sink suddenly into water ; to dive. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Tillotson.*
- PLUNGE. *f.*
1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
 2. Difficulty ; strait ; distress. *Baker.*
- PLU'NGEON. *f.* [*mergus*, Latin.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*
- PLU'NGER. *f.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges ; a diver.
- PLU'NKET. *f.* A kind of blue colour.
- PLU'RAL. *a.* [*pluralis*, Latin.] Implying more than one. *Shakespeare.*
- PLU'RALIST. *f.* [*pluraliste*, French.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls. *Collier.*
- PLURA'LITY. *f.* [*pluralité*, French.]
1. The state of being or having a greater number. *Bacon.*
 2. A number more than one. *Hammond.*
 3. More cures of souls than one.
 4. The greater number ; the majority. *L'Esrange.*
- PLU'RALLY. *ad.* [from *plūral*.] In a sense implying more than one.
- PLUSH. *f.* [*peluche*, French.] A kind of vil-
lous or shaggy cloth ; shag. *Boyle.*
- PLU'SHER. *f.* A sea fish. *Carew.*
- PLU'VIAL. } *a.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.]
- PLU'VIOUS. } Rainy ; relating to rain. *Brown.*
- PLU'VIAL. *f.* [*pluvial*, French.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*
- To PLY. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch.]
1. To work on any thing closely and importunately. *Dryden.*
 2. To employ with diligence ; to keep busy ; to set on work. *Hudibras.*
 3. To practise diligently. *Milton.*
 4. To solicit importunately. *South.*
- To PLY. *v. n.*
1. To work, or offer service. *Addison.*
 2. To go in haste. *Milton.*
 3. To busy one's self. *Dryden.*
 4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend. *L'Esrange.*
- PLY. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Bent ; turn ; form ; cast ; bias.
 2. Plait ; fold. *Arbutnot.*
- PLY'ERS. *f.* See PLIERS.
- PNEUMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*πνευματικός*.]
- PNEUMA'TICK. }
1. Moved by wind ; relative to wind. *Locke.*
 2. Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon.*
- PNEUMA'TICKS. *f.* [*pneumatique*, French ; *πνεύμα*.]
1. A branch of mechanicks, which con-
siders

P O E

siders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATO'LOGY. *f.* [πνευματολογία.]

The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH. *v. a.* [oœufs pochez, French.]

1. To boil slightly. *Bacon.*

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. *Bacon.*

3. [Pocher, French, to pierce.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew.*

4. [From poche, a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth.*

To POACH. *v. n.* [from poche, a bag, Fr.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldham.*

2. To be damp. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD. *f.* A kind of water fowl.

POA'CHER. *f.* [from poach.] One who steals game. *More.*

POA'CHINESS. *f.* Marshiness; dampness. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY. *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer.*

POCK. *f.* [from pœx.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.

POCKET. *f.* [pocca, Saxon; poche, Fr.] the small bag inserted into cloaths. *Prior.*

To POCKET. *v. a.* [pocheter, French, from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket. *Pope.*

2. To POCKET *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely. *Prior.*

POCKETBOOK. *f.* [pocket and book.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts.*

POCKETGLASS. *f.* [pocket and glass.] Portable looking-glass. *Swift.*

POCKHOLE. *f.* [pock and hole.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox. *Donne.*

POCKINESS. *f.* [from pocky.] The state of being pocky.

POCKY. *a.* [from pœx.] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*

POCU'LENT. *a.* [poculum, Latin.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

POD. *f.* [bode, Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mortimer.*

PODA'GRICAL. *a.* [ποδαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα.]

1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER. *f.* [from pod.] A gatherer of pease-cods. *Diæ.*

PODGE. *f.* A puddle; a splash. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *f.* [poema, Latin; ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition. *Ben. Johnson.*

P O I

PO'ESY. *f.* [poésie, French; poesis, Latin; ποίησις.]

1. The art of writing poems. *B. Johnson.*

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Brown.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakespeare.*

PO'ET. *f.* [poete, French; poeta, Latin; ποιητής.]

An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure. *Milton.*

POETASTER. *f.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.

PO'ETESS. *f.* [from poet; pica poetris, Latin.] A she poet.

POETICAL. } *a.* [ποιητικός; poetique, Fr.

POETICK. } poeticus, Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Hale.*

POETICALLY. *ad.* [from poetical.] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*

To POETIZE. *v. n.* [poetiser, French, from poet.] To write like a poet. *Donne.*

POE'TRESS. *f.* A she poet. *Spenser.*

POE'TRY. *f.* [ποίημα.]

1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleaveland.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakespeare.*

POIGNANC. *f.* [from poignant.]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; asperity.

POIGNANT. *a.* [poignant, French.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful. *South.*

3. Irritating; satirical; keen.

POINT. *f.* [point, French.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument. *Temple.*

2. A string with a tag. *Shakespeare.*

3. Headland; promontory. *Addison.*

4. A sting of an epigram. *Dryden.*

5. An indivisible part of space. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment. *Davies.*

7. A small space. *Prior.*

8. Punctilio; nicety. *Milton.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place. *Atterbury.*

10. Degree; state. *Sidney.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; division by marks, into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane: as, at tables the ace or five point.

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided. *Bacon.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed. *Brown.*

15. Respect; regard. *Shakespeare.*

16. An

P O I

16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking. *Shakespeare.*
 17. The particular thing required. *Rosc.*
 18. Particular; instance; example. *Temple.*
 19. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole. *Baker.*
 20. A note; a tune. *Shakespeare.*
 21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, an arrow is shot to the *pointblank* or white mark. *Shakespeare.*
 20. *Point de vue*; exact or exactly in the point of view. *Bacon.*
To POINT. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point. *Addison.*
 2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. *Milton.*
 3. To direct the eye or notice. *Pope.*
 4. To show as by directing the finger. *Addison.*
 5. [*Pointer*, French.] To direct towards a place.
 6. To distinguish by stops or points.
To POINT. v. n.
 1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it. *Ray.*
 2. To distinguish words or sentences by points. *Forbes.*
 3. To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen. *Gay.*
 4. To show. *Swift.*
POINTED. a. or participle. [from *point*.]
 1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pic. *Pope.*
 2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.
POINTEDLY. ad. [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*
POINTEDNESS. f. [from *pointed*.]
 1. Sharpness; pickiness with asperity. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Epigrammatical smartness. *Dryden.*
POINTEL. f. Any thing on a point. *Derb.*
POINTER. f. [from *point*.]
 1. Any thing that points. *Watts.*
 2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. *Gay.*
POINTINGSTOCK. f. [*pointing* and *stock*.]
 Something made the object of ridicule. *Shakespeare.*
POINTLESS. a. [from *point*.] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden.*
POISON. f. [*poison*, French.] That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom. *James.*
To POISON. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To infect with poison.
 2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given. *Mac. x.*

P O L

3. To corrupt; to taint. *Shakespeare.*
POISON-TREE. f. [*toxicodendron*.] A plant. *Miller.*
POISONER. f. [from *poison*.]
 1. One who poisons. *Dryden.*
 2. A corrupter. *South.*
POISONOUS. a. [from *poison*.] Venomous; having the qualities of poison. *Cheyne.*
POISONOUSLY. ad. [from *poisonous*.] Venomously. *South.*
POISONOUSNESS. f. [from *poisonous*.]
 The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.
POITREL. f. [*poitrrel*, French.]
 1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*
 2. A graving tool. *Ainsworth.*
POIZE. f. [*poids*, French.]
 1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the center. *Spenser.*
 2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium. *Bentley.*
 3. A regulating power. *Dryden.*
To POIZE. v. a. [*peser*, French.]
 1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.*
 2. To be equiponderant to. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To weigh. *South.*
 4. To oppress with weight. *Shakespeare.*
POKE. f. [*pocca*, Saxon, *poeche*, French.]
 A pocket; a small bag. *Camden. Drayton.*
To POKE. v. a. [*poka*, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument. *Brown.*
POKER. f. [from *poke*.] The iron bar with which men stir the fire. *Swift.*
PO'LAR. a. [*polaire*, French, from *pol*.]
 Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole. *Prior.*
POLA'RITY. f. [from *polar*.] Tendency to the pole. *Brown.*
PO'LARY. a. [*polaris*, Latin.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Brown.*
POLE. f. [*polus*, Latin; *pole*, French.]
 1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Milton.*
 2. A long staff. *Bacon.*
 3. A tall piece of timber erected. *Shak. f.*
 4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenser.*
 5. An instrument of measuring. *Bacon.*
To POLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with poles. *Mortimer.*
POLEAXE. f. [*pole* and *axe*.] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howel.*
PO'LECAT. f. [*Pole* or *Po'lish* cat.] The fitchew; a stinking animal. *L'Estrange.*
PO'LEDAVIES. f. A sort of coarse cloth. *Ainsworth.*

P O L

POLE'MICAL. } *a.* [πολεμικός.] Contra-
POLE'MICK. } versial; disputative.

POLE'MICK. *f.* Disputant; controvertist.
Stillingfleet.

POLE'MOSCOPE. *f.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.
Pope.

PO'LESTAR. *f.* [*pole* and *star*.]
 1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cy-nosure; lodestar.
Dryden.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *f.* [*polium*, Latin.]
 A plant.
Miller.

PO'LICE. *f.* [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. *a.* [from *police*] Regulated; formed into a regular course of adminis-tration.
Bacon.

PO'LCY. *f.* [πολιτεία; *politia*, Lat.]
 1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.
 2. Art; prudence; management of af-fairs; stratagem.
Shakespeare.
 3. [*Poliza*, Spanish.] A warrant for mo-ney in the publick funds.

To PO'lish. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]
 1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.
Granville.

2. To make elegant of manners.
Milton.
To PO'lish. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.
Bacon.

PO'lish. *f.* [*poli*, *poliffure*, Fr.]
 1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by at-trition.
Newton.
 2. Elegance of manners.
Addison.

PO'lishable. *a.* [from *polish*.] Capable of being polished.

PO'lisher. *f.* [from *polish*.] The per-son or instrument that gives a gloss.
Addison.

POLITE. *a.* [*politus*, Lat.]
 1. Glossy; smooth.
Newton.
 2. Elegant of manners.
Pope.

POLITELY. *ad.* [from *polite*.] With ele-gance of manners; genteelly.

POLITENESS. *f.* [*politesse*, Fr. from *po-lite*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.
Swift.

POLITICAL. *a.* [πολιτικός.]
 1. Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs.
Rogers.
 2. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY. *ad.* [from *political*.]
 1. With relation to publick administra-tion.
 2. Artfully; politickly.
Knolles.

POLITICASTER. *f.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

POLITICIAN. *f.* [*politicien*, Fr.]

P O L

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks.
Dryden.

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contri-vance.
Milton.

PO'LITICK. *a.* [πολιτικός.]
 1. Political; civil.
Temple.
 2. Prudent; versed in affairs.
Shakespeare.
 3. Artful; cunning.
Bacon.

PO'LITICKLY. *ad.* [from *politick*.] Art-fully; cunningly.
Shakespeare.

PO'LITICKS. *f.* [*politique*, Fr. *πολιτική*.]
 The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs.
Addison.

PO'LITURE. *f.* The gloss given by the act of polishing.

PO'LITY. *f.* [πολιτεία.] A form of go-vernment; civil constitution.
Hooker.

POLL. *f.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]
 1. The head.
Shakespeare.
 2. A catalogue or list of persons; a re-gister of heads.
Shakespeare.
 3. A fish called generally a chub. A che-vin.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To lop the top of trees.
Bacon.
 2. In this sense is used, *polled* sheep.
Mortimer.

3. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.
Ezekiel.
 4. To mow; to crop.
Shakespeare.

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.
Spenser. Bacon.
 4. To take a list or register of persons.
 5. To enter one's name in a list or register.
Dryden.
 6. To insert into a number as a voter.
Tickell.

PO'LLARD. *f.* [from *poll*.]
 1. A tree lopped.
Bacon.
 2. A clipped coin.
Camden.
 3. The chub fish.

PO'LLEN. *f.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word *farina*; as also a sort of fine bran.
Bailey.

PO'LLINGER. *f.* Brushwood.
Tusser.

PO'LLER. *f.* [from *poll*.]
 1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.
Bacon.
 2. He who votes or polls.

PO'LLLEVIL. *f.* [*poll* and *evil*.] *Pollevil* is a large swelling, inflammation or impos-thume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck.
Farrier's Dict.

PO'LLLOCK. *f.* A kind of fish.
Carew.

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.]
 1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.
Shakespeare.
 2. To taint with guilt.
Milton.
 3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill.
Dryden.
 4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction.

POLLU'TEDNESS. *f.* [from *pollute*.] De-filement; the state of being polluted.

POLLU-

P O L

- POLLUTER.** *f.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler ; corrupter. *Dryden.*
- POLLUTION.** *f.* [*pollutio*, Lat.]
1. The act of defiling. *Ayliffe.*
 2. The state of being defiled ; defilement. *Milton.*
- POLTRON.** *f.* A coward ; a nidget ; a scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
- POLY.** *f.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*
- POLY.** [πολύ.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude : as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.
- POLY'ACOUSTICK.** *a.* [πολύς and ἀκούω] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.
- POLY'ANTHOS.** *f.* [πολύς and ἄνθος.] A plant. *Miller.*
- POLYE'DRICAL.** } *a.* [from πολύεδρος ;
- POLYE'DROUS.** } *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many sides. *Woodward.*
- POLY'GAMIST.** *f.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.
- POLY'GAMY.** *f.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives. *Graunt.*
- POLY'GLOT.** *a.* [πολύγλωττος ; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Howel.*
- POLY'GON.** *f.* [πολύς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*
- POLY'GONAL.** *a.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.
- POLY'GRAM.** *f.* [πολύς and γραμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines.
- POLY'GRAPHY.** *f.* [πολύς and γραφή.] The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.
- POLY'LOGY.** *f.* [πολύς and λόγος.] Talkativeness. *Diſt.*
- POLY'MATHY.** *f.* [πολύς and μάθησις.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences ; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.
- POLY'PHONISM.** *f.* [πολύς and φωνή.] Multiplicity of sound. *Derham.*
- POLYPE'TALOUS.** *a.* [πολύς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.
- POLY'PODY.** *f.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant. *Bacon.*
- POLYPOUS.** *a.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus ; having many feet or roots.
- POLY'PUS.** *f.* [πολύπους ; *polype*, Fr.]
1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils ; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*
 2. A sea animal with many feet. *Pope.*
- POLYSCOPE.** *f.* [πολύς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glass.
- POLY'SPAST.** *f.* [*polypaste*, Fr.] A machine consisting of many pulleys.
- POLY'SPERMOUS.** *a.* [πολύς and σπέρμα.]

P O M

- Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*
- POLYSYLLABICAL.** *a.* [from *polysyllable.*] Having many syllables ; pertaining to a polysyllable. *Diſt.*
- POLYSYLLABLE.** *f.* [πολύς and συλλαβή.] A word of many syllables. *Holder.*
- POLY'SYNDETON.** *f.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated : as, I came and saw and overcame.
- POLY'THEISM.** *f.* [πολύς and θεός.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet.*
- POLY'THEIST.** *f.* [πολύς and θεός.] One that holds plurality of gods.
- POMACE.** *f.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings.
- POMACEOUS.** *a.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Consisting of apples. *Philips.*
- POMADE.** *f.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Ital] A fragrant ointment.
- POMANDER.** *f.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A sweet ball ; a perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon.*
- POMATUM.** *f.* [Latin.] An ointment. *Wifeman.*
- TO POME.** *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple.
- POMECITRON.** *f.* [*pome* and *citron.*] A citron apple. *Diſt.*
- POMEGRANATE.** *f.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.]
1. The tree. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The fruit. *Peacham.*
- POMEROY.** } *f.* A sort of apple.
- POMEROYAL.** } *Ainsworth.*
- POMIFEROUS.** *a.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind.
- POMMEL.** *f.* [*pommeau*, Fr.]
1. A round ball or knob. *Sidney.*
 2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword. *Sidney.*
 3. The protuberant part of the saddle before. *Dryden.*
- TO POMMEL.** *v. a.* To beat black and blue ; to bruise ; to punch.
- POMP.** *f.* [*pompa*, Lat.]
1. Splendour ; pride. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A procession of splendour and ostentation. *Dryden, Addison.*
- POMPHOLYX.** *f.* *Pompholyx* is a white, light and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles. *Hill.*
- POMPION.** *f.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin.
- POMPIRE.** *f.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Latin.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*
- POMPOUS.** *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid ; magnificent ; grand. *Pope.*
- POM-**

P O N

PO'MPOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden.*
PO'MPOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*
POND. *s.* A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream. *Woodward.*
To POND. *v. a.* To ponder. *Spenser.*
To PONDER. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *Bacon.*
To PONDER. *v. n.* To think; to muse. With *on*. *Dryden.*
PONDERAL. *a.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral. *Arbutnot.*
PONDERABLE. *a.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales. *Brown.*
PONDERATION. *s.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbutnot.*
PONDERER. *s.* [from *ponder*.] He who ponders.
PONDEROSITY. *s.* [from *ponderous*.] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown.*
PONDEROUS. *a.* [*ponderosus*.]
 1. Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.*
 2. Important; momentous. *Shakespeare.*
 3. forcible; strongly impulsive. *Dryden.*
PONDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ponderous*.] With great weight.
PONDEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *ponderous*.] Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*
PONDWEED. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
PONENT. *a.* [*ponente*, Italian.] Western. *Milton.*
PONIARD. *s.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Latin.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Dryden.*
To PONIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] To stab with a poniard.
PONK. *s.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Spenser.*
PONTAGE. *s.* [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*
PONTIFF. *s.* [*pontifex*, Lat.]
 1. A priest; a high priest. *Bacon.*
 2. The pope.
PONTIFICAL. *a.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.]
 1. Belonging to an high priest.
 2. Popish. *Baker.*
 3. Splendid; magnificent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [From *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. *Milton.*
PONTIFICAL. *s.* [*pontificale*, Latin.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *Stillingfleet.*
PONTIFICALLY. *ad.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.
PONTIFICATE. *s.* [*pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom. *Addison.*

P O P

PO'NTIFICE. *s.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.
PO'NTLEVIS. *s.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running. *Bailey.*
PO'NTON. *s.* [Fr.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water: it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides. *Military Dict.*
PO'NY. *s.* A small horse.
POOL. *s.* [*pul*, Saxon.] A lake of standing water.
POOP. *s.* [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship. *Knolles.*
POOR. *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *pobre*, Spanish.]
 1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Pope.*
 2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value. *Bacon.*
 3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Davies.*
 4. Unimportant. *Swift.*
 5. Unhappy; uneasy. *Waller.*
 6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected. *Bacon.*
 7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear. *Prior.*
 8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched. *Baker.*
 9. Not good; not fit for any purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 10. *The Poor.* Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others. *Spratt.*
 11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* soil.
 12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a *poor* horse. *Ben. Johnson.*
 13. Without spirit; flaccid.
POORLY. *ad.* [from *poor*.]
 1. Without wealth. *Sidney.*
 2. Not prosperously; with little success. *Bacon.*
 3. Meanly; without spirit. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Without dignity. *Wotton.*
POORJOHN. *s.* A sort of fish.
POORNESS. *s.* [from *poor*.]
 1. Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.*
 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. *Addison.*
 3. Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon.*
POORSPIRITED. *a.* [*poor* and *spirit*.] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*
POORSPIRITEDNESS. *s.* Meanness; cowardice. *South.*
POP. *s.* [*popysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. *Addison.*
To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
To POP. *v. a.*
 1. To

POP

1. To put out or in suddenly, sily or unexpectedly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To shift. *Locke.*
- POPE. *f.* [*pap*, Lat. *πάππας*.]
 1. The bishop of Rome. *Peacham.*
 2. A small fish, by some called a ruffe. *Walton.*
- PO'PEDOM. *f.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'PERY. *f.* [from *pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*
- PO'PESEYE. *f.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
- PO'PGUN. *f.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Cheyne.*
- POPINJAY. [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spanish.]
 1. A parrot. *Afcham.*
 2. A woodpecker.
 3. A trifling fop. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'PISH. *a.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the pope; peculiar to popery. *Hooker.*
- PO'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *popish*.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Pope.*
- PO'PLAR. *f.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.] A tree.
- PO'PPY. *f.* [*popig*, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A plant. Of this are eighteen species.
- POPULACE. *f.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*
- PO'PULACY. *f.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Decay of Piety.*
- PO'PULAR. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]
 1. Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.*
 2. Suitable to the common people. *Hooker.*
 3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
 4. Studious of the favour of the people. *Addison.*
 5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a popular distemper.
- POPULA'RITY. *f.* [*popularitas*, Lat.]
 1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people. *Dryden.*
 2. Representation suited to vulgar conception. *Bacon.*
- PO'PULARLY. *ad.* [from *popular*.]
 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.*
 2. According to vulgar conception. *Brown.*
- To PO'PULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, people.] To breed people. *Bacon.*
- POPULA'TION. *f.* [from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*

POR

- POPULO'SITY. *f.* [from *populous*.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown.*
- PO'PULOUS. *a.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*
- PO'PULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *populous*.] With much people.
- PO'PULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *populous*.] The state of abounding with people. *Temple.*
- PO'RCELAIN. *f.* [*porcelaine*, Fr.]
 1. China; china ware. *Brown.*
 2. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PORCH. *f.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]
 1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'RCUPINE. *f.* [*porc espi* or *epic* French.] The porcupine, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are black on the shoulders, thighs, sides and belly; on the back, hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown: there is no other difference between the porcupine of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*
- PORE. *f.* [*pore*, Fr. *πόρος*.]
 1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.*
 2. Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*
- To PORE. *v. n.* To look with great intenseness and care. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'REBLIND. *a.* [commonly written *purblind*.] Nearighted; shortighted. *Bacon.*
- PO'RINESS. *f.* [from *pory*.] Fullness of pores. *Wiseman.*
- POR'NSTICK *method.* [*ποριστικός*.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be solved. *Diſt.*
- PORK. *f.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swines flesh unsalted. *Floyer.*
- POR'KER. *f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
- PO'RKEATER. *f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'RKET. *f.* [from *pork*.] A young hog. *Dryden.*
- PO'RKLING. *f.* [from *pork*.] A young pig. *Tuffer.*
- PORO'SITY. *f.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*
- PO'ROUS. *a.* [*poroux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Having small spiracles or passages. *Milton.*
- POROUSNESS. *f.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores. *Digby.*
- PO'RPHYRE } *f.* [from *πορφύρεα*; *por-*
 PO'RPHYRY. } *phyrites*, Lat.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke.*
- PO'RPOISE } *f.* [*porc puiſſon*, Fr.] The
 PO'RPUS. } sea-hog. *Locke.*
- POR-

P O R

PORRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *por-*
race, Fr.] Greenish. *Wiseman.*

PORRET. *f.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion.
Brown.

PORRIDGE. *f.* [from *porrum*, a leek.]
Food made by boiling meat in water;
broth. *Shakespeare.*

PORRIDGEPOT. *f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.]
The pot in which meat is boiled for a fa-
mily.

PORRINGER. *f.* [from *porridge*.]
1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.
Bacon.
2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have
been a word of contempt for a headdress.
Shakespeare.

PORRE'CTION. *f.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The
act of reaching forth.

PORT. *f.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.]
1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.
Spenser.
2. [*Porta*, Lat.] A gate. Shew all thy
praises within the *ports* of the daughter of
Sion. *Psalms.*
3. The aperture in a ship, at which the
gun is put out. *Raleigh.*
4. Carriage; air; mien; manner; bear-
ing. *Fairfax.*

To PORT. *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.]
To carry in form. *Milton.*

PORTABLE. *a.* [*portabilis*, Lat.]
1. Manageable by the hand.
2. Such as may be borne along with one.
South.
3. Such as is transported or carried from
one place to another. *Locke.*
4. Sufferable; supportable. *Shakespeare.*

PORTABLENESS. *f.* [from *portable*.] The
quality of being portable.

PORTAGE. *f.* [*portage*, Fr.]
1. The price of carriage.
2. Porthole. *Shakespeare.*

PORTAL. *f.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.]
A gate; the arch under which the gate
opens. *Sandys.*

PORTANCE. *f.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air;
mien; port; demeanour. *Spenser.*

PORTA'SS. *f.* A breviary; a prayer book.
Camden.

PORTCULLIS. *f.* [*portecoulisse*, Fr.] A
PORTCLUSE. *f.* sort of machine like a
harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to
be let down to keep out an enemy.
Spenser.

To PORTCULLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To bar; to shut up. *Shakespeare.*

PORTED. *a.* [*porter*, Fr.] Borne in a
certain or regular order.

To PORTE'ND. *v. o.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To
foretoken; to foreshow as omens.
Roscommon.

PORTE'NSION. *f.* [from *portend*.] The
act of fortokening. *Brown.*

P O R

PORTE'NT. *f.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen
of ill; prodigy foretokening misery.
Dryden.

PORTE'NTOUS. *a.* [*portentosus*, Lat. from
portent.] Monstrous; prodigious; fore-
tokening ill. *Roscommon.*

PORTER. *f.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat.
a gate.]
1. One that has the charge of the gate.
Ben. Johnson.
2. One who waits at the door to receive
messages. *Pope.*
3. One who carries burthens for hire.
Howel.

PORTERAGE. *f.* [from *porter*.] Money
paid for carriage.

PORTESSE. *f.* A breviary.

PORTGLAVE. *f.* [*porter* and *glaiue*, Fr.
and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

PORTGRAVE. *f.* [*porta*, Latin, and
PORTGREVE. *f.* *grave*, Teut. a keep-
er.] The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.

PORTICO. *f.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.]
A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*

PORTION. *f.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Lat.]
1. A part. *Waller.*
2. A part assigned; an allotment; a di-
vidend. *Waller.*
3. Part of an inheritance given to a child;
a fortune. *Prior.*
4. A wife's fortune.

To PORTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.*
2. To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*

PORTIONER. *f.* [from *portion*.] One
that divides.

PORTLINESS. *f.* [from *portly*.] Dignity
of mien; grandeur of demeanour.
Camden.

PORTLY. *a.* [from *port*.]
1. Grand of mien. *Spenser.*
2. Bulky; swelling. *Shakespeare.*

PORTMAN. *f.* [*port* and *man*.] An in-
habitant or burgess, as those of the cinque
ports.

PORTMA'NTEAU. *f.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.]
A chest or bag in which cloaths are carried.
Spektator.

PORTRAIT. *f.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A pic-
ture drawn after the life. *Prior.*

To PORTRAIT. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To
draw; to portray. *Spenser.*

PORTRAITURE. *f.* [*pourtraiture*, Fren.]
Picture; painted resemblance. *Brown.*

To PORTRAY. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]
1. To paint; to describe by picture.
Dryden.
2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*

PORTRESS. *f.* [from *porter*.] A female
guardian of a gate. *Swift.*

PORWIGLE. *f.* A tadpole or young frog
not yet fully shaped. *Brown.*

PORY.

PORY. *a.* [*poroux*, Fr. from *poré*.] Full of pores. *Dryden.*
To POSE. *v. a.*
 1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. *Herbert.*
 2. To appose; to interrogate. *Bacon.*
PO'SER. *f.* [from *pose*.] One that asketh questions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*
POSITED. *a.* [*positus*, Lat.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*
POSITION. *f.* [*positio*, Fr. *positio*, Lat.]
 1. State of being placed; situation. *Temple.*
 2. Principle laid down. *Hooker.*
 3. Advancement of any principle. *Brown.*
 4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants.
POSITIONAL. *a.* [from *position*.] Respecting position. *Brown.*
POSITIVE. *a.* [*positivus*, Lat.]
 1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. *Locke.*
 2. Absolute; particular; direct; not implied. *Bacon.*
 3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer.*
 4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.*
 5. Having the power to enact any law. *Swift.*
 6. Certain; assured. *Ainsworth.*
POSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *positive*.]
 1. Absolutely; by way of direct position. *Bacon.*
 2. Not negatively. *Bentley.*
 3. Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryden.*
 4. Peremptorily; in strong terms. *Spratt.*
POSITIVENESS. *f.* [from *positive*.]
 1. Actuality; not mere negation. *Norris.*
 2. Peremptoriness; confidence. *Government of the Tongue.*
POSITIVITY. *f.* [from *positive*.] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word. *Watts.*
PO'ITURE. *f.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall.*
PO'SNET. *f.* [from *bassinet*, Fr.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet. *Bacon.*
PO'SSE. *f.* [Latin.] An armed power. A low word. *Bacon.*
To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat.]
 1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Carew.*
 2. To seize; to obtain. *Hayward.*
 3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To fill with something fixed. *Addison.*
 5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *Rescommon.*

6. To affect by intestine power. *Shakespeare.*
POSSE'SSION. *f.* [*possession*, Fr. *possession*, Lat.] The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.
PO'SSESSIVE. *a.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession. *Howel.*
PO'SSESSORY. *a.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from *possess*.] Having possession. *Howel.*
POSSE'SSOUR. *f.* [*possessor*, Lat. *posseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor. *Stillingfleet.*
PO'SSET. *f.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling.*
To PO'SSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. *Shakespeare.*
POSSIBILITY. *f.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Norris.*
PO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke.*
PO'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *possible*.]
 1. By any power really existing. *Hooker. Milton.*
 2. Perhaps; without absurdity. *Clarendon.*
POST. *f.* [*poste*, Fr.]
 1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Quick course or manner of travelling. *Dryden.*
 3. Situation; seat. *Burnet.*
 4. Military station. *Addison.*
 5. Place; employment; office. *Collier.*
 6. A piece of timber set erect. *Wotton.*
To POST. *v. a.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed. *Daniel. Walpole.*
To POST. *v. a.*
 1. To fix opprobriously on posts. *King Charles.*
 2. [*Poster*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix. *Addison.*
 3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. *Arbut.*
 4. To delay. *Shakespeare.*
PO'STAGE. *f.* [from *post*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*
PO'STBOY. *f.* [*post* and *boy*.] Courier; boy that rides post. *Tatler.*
To PO'STDATE. *v. a.* [*post*, after, Latin; and *date*.] To date later than the real time.
POSTDILU'VIAN. *a.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Latin.] Posterior to the flood. *Woodw.*
POSTDILU'VIAN. *f.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Latin.] One that lived since the flood. *Grew.*
POSTER. *f.* [from *post*.] A courier; one that travels hastily. *Shakespeare.*
POSTERIOR. *a.* [*posterior*, Latin.]
 1. Happ-

POS

1. Happening after; placed after; following. *Bacon.*
 2. Backward. *Pope.*
POSTERIOR. *f.* [*posteriora*, Latin.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*
POSTERIORITY. *f.* [*posteriorité*, French; from *posterior*.] The state of being after; opposite to *priority*. *Hale.*
POSTERITY. *f.* [*posteritas*, Latin.] Succeding generations; descendants. *Smalridge.*
POSTERN. *f.* [*posterne*, Dutch.] A small gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*
POSTEXISTENCE. *f.* [*post* and *existence*.] Future existence. *Addison.*
POSTHACKNEY. *f.* [*post* and *hackney*.] Hired posthorses. *Wotton.*
POSTHASTE. *f.* [*post* and *haste*.] Haste like that of a courier. *Hakewill.*
POSTHORSE. *f.* [*post* and *horse*.] A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Shakesp.*
POSTHOUSE. *f.* [*post* and *house*.] Postoffice; house where letters are taken and dispatched. *Watts.*
POSTHUMOUS. *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, French.] Done, had, or published after one's death. *Addison.*
POSTICK. *n.* [*posticus*, Latin.] Backward. *Brown.*
POSTIL. *f.* [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Latin.] Gloss; marginal notes.
TO POSTIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*
POSTILLER. *f.* [from *postil*.] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes. *Brown.*
POSTILLION. *f.* [*postillon*, French.]
 1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach. *Tatler.*
 2. One who guides a post chaise.
POSTLIMINIOUS. *a.* [*postliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently. *South.*
POSTMASTER. *f.* [*post* and *master*.] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters. *Spectator.*
POSTMASTER-GENERAL. *f.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.
POSTMERIDIAN. *a.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*
POSTOFFICE. *f.* [*post* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse. *Swift.*
TO POSTPONE. *v. a.* [*postpono*, Latin.]
 1. To put off; to delay. *Dryd. Rogers.*
 2. To set in value below something else. *Locke.*
POSTSCRIPT. *f.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Addison.*
TO POSTULATE. *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat. *postuler*, French.] To beg or assume without proof. *Brown.*
POSTULATE. *f.* [*postulatum*, Latin.] Po-

POT

sition supposed or assumed without proof. *Watts.*
POSTULATION. *f.* [*postulatio*, Lat.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*
POSTULATORY. *a.* [from *postulate*.]
 1. Assuming without proof.
 2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*
POSTURE. *f.* [*posture*, Fr. *positura*, Latin.]
 1. Place; situation. *Hale.*
 2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other. *South.*
 3. State; disposition. *Clarendon.*
TO POSTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition. *Grew.*
POSTULATUM. *f.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof. *Addison.*
POSTUREMASTER. *f.* [*posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*
POSY. *f.* [contracted from *poesy*.]
 1. A motto on a ring. *Addison.*
 2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*
POT. *f.* [*pot*, Fr. *potte*, Islandick.]
 1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.*
 2. Vessel to hold liquids. *Jobn.*
 3. Vessel made of earth. *Mortimer.*
 4. A small cup. *Prior.*
 5. *To go to POT.* To be destroyed or devoured. *L'Estrange.*
TO POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To preserve seasoned in pots. *Dryden.*
 2. To inclose in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*
POTABLE. *a.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Philips.*
POTABLENESS. *f.* [from *potable*.] Drinkableness.
POTAGER. *f.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer. *Grew.*
POTARGO. *f.* A West Indian pickle. *King.*
POTASH. *f.* *Potash* is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds. 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearl-ashes. 2. The Spanish, called *barilia*, made by burning a species of *kali*, a plant. 3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish, which is made of decayed wood only: the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable to all the other kinds. *Woodward.*
POTATION. *f.* [*potatio*, Latin.] Drinking bout; draught. *Shakespeare.*
POTATO. *f.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root. *Waller.*
POT-

P O T

POTBE'LLIED. *a.* [*pot* and *belly.*] Having a swollen paunch.

POTBELLY. *f.* [*pot* and *belly.*] A swelling paunch. *Arbutnot.*

To POTCH. *v. a.* [*pocher*, French.]

1. To thrust; to push. *Shakespeare.*
2. [*Pocher*, French.] To poach; to boil slightly. *Wiseman.*

POTCOMPANION. *f.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

PO'TENCY. *f.* [*potentia*, Latin.]

1. Power; influence. *Shakespeare.*
2. Efficacy; strength. *Shakespeare.*

PO'TENT. *a.* [*potens*, Latin.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Hooker.*
2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

PO'TENTATE. *f.* [*potentat*, Fren.] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel.*

POTENTIAL. *a.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act. *Ra.*
2. Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shakespeare.*
3. Efficacious; powerful. *Shakespeare.*
4. [In grammar.] *Potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIAL'ITY. *f.* [from *potential.*] Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*

POTENTIALLY. *ad.* [from *potential.*]

1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively. *Bentley.*
2. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*

PO'TENTLY. *ad.* [from *potent.*] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*

PO'TENTNESS. *f.* [from *potent.*] Powerfulness; might; power.

PO'TGUN. *f.* A gun which makes a small smart noise. *Swift.*

POTHA'NGER. *f.* [*pot* and *banger.*] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY. *f.* [from *apothecary.*] One who compounds and sells physick.

PO'THER. *f.* [*poudre*, Fr. dust.]

1. Bustle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.*
2. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

To PO'THER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort. *Locke.*

PO'THERB. *f.* [*pot* and *herb.*] An herb fit for the pot. *Dryden.*

PO'THOOK. *f.* [*pot* and *hook.*] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

PO'TION. *f.* [*portion*, Fr. *potio*, Latin.] A draught; commonly a physical draught. *Wotton.*

PO'TLID. *f.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot. *Derham.*

POTSHE'RD. *f.* [*pot* and *shard.*] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*

PO'TTAGE. *f.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Genesis.*

P O U

PO'TTER. *f.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot.*] A maker of earthen vessels. *Mortimer.*

PO'TTERN-ORE. *f.* Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels. *Boyle.*

PO'TTING. *f.* [from *pot.*] Drinking. *Shakespeare.*

PO'TTLE. *f.* [from *pot.*] Liquid measure containing four pints. *Ben. Johnson.*

POTVA'LIANT. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated with courage by strong drink.

POTU'LENT. *a.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]

1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *f.* [*pocbe*, French.]

1. A small bag; a pocket. *Sharp.*
2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*

1. To pocket. *Tuffer.*
2. To swallow. *Derham.*
3. To pout; to hang down the lip.

POUCHMOUTHED. *a.* [*pouch* and *mouth-ed.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*

PO'VERTY. *f.* [*pauvreté*, French.]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Rogers.*
2. Meanness; defect. *Bacon.*

POULDAVIS. *f.* A sort of sail cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POULT. *f.* [*poulet*, French.] A young chicken. *King.*

POULTERER. *f.* [from *poult.*] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook. *Harvey.*

POULTICE. *f.* [*poultis*, Latin.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application. *Swift.*

To POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTIVE. *f.* [A word used by *Temple.*] A poultice.

POULTRY. *f.* [*poulet*, French.] Domestic fowls. *Dryden.*

POUNCE. *f.* [*ponzone*, Italian.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser.*
2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon.*
2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. *Bacon.*
3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED. *a.* [from *pounce.*] Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*

POUNCETBOX. *f.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A small box perforated. *Shakespeare.*

POUND. *f.* [*pund*, *pund*, Saxon.]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of sixteen ounces.
2. The sum of twenty shillings. *Peacbam.*
3. [From *pin'dan*, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclo-

P O W

inclosure; a prison in which beasts are inclosed. *Swift.*

TO POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Saxon.]

1. To beat; to grind with a pestle. *Bentley.*
2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. *Spectator.*

POUNDAGE. *f.* [from *pound.*]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*

POUNDER. *f.* [from *pound.*]

1. The name of a heavy large pear. *Swift.*
2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as, a *ten pounder*, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight. *Swift.*
3. A pestle.

POUPETON. *f.* [*poupée*, French.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPECTS. *f.* In cookery, veal stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

TO POUR. *v. a.* [*bwrrw*, Welsh.]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle. *Exodus.*
2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course. *Duppa.*

TO POUR. *v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.
2. To rush tumultuously. *Pope.*

POURER. *f.* [from *pour.*] One that pours.

POUSSE. *f.* The old word for *pease*. *Spen.*

POUT. *f.*

1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.
2. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

TO POUT. *v. n.* [*bouter*, French.]

1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips. *Shakespeare.*
2. To gape; to hang prominent. *Wisem.*

POWDER. *f.* [*poudre*, French.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted. *Exodus.*
2. Gunpowder. *Hayward.*
3. Sweet dust for the hair. *Herbert.*

TO POWDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.
2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust. *Donne.*
3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. *Cleaveland.*

TO POWDER. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. *L'Estrange.*

POWDERBOX. *f.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*

POWDERHORN. *f.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn case in which powder is kept for guns. *Swift.*

POWDERMILL. *f.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbutb.*

POWDER-ROOM. *f.* [*powder* and *room.*]

P R A

The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

POWDER-CHESTS. *f.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERING-TUB. *f.* [*powder* and *tub.*]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted. *More.*
2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakespeare.*

POWDERY. *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder.*] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*

POWER. *f.* [*pouvoir*, French.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence. *Shakespeare.*
2. Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.*
3. Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.*
4. Strength; motive force. *Locke.*
5. The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins.*

6. Animal strength; natural strength. *Bacon.*

7. Faculty of the mind. *Davies.*
8. Government; right of governing. *Milton.*

9. Sovereign; potentate. *Addison.*
10. One invested with dominion. *Davies.*

11. Divinity. *Davies.*
12. Host; army; military force. *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number.

POWERABLE. *a.* [from *power.*] Capable of performing any thing. *Camden.*

POWERFUL. *a.* [*power* and *full.*]

1. Invested with command or authority; potent. *Milton.*
2. Forcible; mighty.
3. Efficacious.

POWERFULLY. *ad.* [from *powerful.*] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Tillotson.*

POWERFULNESS. *f.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might. *Hakewill.*

POWERLESS. *a.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*

POX. *f.* [*poccar*, Saxon.]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions.
2. The venereal disease. *Wiseman.*

POY. *f.* [*appoyo*, Spanish; *appuy*, poid, French.] A ropedancer's pole.

TO POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See *POSE* and *APPOSE*. *Glanville.*

PRACTICABLE. *a.* [*practicable*, French.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange.*
2. Assailable; fit to be assailed.

PRACTICABLENESS. *f.* [from *practicable.*] Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY. *ad.* [from *practicable.*] In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'C-

P R A

PRA'CTICAL. *a.* [*præcticus*, Latin.] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

Tillotson.

PRA'CTICALLY. *ad.* [from *præctical*.]

1. In relation to action.

2. By practice; in real fact. *Howel.*

PRA'CTICALNESS. *f.* [from *præctical*.]

The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE. *f.* [*πραξις*.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.

2. Use; customary use. *Tate.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shakes.*

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

5. Method or art of doing any thing.

6. Medical treatment of diseases.

Shakespeare.

7. Exercise of any profession.

8. Wicked stratagem; bad artifice.

Sidney.

PRA'CTICK. *a.* [*πρακτικός*.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham.*

2. Sly; artful. *Spenser.*

To PRA'CTISE. *v. a.* [*πραξις*.]

1. To do habitually. *Psalms.*

2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to practise law or physick.

3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRA'CTISE. *v. n.*

1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed. *Waller.*

2. To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Ad.*

3. To try artifices. *Granville.*

4. To use bad arts or stratagems.

Shakespeare.

5. To use medical methods. *Temple.*

6. To exercise any profession.

PRA'CTISANT. *f.* [from *practise*.] An agent. *Shakespeare.*

PRA'CTISER. *f.* [from *practise*.]

1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South.*

2. One who prescribes medical treatment.

Temple.

PRACTITIONER. *f.* [from *practise*.]

1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbutnot.*

2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts.

Whitgift.

3. One who does any thing habitually.

South.

PRÆCO'GNITA. *f.* [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICK. } *a.* [*πράγμα.*]

PRAGMA'TICAL. } Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without invitation. *Swift.*

PRAGMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *pragmatical*.] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS. *f.* [from *prag-*

P R A

matical.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *f.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden.*

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton.*

3. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden.*

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*priisen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton.*

2. To glorify in worship. *Psalms.*

PRAISEFUL. *a.* [*praise* and *full*.] Laudable; commendable. *Chapman.*

PRAISER. *f.* [from *praise*.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender.

Sidney.

PRAISEWO'RTHY. *a.* [*praise* and *worthy*.]

Commendable; deserving praise.

Ben. Johnson.

PRAME. *f.* A flat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.]

1. To spring and bound in high mettle.

Wotton.

2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

Addison.

3. To move in a warlike or showy manner. *Swift.*

To PRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

Spenser. Milton.

PRANK. *f.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act. *Raleigh.*

PRA'SON. *f.* [*πράσον*.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle.

Cleveland.

PRATE. *f.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham.*

PRA'TER. *f.* [from *prate*.] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southern.*

PRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *prate*.] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TTIQUE. *f.* [Fr. *prattica*, Italian.]

A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease.

Bailey.

To PRA'TTLE. *v. n.* To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke.*

PRATTLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakespeare.*

PRA'TTLER. *f.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *f.* [*pravitas*, Latin.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *South.*

PRAWN. *f.* A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakespeare.*

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petitions to heaven.

Shakespeare. Taylor.

2. To

P R E

2. To entreat; to ask submissively. *Dryd.*
 3. I PRAY, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question. *Bentley.*
To PRAY *v. a.*
 1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with petitions. *Milton.*
 2. To ask for as a suppliant. *Ayliffe.*
 3. To entreat in ceremony or form. *Ben. Johnson.*
PRA'YER. *f.* [*priere*, French.]
 1. Petition to heaven. *Taylor.*
 2. Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stillingfleet.*
PRA'YERBOOK. *f.* [*prayer and book.*] Book of publick or private devotions. *Shakes.*
PRE. [*præ*, Latin.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.
To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *prescher*, French.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Decay of Piety.*
To PREACH. *v. a.*
 1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *Act.*
 2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness. *Dryden.*
PREACH. *f.* [*presche*, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration. *Hooker.*
PREA'CHER. *f.* [*prescheur*, French; from *preach.*]
 1. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects. *Crasshaw.*
 2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift.*
PREA'CHMENT. *f.* [from *preach.*] A sermon mentioned in contempt. *L'Estrange.*
PRE'AMBLE. *f.* [*preamble*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Clarendon.*
PREA'MBULARY. } *a.* [from *preamble.*]
PREA'MBULOUS. } Previous. Not in use. *Brown.*
PREAPPREHE'NSION. *f.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*
PREASE. *f.* Press; crowd. *Spenser.*
PRA'SING. *part. a.* Crouding. *Spenser.*
PRA'BEND. *f.* [*præbenda*, low Latin.]
 1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift.*
 2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*
PRA'BENDARY. *f.* [*præbendarius*, Latin.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser.*
PRECA'RIOUS. *a.* [*precarius*, Latin.] Dependant; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy.
PRECA'RIOUSLY. *f.* [from *precarius.*] Uncertainly; by dependence; dependently.
PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *precarius.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others.
PRECAUTION. *f.* [*precaution*, French.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Addison.*

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To PRECAUTION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, French.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*
PRECEDA'NEOUS. *a.* Previous; antecedent. *Hale.*
To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Latin.]
 1. To go before in order of time. *Dryden.*
 2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.
PRECE'DENCE. } *f.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]
PRECE'DENCY. }
 1. The act or state of going before; priority.
 2. Something going before; something past. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Adjustment of place. *Hale.*
 4. The foremost place in ceremony. *Dryden.*
 5. Superiority. *Locke.*
PRECE'DENT. *a.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Latin.] Former; going before. *Shakespeare. South.*
PRE'CEDENT. *f.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Shakespeare. Granville.*
PRECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *precedent*, *adj.*] Beforehand.
PRECE'NTOR. *f.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, French.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond.*
PRE'CEPT. *f.* [*præceptum*, Latin.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*
PRECE'PTIAL. *a.* Consisting of precepts. *Shakespeare.*
PRECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*præceptivus*, Lat.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Estrange.*
PRECE'PTOR. *f.* [*præceptor*, Latin.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmore.*
PRECE'SSION. *f.* [*præcessus*, Latin.] The act of going before.
PRECIN'CT. *f.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*
PRECIO'SITY. *f.* [from *pretiosus*, Latin.]
 1. Value; preciousness.
 2. Any thing of high price. *More.*
PRE'CIUS. *a.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Latin.]
 1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addison.*
 2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone. *Milton.*
PRE'CIUSLY. *ad.* [from *precious.*] Valuable; to a great price.
PRE'CIUSNESS. *f.* [from *precious.*] Valuableness; worth; price. *Wilkins.*
PRE'CIPICE. *f.* [*præcipitium*, Latin.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandys.*
PRECIPITANCE. } *f.* [from *precipitant.*]
PRECIPITANCY. } Rash haste; headlong hurry. *Milton.*
PRECIPITANT. *a.* [*præcipitans*, Latin.]
 1. Falling

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1. Falling or rushing headlong. *Philips.*
2. Hasty; urged with violent haste. *Pope.*
3. Rashly hurried. *King Charles.*
- PRECIPITANTLY.** *ad.* [from *precipitant*.]
In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.
- To PRECIPITATE.** *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat.]
 1. To throw headlong. *Wilkins.*
 2. To hasten unexpectedly. *Harvey.*
 3. To hurry blindly or rashly. *Bacon.*
 4. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublime. *Grew.*
- To PRECIPITATE.** *v. n.*
 1. To fall headlong. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment. *Bacon.*
 3. To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon.*
- PRECIPI'TATE.** *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh.*
 2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarendon.*
 3. Hasty; violent. *Pope.*
- PRECIPITATE.** *f.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiseman.*
- PRECIPITATELY.** *ad.* [from *precipitate*.]
 1. Headlong; steeply down.
 2. Hastily; in blind hurry. *Pope.*
- PRECIPITA'TION.** *f.* [from *precipitate*.]
 1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward.*
 3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste. *Wood.*
 4. In chymistry, subsidency; contrary to sublimation. *Woodward.*
- PRECIPITOUS.** *a.* [*præcipitis*, Latin.]
 1. Headlong; steep. *King Charles.*
 2. Hasty; sudden. *Brown. Evelyn.*
 3. Rash; heady. *Dryden.*
- PRECISE.** *a.* [*præcisus*, Latin.]
 1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.*
 2. Formal; finical. *Addison.*
- PRECISELY.** *ad.* [from *precise*.]
 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.*
 2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.
- PRECISENESS.** *f.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety. *Watts.*
- PRECYSIAN.** *f.* [from *precise*.]
 1. One who limits or restrains. *Shakesf.*
 2. One who is superstitiously rigorous. *Watts.*
- PRECISION.** *f.* [*precision*, French.] Exact limitation. *Pope.*
- PRECISIVE.** *a.* [from *precisus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting. *Watts.*
- To PRECLU'DE.** *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Latin.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation. *Bentley.*
- PRECO'CIOUS.** *a.* [*præcocius*, Lat. *precocis*, French.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*
- PRECO'CITY.** *f.* [from *precocious*.] Ripeness before the time. *Howel.*

P R E

- To PRECO'GITATE.** *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.
- PRECOGNITION.** *f.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.
- PRECONCEI'T.** *f.* [*præ* and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker.*
- To PRECONCEI'VE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *South.*
- PRECONCE'PTION.** *f.* [*præ* and *conception*.] Opinion previously formed. *Hakerwill.*
- PRECO'NTRACT.** *f.* A contract previous to another. *Shakespeare.*
- To PRECONTRA'CT.** *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*
- PRECU'RSE.** *f.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning. *Shakespeare.*
- PRECU'RSOR.** *f.* [*præcursor*, Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope.*
- PREDACE'OUS.** *a.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey. *Derham.*
- PREDAL.** *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. *Sa. Boyse.*
- PREDATORY.** *a.* [*prædatorius*, Lat.]
 1. Plundering; practising rapine. *Bacon.*
 2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon.*
- PREDECEA'SED.** *a.* [*præ* and *deceased*.] Dead before. *Shakespeare.*
- PREDECE'SSOR.** *f.* [*predecessor*, Fr.]
 1. One that was in any state or place before another. *Prior.*
 2. Ancestor.
- PREDESTINA'RIAN.** *f.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination. *Decay of Piety.*
- To PREDE'STINATE.** *v. a.* [*predestiner*, Fr.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree. *Shakespeare.*
- To PREDE'STINATE.** *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden.*
- PREDESTINA'TION.** *f.* [*predestination*, Fr.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination. *Raleigh.*
- PREDESTINA'TOR.** *f.* One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity. *Cowley.*
- To PREDE'STINE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.
- PREDETERMINA'TION.** *f.* [*predetermination*, Fr.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond.*
- To PREDETE'RMINE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree. *Hale.*
- PREDIAL.** [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms. *Ayliffe.*
- PREDICABLE.** *a.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something.

PRE-

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PREDICABLE. *f.* [*prædicabile*, Latin.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT. *f.* [*predicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *categoriæ* or *category*. *Digby.*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks. *Shakespeare.*

PREDICAMENTAL. *a.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT. *f.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

TO PREDICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke.*

TO PREDICATE. *v. n.* To affirm or speak. *Hale.*

PREDICATE. *f.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the subject; as, *man is rational*.

PREDICATION. *f.* [*prædicatio*, Lat. from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing. *Locke.*

TO PREDICT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Government of the Tongue.*

PREDICTION. *f.* [*prædictio*, Lat.] Prophecy; declaration of something future. *South.*

PREDICTOR. *f.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller. *Swift.*

PREDIGE'STION. *f.* [*præ* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed. *Bacon.*

TO PREDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *dispose*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose. *South.*

PREDISPOSITION. *f.* [*præ* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose. *Wiseman.*

PREDOMINANCE. } *f.* [*præ* and *domi-*

PREDOMINANCY. } *no*, Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superior influence. *Brown.*

PREDOMINANT. *a.* [*predominant*, Fr.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendent. *Shakespeare.*

TO PREDOMINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr.] To prevail; to be ascendent; to be supreme in influence. *Newton.*

TO PRE'ELECT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect*.] To chuse by previous decree.

PRE'EMINENCE. *f.* [*preeminence*, Fr.]

1. Superiority of excellence. *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker.*

3. Superiority of power or influence. *Brown.*

PRE'EMINENT. *a.* [*preeminent*, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Milton. Spratt.*

PRE'EMPTION. *f.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The sight of purchasing before another. *Craw.*

P R E

TO PREEN. *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air. *Bailey.*

TO PREENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rogers.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*

TO PREESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*præ* and *establish*.] To settle beforehand.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *f.* [from *preestablish*.] Settlement beforehand.

TO PREEXIST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *exist*, Lat.] To exist beforehand. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *f.* [*preexistence*, Fr.] Existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Addison.*

PRE'EXISTENT. *a.* [*preexistent*, Fr.] Existing beforehand; preceding in existence. *Pope.*

PREFACE. *f.* [*preface*, Fr.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial. *Peacham.*

TO PREFACE. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory. *Spectator.*

TO PREFACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by something proemial. *South.*

2. To face; to cover. *Cleveland.*

PREFACER. *f.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

PREFATORY. *a.* [from *preface*.] Introductory. *Dryden.*

PREFECT. *f.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander. *Ben. Johnson.*

PREFECTURE. *f.* [*præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO PREFE'R. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.]

1. To regard more than another. *Romans.*

2. To advance; to exalt; to raise. *Pope.*

3. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit. *Daniel. Sandys.*

PREFERABLE. *a.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. *Locke.*

PREFERABLENESS. *a.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY. *ad.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*

PREFERENCE. *f.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer*.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Spratt.*

PREFE'RMMENT. *f.* [from *prefer*.]

1. Advancement to a higher station. *Shakespeare.*

2. A place of honour or profit. *L'Estrange.*

3. Pre-

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3. Preference; act of preferring. *Brown.*
PREFE'RRER. [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.
To PREFI'GURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To shew by an antecedent representation.
PREFIGURA'TION. *f.* [from *prefigurare.*] Antecedent representation. *Norris.*
To PREFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hammond.*
To PREFI'NE. *v. a.* [*præfinio*, Lat.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles.*
To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.]
 1. To appoint beforehand. *Sandys.*
 2. To settle; to establish. *Hale.*
PREFI'X. *f.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. *Clarke. Brown.*
PREFI'XION. *f.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix.*] The act of prefixing.
To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form.*] To form beforehand. *Shakespeare.*
PRE'GNANCY. *f.* [from *pregnant.*]
 1. The state of being with young. *Ray.*
 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Swift.*
PRE'GNANT. *a.* [*prægnans*, Lat.]
 1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior.*
 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryden.*
 3. Full of consequence. *Woodward.*
 4. Evident; plain; clear; full. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Easy to produce any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Free; kind. *Shakespeare.*
PRE'GNANTLY. *ad.*
 1. Fruitfully.
 2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *South.*
PREGUSTA'TION. *f.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.
To PREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*
To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys.*
PREJU'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.*
 2. Prejudiced; prepossessed. *Brown.*
PREJUDICA'TION. *f.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging beforehand.
PRE'JUDICE. *f.* [*præjudicium*, Lat.]
 1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.*
 2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bacon.*
To PREJUDI'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.*
 2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised. *Whitgiste.*

P R E

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair. *Prior.*
PREJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*prejudiciabile*, Fr.]
 1. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossession.
 2. Contrary; opposite. *Hooker.*
 3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Atterbury.*
PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *f.* [from *prejudicial.*] The state of being prejudicial; mischiefousness.
PRE'LACY. *f.* [from *prelate.*]
 1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryden.*
 3. Bishops. *Hooker.*
PRE'LATE. *f.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælat*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Shakespeare.*
PRELA'TICAL. *a.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelate or prelacy.
PRELA'TION. *f.* [*prælat*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other. *Hale.*
PRE'LATURE. } *f.* [*prælat*, Lat.]
PRE'LATURESHIP. } The state or dignity of a prelate.
PRELE'CTION. *f.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture. *Hale.*
PRELIBA'TION. *f.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More.*
PRELI'MINARY. *a.* [*preliminaire*, Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*
PRELI'MINARY. *f.* Something previous; preparator measures. *Notes on Iliad.*
PRELU'DE. *f.* [*præludium*, Lat.]
 1. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert.
 2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow. *Addison.*
To PRELU'DE. *v. n.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*
PRELU'DIOUS. *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory. *Cleave'and.*
PRELU'DIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Prelude. *Dryden.*
PRELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomson.*
PREMATU'RE. *a.* [*præmaturus*, Latin.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, or done; too hasty. *Hammond.*
PREMATU'RELY. *a.* [from *premature.*] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.
PREMATU'RENESS. } *f.* [from *premature.*]
PREMATURITY. } Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

P R E

To PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Dryden.*

To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITA'TION. *f.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *More.*

PRE'MICES. *f.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premites*, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER. *a.* [French.] First; chief. *Camden.*

To PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Latin.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet.*
2. To send before the time. *Shakespeare.*

To PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deserve before. *King Charles.*

PRE'MISES. *f.* [*præmissa*, Lat.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker.*
2. In low language, houses or lands.

PRE'MISS. *f.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. *Watts.*

PREMIUM. *f.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison.*

To PREMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*præmonico*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMO NISHMENT. *f.* [from *premonish*.] Previous information. *Wotton.*

PREMONITION. *f.* [from *premonish*.] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*

PREMO'NITORY. *f.* [from *præ* and *monico*, Lat.] Previously advising.

To PREMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute. *Bramhall.*
2. The penalty so incurred.
3. A difficulty; a distress.

PREMUNI'TION. *f.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*prænomino*, Lat.] To forename. *Shakespeare.*

PRENOMINA'TION. *f.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*

PRENO'TION. *f.* [*prenation*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

PRE'NTICE. *f.* [from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. *Shakespeare.*

PRE'NTICESHIP. *f.* [from *prentice*.] The servitude of an apprentice. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIA'TION. *f.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before.

PREO'CCUPANCY. *f.* [from *preoccupate*.]

P R E

The act of taking possession before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccupar*, Fr.]

1. To anticipate. *Bacon.*
2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wotton.*

PREOCCUPA'TION. *f.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.]

1. Anticipation.
2. Prepossession.
3. Anticipation of objection. *South.*

To PREO'CCUPY. *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. *Arbutnot.*

To PRE'OMINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PRE'OPINION. *f.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brown.*

To PRE'ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain*.] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*

PREO'RDINANCE. *f.* [*præ* and *ordinance*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. *Shakespeare.*

PREORDINA'TION. *f.* [from *preordain*.] The act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION. *f.* [*præparatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose. *Wake.*
2. Previous measures. *Burnet.*
3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shakespeare.*
4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process. *Arbutnot.*
5. Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown.*
6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Shakespeare.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *a.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] Having the power of preparing or qualifying. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *f.* [*preparatif*, Fr.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Decay of Piety.*
2. That which is done in order to something else. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY. *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary. *Tillotson.*
2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose. *Blackmore.*
2. To qualify for any purpose. *Addison.*
3. To make ready beforehand. *Milton.*
4. To form; to make. *Psalms.*
5. To make by regular process: as, *be prepared a medicine.*

PREPARE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures. *Peacbam.*
2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPA'RE. *f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. *Shakespeare.*

PREPA'REDLY. *ad.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent measures. *Shakespeare.*

PREPA'REDNESS. *f.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared: as, *he's in a preparedness for his final exit.*

PREPA'NER. *f.* [from *prepare.*]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Wotton.*
2. That which fits for any thing. *Mort.*

PREPE'NSE. } *a.* [præpensus, Lat.] Fore-

PREPE'NSED. } thought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice prepenſe.*

To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh. *Wotton.*

PREPO'NDERANCE. } *f.* [from *prepon-*

PREPO'NDERANCY. } *derate.*] The ſtate of outweighing; ſuperiority of weight. *Locke.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [præpondero, Latin.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Glanville.*
2. To overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight. *Bentley.*
2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*

PREPONDERATION. *f.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*

To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [prepoſer, French.] To put before.

PREPOSITION. *f.* [præpoſition, French; præpoſitio, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a caſe. *Clarke.*

PREPO'SITOR. *f.* [præpoſitor, Latin.] A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [præ and poſſeſs.] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiſeman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *f.* [from *prepoſſeſs.*]

1. Preoccupation; firſt poſſeſſion. *Ham.*
2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*

PREPO'STEROUS. *a.* [præpoſterus, Latin.]

1. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt; wrong; abſurd; perverted. *Denham.*
2. Applied to perſons: fooliſh; abſurd. *Shakespeare.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *prepoſte-*
rous.] In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly. *Bentley.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *prepoſte-*
rous.] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY. *f.* [præpotentia, Latin.]

Superior power; predominance. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE. *f.* [præputium, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreskin. *Wiſe.*

To PRE'REQUIRE. *v. a.* [præ and require.] To demand previously. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE. *a.* [præ and requiſite.] Something previously neceſſary. *Hale.*

PRERO'GATIVE. *f.* [prærogativa, low Latin.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney. Knolles.*

PRERO'GATIVED. *a.* [from *prærogative.*]

Having an excluſive privilege; having prerogative. *Shakespeare.*

PRESA'GE. *f.* [preſage, French; præſagium, Latin.] Prognotiſtick; preſenſion of futurity. *Addiſon.*

To PRESA'GE. [preſager, French; præſa-

gio, Latin.]

1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to prophesy. *Milton.*

2. To foretoken; to foreſhow. *Shakeſp.*

PRESA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *preſage.*]

1. Forebodement; preſenſion. *Wotton.*

2. Foretoken. *Brown.*

PRE'SBYTER. *f.* [πρεσβύτερος.]

1. A prieſt. *Hooker.*

2. A preſbyterian. *Butler.*

PRESBYTER'IAN. *a.* [πρεσβυτερος.] Conſiſting of elders; a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government. *King Charles.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *f.* [from *preſbyter.*]

An abbetor of preſbytery or calvinistical diſcipline. *Swift.*

PRESBYTE'RY. *f.* [from *preſbyter.*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'SCIENCE. *f.* [preſcience, French.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *South.*

PRE'SCIENT. *a.* [præſciens, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetick. *Bacon.*

PRE'SCIOUS. *a.* [præſcius, Latin.] Having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*

To PRESCI'ND. *v. a.* [præſcindo, Latin.] To cut off; to abſtract. *Norris.*

PRESCI'NDENT. *a.* [præſcindens, Latin.] Abſtracting. *Cheyne.*

To PRESCRIBE. *v. a.* [præſcribo, Latin.]

1. To ſet down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.*
2. To direct medically. *Swift.*

To PRESCRIBE. *v. n.*

1. To influence by long cuſtom. *Brown.*

2. To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*

3. [Præſcrire, French.] To form a cuſtom which has the force of law. *Arbutnot.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *a.* [præſcriptus, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *f.* [præſcriptum, Latin.] Direction; precept; model preſcribed. *Milt.*

P R E

PRESCRIPTION. *f.* [*præscriptio*, Latin.]
 1. Rules produced and authorised by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*
 2. Medical receipt. *Temple.*
PRESEANCE. *f.* [*preseance*, French.] Priority of place in fitting. *Carew.*
PRESENCE. *f.* [*presence*, French; *præsentia*, Latin.]
 1. State of being present; contrary to absence. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Approach face to face to a great personage. *Daniel.*
 3. State of being in the view of a superior. *Milton.*
 4. A number assembled before a great person. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.*
 6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court. *Spenser.*
 7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients. *Waller.*
 8. The person of a superior. *Milton.*
PRESENCE-CHAMBER. } *f.* [*presence* and
PRESENCE-ROOM. } *chamber or*
room.] The room in which a great person receives company. *Addison.*
PRENSION. *f.* [*præsentio*, Latin.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*
PRESENT. *a.* [*present*, French; *præsens*, Latin.]
 1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*
 2. Not past; not future. *Prior.*
 3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben. Johnson.*
 5. Unforgotten; not neglectful. *Watts.*
 6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.
The PRESENT. An elliptical expression for *the present time*; the time now existing. *Rowe.*
At PRESENT. [*à present*, French.] At the present time; now. *Addison.*
PRESENT. *f.* [*present*, French.]
 1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shakesf.*
TO PRESENT. *v. a.* [*præsentio*, low Lat.]
 1. To place in the presence of a superior. *Milton.*
 2. To exhibit to view or notice. *Shakesp.*
 3. To offer; to exhibit. *Milton.*
 4. To give formally and ceremoniously. *Prior.*
 5. To put into the hands of another. *Dry.*
 6. To favour with gifts. *Dryden.*
 7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. *Atterbury.*
 8. To offer openly. *Hayward.*
 9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. *Spenser.*

P R E

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry. *Swift.*
PRESENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*præsentaneus*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*
PRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *present*.] What may be presented. *Ayliffe.*
PRESENTA'TION. *f.* [*presentation*, Fr.]
 1. The act of presenting. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hale.*
 3. Exhibition. *Dryden.*
PRESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *present*.] Such as that presentations may be made of it. *Spelman.*
PRESE'NTEE. *f.* [from *présenté*, French.] One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
PRESE'NTER. *f.* [from *present*.] One that presents. *L'Estrange.*
PRESE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *present*.] Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*
PRESENTIA'LITY. *f.* [from *presential*.] State of being present. *South.*
TO PRESE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *present*.] To make present. *Grew.*
PRESENTI'FICK. *a.* [*præsens* and *facies*, Latin.] Making present.
PRESENTI'FICKLY. *ad.* [from *presenti-fick*.] In such a manner as to make present. *More.*
PRE'SENTLY. *ad.* [from *present*.]
 1. At present; at this time; now. *Sidney.*
 2. Immediately; soon after. *South.*
PRESE'NTMENT. *f.* [from *present*.]
 1. The act of presenting. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation. *Milton.*
 3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Corwel.*
PRE'SENTNESS. *f.* [from *present*.] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon.*
PRESERVA'TION. *f.* [from *preservare*.] The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Davies.*
PRESE'RVATIVE. *f.* [*preservatif*, French.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker.*
TO PRESE'ERVE. *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Lat.]
 1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep. *2 Tim. iv. 18.*
 2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles.
PRESERVE. *f.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Mortimer.*
PRESER'VER. *f.* [from *preservare*.]
 1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Addison.*
 2. He who makes preserves of fruit.
To

P R E

To PRE'SIDE. *v. n.* [from *præsideo*, Latin; *presider*, French.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

PRE'SIDENCY. *f.* [*presidence*, French, from *president*.] Superintendence. *Ray.*

PRE'SIDENT. *f.* [*præsidens*, Latin.]
1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect. *Brerewood.*

3. A tutelary power. *Waller.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *f.* [from *president*.] The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

PRESIDIAL. *a.* [*præsidium*, Latin.] Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*presser*, French.]
1. To squeeze; to crush. *Milton.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shakespeare.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity. *Hooker.*

4. To drive by violence. *Shakespeare.*

5. To affect strongly. *Acts xviii. 5.*

6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.*

7. To urge; to bear strongly on. *Boyle.*

8. To compress; to hug, as in embracing. *Smith.*

9. To act upon with weight. *Dryden.*

10. To make earnest. *Bacon.*

11. To force into military service. *Shakesf.*

To PRESS. *v. n.*
1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress. *Tillotson.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object. *Knolles.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach. *Pope.*

4. To croud; to throng. *Mar. iii. 10.*

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*

7. To act upon or influence. *Addison.*

8. **To PRESS upon.** To invade; to push against. *Pope.*

PRESS. *f.* [*pressoir*, French, from the verb.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed. *Hag. ii. 16.*

2. The instrument by which books are printed. *Shakespeare.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.*

4. A kind of wooden case or frame for cloaths and other uses. *Shakespeare.*

5. A commission to force men into military service. *Raleigh.*

PRE'SSBED. *f.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRE'SSER. *f.* [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a press. *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG. *f.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strols about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *pressing*.] With force; closely.

PRE'SSION. *f.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing. *Newton.*

P R E

PRE'SSITANT. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

PRE'SSMAN. *f.* [*press* and *man*.]
1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impression of print by the press: distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY. *f.* [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gay.*

PRE'SSURE. *f.* [from *press*.]
1. The act of pressing or crushing.

2. The state of being pressed or crushed.

3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; pression. *Newton.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppression. *Bacon.*

5. Affliction; grievance; distress. *Atterbury.*

6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression. *Shakespeare.*

PREST. *a.* [*prest* or *prêt*, French.]
1. Ready; not dilatory.

2. Neat; tight.

PREST. *f.* [*prest*, French.] A loan. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGATION. *f.* [*præstigatio*, Latin.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Diet.*

PRE'STIGES. *f.* [*præstigiæ*, Latin.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.

PRE'STO. *f.* [*presto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY. *ad.* [from *presume*.] Without examination. *Brown.*

To PRESU'ME. *v. n.* [*presumer*, French; *præsumo*, Latin.]

1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination. *Milton.*

2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.*

3. To venture without positive leave. *Milton.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Locke.*

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESU'MER. *f.* [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person. *Watton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *f.* [*præsumptus*, Latin; *presomption*, French.]

1. Supposition previously formed. *K Char.*

2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed. *Clarendon.*

3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative. *Hooker.*

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness. *Dryden.*

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*presomptive*, French.]

1. Taken by previous supposition. *Locke.*

2. Supposed: as, *the presumptive heir*; opposed to the heir-apparent.

3. Con-

3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous. *Brown.*
PRESUMPTUOUS. *a.* [*presumptueux*, Fr.]
 1. Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Shakes.*
 2. Irreverent with respect to holy things. *Milton.*
PRESUMPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *presumptuous*.]
 1. Arrogantly; irreverently. *Addison.*
 2. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*
PRESUMPTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.
PRESUPPOSAL. *s.* [*præ* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed. *Hooker.*
To PRESUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr. *præ* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous. *Hooker.*
PRESUPPOSITION. *s.* [*presupposition*, Fr.] Supposition previously formed.
PRESURMISE. *s.* [*præ* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed. *Shakespeare.*
PRETENCE. *s.* [*præterfus*, Latin.]
 1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates. *Til'otson.*
 2. The act of showing or alleging what is not real. *Clarendon, Wake.*
 3. Assumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.*
 4. Claim true or false. *Milton.*
 5. Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakespeare.*
To PRETEND. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Latin.]
 1. To hold out; to stretch forward. *Dry.*
 2. To portend; to foreshow. *Hayward.*
 3. To make any appearance of having; to allege falsely. *Milton.*
 4. To show hypocritically. *D. of Piety.*
 5. To hold out as a delusive appearance. *Milton.*
 6. To claim. *Dryden.*
To PRETEND. *v. n.*
 1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. *Dry.*
 2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Brown.*
PRETENDER. *s.* [from *pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*
PRETENDINGLY. *ad.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*
PRETENSION. *s.* [*prætensio*, Latin.]
 1. Claim true or false. *Swift.*
 2. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*
PRETER. *s.* [*præter*, Latin.] A particle, which prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside*.
PRETERIMPERFECT. *a.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.
PRETERIT. *a.* [*præterit*, French; *præteritus*, Latin.] Past.
PRETERITION. *s.* [*preterition*, French; from *præterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.
PRETERITNESS. *s.* [from *præterit*.] State

- of being past; not presence; not futurity.
PRETERLAPSED. *a.* [*præterlapsus*, Latin.] Past and gone. *Walker.*
PRETERLEGAL. *a.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law. *King Charles.*
PRETERMISSION. *s.* [*pretermissio*, Latin.] The act of omitting.
To PRETERMIT. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Latin.] To pass by. *Bacon.*
PRETERNATURAL. *a.* [*præter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South.*
PRETERNATURALLY. *ad.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon.*
PRETERNATURALNESS. *s.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.
PRETERPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tense, which denotes time absolutely past.
PRETERPLUPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.
PRETEXT. *s.* [*prætextus*, Latin.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Daniel.*
PRETOR. *s.* [*prætor*, Latin.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor. *Spectator.*
PRETORIAN. *a.* [*prætorianus*, Latin; *pretorien*, French.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*
PRETTILY. *ad.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly. *Bacon.*
PRETTINESS. *s.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity. *More.*
PRETTY. *a.* [*præt*, finery, Saxon; *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]
 1. Neat; elegant. *Watts.*
 2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spectator.*
 3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation. *Ad.*
 4. Not very small. *Abbot.*
PRETTY. *ad.* In some degree. *Newton.*
Atterbury. Baker.
To PREVAIL. *v. n.* [*prevailoir*, French.]
 1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.*
 2. To overcome; to gain the superiority. *King Charles.*
 3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.
 4. To persuade or induce by entreaty. *Clarendon.*
PREVAILING. *a.* [from *prevail*.] Predominant; having most influence. *Rowe.*
PREVAILMENT. *s.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence. *Shakespeare.*
PRE-

P R E

PRE'VALENCE. } *f.* [*prevalence*, French;
PRE'VALENCY. } [*prævalentia*, low Latin.]
Superiority; influence; predominance.

Clarendon.

PRE'VALENT. *a.* [*prævalens*, Latin.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority. *South.*

2. Predominant; powerful. *Milton.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *ad.* [from *prevalent*.]

Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

To PREVARICATE. *v. n.* [*prevaricar*, Latin.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.

Stillingfleet.

PREVARICA'TION. *f.* [*prævaricatio*, Latin.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *f.* [*prævaricator*, Latin.] A caviller; a shuffler.

PREVE'NIENT. *a.* [*præveniens*, Latin.]
Preceding; going before; preventive.

Milton.

To PREVE'NE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin.]
To hinder.

To PREVENT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin;
prevenir, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before,
making the way easy. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate.
Bacon.

3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.
King Charles.

4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct.
Atterbury.

To PRE'VENT. *v. n.* To come before the time.
Bacon.

PREVENTER. *f.* [from *prevent*.]
1. One that goes before. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVE'NTION. [*prevention*, French, from
præventum, Latin.]

1. The act of going before. *Milton.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shakesp.*

3. Hinderance; obstruction. *Milton.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *prevention*.]
Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE. *a.* [from *prevent*.]
1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. *Brown.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *f.* [from *prevent*.] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *preventive*.]
In such a manner as tends to prevention.
Brown.

PRE'VIOUS. *a.* [*prævius*, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *previous*.] Beforehand; antecedently. *Prior.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

PREY. *f.* [*præda*, Latin.]

1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; ravine; plunder. *Clarendon.*

P R I

2. Ravage; depredation. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Estrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Latin.]

1. To feed by violence. *Shakespeare.*

2. To plunder; to rob. *Shakespeare.*

3. To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*

PRE'YER. *f.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *f.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*

PRICE. *f.* [*prix*, French; *præmium*, Latin.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchased at any rate. *Pope.*

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.*

To PRICK. *v. a.* [*pprician*, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture. *Arb.*

2. To form or erect with an acuminate point. *Bacon.*

3. To fix by the point. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Shakespeare.*

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Acts ii. 37.*

8. To make acid. *Hudibras.*

9. To mark a tune.

To PRICK. *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.

2. To come upon the spur. *Spenser. Milton.*

PRICK. *f.* [*ppricca*, Saxon.]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shakespeare.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*

4. A point; a fixed place. *Shakespeare.*

5. A puncture. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRICKER. *f.* [from *prick*.]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*

2. A light horseman. *Hayward.*

PRICKET. *f.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his second year. *Manwood.*

PRICKLE. *f.* [from *prick*.] Small sharp point, like that of a brier. *Watts.*

PRICKLINESS. *f.* [from *prickly*.] Fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE. *f.* [*prick* and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

PRICKSONG. *f.* [*prick* and *song*.] Song set to musick. *Shakespeare.*

PRICKLY. *a.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp points. *Bacon.*

PRICK-

PRI

PRICKMADAM. *f.* A species of house-leek.

PRICKPUNCH. *f.* *Moxon.*

PRICKWOOD. *f.* A tree.

PRIDE. *f.* [ppit or ppyð, Saxon.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonableness of self-esteem. *Milton.*
2. Insolence; rude treatment of others. *Milton.*
3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.
4. Generous elation of heart. *Smith.*
5. Elevation; dignity. *Shakespeare.*
6. Ornament; show; decoration. *Milton.*
7. Splendour; ostentation. *Dryden.*
8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shakespeare.*

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. *Gov. of the Tong.*

PRIE. *f.* I suppose an old name of privet. *Tusser.*

PRIEF for proof. *Spenser.*

PRIER. *f.* [from *pry.*] One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *f.* [pneor, Saxon; *prestre*, Fr.]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices. *Milton.*
2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop. *Rowe.*

PRIESTCRAFT. *f.* [priest and craft.] Religious frauds. *Spectator.*

PRIESTESS. *f.* [from *priest.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison.*

PRIESTHOOD. *f.* [from *priest.*]

1. The office and character of a priest. *Whitgift.*
2. The order of men set apart for holy offices. *Dryden.*
3. The second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS. *f.* [from *priestly.*] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY. *a.* [from *priest.*] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest. *South.*

PRIESTRIDDEN. *a.* [priest and ridden] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE for prove. *Spenser.*

PRIG. *f.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow. *Spectator.*

PRILL. *f.* A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM. *a.* [by contraction from *primitive.*] Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY. *f.* [primatie, French.] The chief ecclesiastical station. *Clarendon.*

PRIMAGE. *f.* The freight of a ship. *Ains.*

PRIMAL. *a.* [primus, Latin.] First. A word not in use. *Shakespeare.*

PRIMARILY. *ad.* [from *primary.*] Originally; in the first intention. *Brown.*

PRIMARINESS. *f.* [from *primary.*] The

PRI

state of being first in act or intention. *Nor.*

PRIMARY. *a.* [primarius, Latin.]

1. First in intention. *Hammond.*
2. Original; first. *Raleigh.*
3. First in dignity; chief; principal. *Bent.*

PRIMATE. *f.* [primat, French; primas, Latin.] The chief ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*

PRIMATESHIP. *f.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *f.* [primus, Latin.]

1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Milton.*
2. The beginning; the early days. *Milton.*
3. The best part. *Swift.*
4. The spring of life. *Dryden.*
5. Spring. *Waller.*
6. The height of perfection. *Woodward.*
7. The first canonical hour.
8. The first part; the beginning.

PRIME. *a.* [primus, Latin.]

1. Early; blooming. *Milton.*
2. Principal; first rate. *Clarendon.*
3. First; original. *Locke.*
4. Excellent. *Shakespeare.*

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle.*
2. [Primer, French, to begin.] To lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY. *ad.* [from *prime.*]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place. *South.*
2. Excellently; supremely well.

PRIMENESS. *f.* [from *prime.*]

1. The state of being first.
2. Excellence.

PRIMER. *f.*

1. An office of the blessed virgin. *Stilling.*
2. A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read. *Locke.*

PRIMEIRO. *f.* [Spanish.] A game at cards. *Shakespeare.*

PRIMEVAL. *a.* [primævus, Latin.]

PRIMEVOUS. *a.* [primævus, Latin.] Original; such as was at first.

PRIMITIAL. *a.* [primitius, primitiæ, Latin.] Being of the first production. *Ains.*

PRIMITIVE. *a.* [primitif, Fr. primitivus, Latin.]

1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning. *Tillotson.*
2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.
3. Original; primary; not derivative. *Mi.*

PRIMITIVELY. *ad.* [from *primitive.*]

1. Originally; at first. *Brown.*
2. Primarily; not derivatively.
3. According to the original rule. *South.*

PRIMITIVENESS. *f.* [from *primitive.*] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMOGENIAL. *a.* [primigenius, Latin.] Firstborn; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Boyle.*

PRI-

PRIMOGENITURE. *f.* [*primogeniture*, French.] Seniority; eldership; state of being firstborn. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'DIAL. *a.* [*primordium*, Latin.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Boyl.*

PRIMO'DIAL. *f.* [from the adj.] Origin; first principle.

PRIMO'DIAN. *f.* See **PLUM.**

PRIMO'DIATE. *a.* [from *primordium*, Latin.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle.*

PRIMROSE. *f.* [*primula veris*, Latin.]

1. A flower. *Shakespeare.*
2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakespeare* for gay or flowery.

PRINCE. *f.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Latin.]

1. A sovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton.*
2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.
3. Ruler of whatever sex. *Camden.*
4. The son of a king; in England only the eldest son; the kinsman of a sovereign. *Sidney.*
5. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take estate. *Shakespeare.*

PRINCEDOM. *f.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate or power of the prince; sovereignty. *Milton.*

PRINCELIKE. *a.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince. *Shakespeare.*

PRINCELINESS. *f.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY. *a.* [from *prince*.]

1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney.*
3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. *Milton.*

PRINCELY. *ad.* [from *prince*.] In a prince-like manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *f.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth.*

PRINCESS. *f.* [*princesse*, French.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. *Granville.*
2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.
3. The daughter of a king. *Shakesf.*
4. The wife of a prince: as, *the princess of Wales.*

PRINCIPAL. *a.* [*principalis*, Latin.]

1. Princely. *Spenser.*
2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential. *Shakespeare.*

PRINCIPAL. *f.* [from the adj.]

1. A head; a chief; not a second. *Bacon.*
2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary. *Swift.*
3. A capital sum placed out at interest. *Swift.*
4. The president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY. *f.* [*principauté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney.*
2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Milton.*
3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the principality of Wales.* *Temple.*
4. Superiority; predominance. *Taylor.*

PRINCIPALLY. *ad.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest. *Newton.*

PRINCIPALNESS. *f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION. *f.* [from *principium*, Latin.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon.*

PRINCIPLE. *f.* [*principium*, Latin.]

1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. *Watts.*
2. Original cause. *Dryden.*
3. Being productive of other being; operative cause. *Tillotson.*
4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced. *Hooker.*
5. Ground of action; motive. *Addison.*
6. Tenet on which morality is founded. *Addison.*

To PRINCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill. *South.*
2. To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRINCOCK. *f.* [from *prink*, or *prim*

PRINCOX. *f.* [*cock*.] A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. *Shakesp.*

To PRINK. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show.

To PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.]

1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another. *Dryden.*
2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.
3. To form by impression. *Roscommon.*
4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen but the press. *Pope.*

To PRINT. *v. n.* To publish a book. *Pope.*

PRINT. *f.* [*empreinte*, French.]

1. Mark or form made by impression. *Chapman.*
2. That which being impressed leaves its form.
3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper.
4. Picture made by impression. *Waller.*
5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. *Dryden.*
6. The state of being published by the printer. *Shakespeare.*
7. Single sheet printed and sold. *Addison.*
8. Formal method. *Locke.*

PRINTER. *f.* [from *print*.]

1. One that prints books. *Digby.*
2. One that stains linen.

PRI

PRINTLESS. *a.* [from *print.*] That which leaves no impression. *Shakesp. Milton.*

PRIOR. *a.* [*prior*, Latin.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior. *Rogers.*

PRIOR. *f.* [*prieur*, French.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addison.*

PRIORESS. *f.* [from *prior.*] A lady superior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

PRIORITY. *f.* [from *prior*, adj.]

1. The state of being first; precedence in time. *Hayward.*
2. Precedence in place. *Shakespeare.*

PRIORSHIP. *f.* [from *prior.*] The state or office of prior.

PRIORY. *f.* [from *prior.*] A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Shakespeare.*

PRI'SAGE. *f.* [from *prise.*] A custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM. *f.* [*πρίσμα.*] A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

PRISMA'TICK. *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism.*] Formed as a prism. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prismatick.*] In the form of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID. *f.* [*πρίσμα* and *ειδός.*] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON. *f.* [*prison*, French.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To PRISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*
3. To confine. *Shakespeare.*

PRISONBASE. *f.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars.* *Sandys.*

PRISONER. *f.* [*prisonnier*, French.]

1. One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*
2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bacon.*
3. One under an arrest. *Dryden.*

PRISONHOUSE. *f.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakespeare.*

PRISONMENT. *f.* [from *prison.*] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity. *Shakesp.*

PRI'STINE. *a.* [*pristinus*, Latin.] First; ancient; original. *Philips.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee.* *L'Estrange.*

PRIVACY. *f.* [from *private.*]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat. *Dryden.*

PRI

3. Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Arbutnot.*
4. Taciturnity.

PRIVADO. *f.* [Spanish.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*

PRIVATE. *a.* [*privatus*, Latin.]

1. Not open; secret. *Shakesp. Milton.*
2. Alone; not accompanied.
3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular; opposed to publick. *Hooker.*
4. Particular; not relating to the publick. *Digby.*
5. In **PRIVATE.** Secretly; not publicly; not openly. *Granville.*

PRIVATE. *f.* A secret message. *Shakesp.*

PRIVATEER. *f.* [from *private.*] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies. *Swift.*

To PRIVATEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY. *ad.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly. *Shakespeare.*

PRIVATENESS. *f.* [from *private.*]

1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.
2. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*
3. Obscurity; retirement. *Wotton.*

PRIVATION. *f.* [*privatio*, Latin.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.*
2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.
3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE. *a.* [*privativus*, Latin.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.
2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Taylor.*

PRIVATIVE. *f.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVELY. *ad.* [from *privative.*] By the absence of something necessary to be present; negatively. *Hammond.*

PRIVATIVENESS. *f.* [from *privative.*] Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET. *f.* Evergreen. *Miller.*

PRIVILEGE. *f.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar advantage. *Shakespeare.*
2. Immunity; publick right. *Dryden.*

To PRIVILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden.*
2. To exempt from censure or danger. *Sidney.*
3. To exempt from paying tax or impost. *Hale.*

PRI-

P R O

PRIVILY. *ad.* [from *privy*.] Secretly ; privately. *Spenser.*

PRIVITY. *f.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy*.]
 1. Private communication. *Spenser.*
 2. Consciousness ; joint knowledge. *Hooker.*

PRIVY. *a.* [*privé*, French.]
 1. Private ; not publick ; assigned to secret uses. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Secret ; clandestine. *2 Mac.*
 3. Secret ; not shown. *Ezek.*
 4. Admitted to secrets of state. *Speſſator.*
 5. Conscious to any thing ; admitted to participation. *Daniel.*

PRIVY. *f.* Place of retirement ; necessary house. *Swift.*

PRIZE. *f.* [*prix*, French.]
 1. A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Addison.*
 2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Prise*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure ; plunder. *Pope.*

TO PRIZE. *v. a.* [*priser*, French.]
 1. To rate ; to value at a certain price. *Zech.*
 2. To esteem ; to value highly. *Dryden.*

PRIZER. *f.* [*priseur*, French.] He that values. *Shakespeare.*

PRIZEFIGHTER. *f.* [*prize* and *fighter*.]
 One that fights publickly for a reward. *Bramſton.*

PRO. [Latin.] For ; in defence of.

PROBABILITY. *f.* [*probabilitas*, Latin.] Likelihood ; appearance of truth ; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument. *Tillotſon.*

PROBABLE. *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely ; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*

PROBABLY. *ad.* [from *probable*.] Likely ; in likelihood. *Swift.*

PROBAT. *f.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes. *Diſt.*

PROBATION. *f.* [*probatio*, Latin.]
 1. Proof ; evidence ; testimony. *Shakeſ.*
 2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony. *Locke.*
 3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial ; examination. *Bacon.*
 4. Trial before entrance into monaſtick life ; noviciate. *Pope.*

PROBATIONARY. *a.* [from *probation*.]
 Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER. *f.* [from *probation*.]
 1. One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*
 2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBATIONERSHIP. *f.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer ; noviciate. *Locke.*

P R O

PROBATORY. *a.* [from *probo*, Latin.] Serving for trial. *Bramball.*

PROBATUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying *it is tried or proved*. *Prior.*

PROBE. *f.* [from *probo*, Latin.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds. *Wiſeman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *f.* [*probe* and *ſciſſor*.] Scissors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiſeman.*

TO PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin.] To ſearch ; to try by an inſtrument. *South.*

PROBITY. *f.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty ; ſincerity ; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PROBLEM. *f.* [*πρόβλημα*.] A queſtion propoſed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *a.* [*problematique*, French.] Uncertain ; unſettled ; diſputed ; diſputable. *Boyle.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *f.* [*proboscis*, Latin.] A ſnout ; the trunk of an elephant ; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *a.* [*procax*, Latin.] Petulant ; looſe.

PROCA'CITY. *f.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance.

PROCATA'RCTICK. *a.* [*προκαταρκτικός*.] Forerunning ; antecedent. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *f.* [*προκαταρξις*.] The pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that are ſubſequent. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *f.* [*procedure*, French.]
 1. Manner of proceeding ; management ; conduct. *South.*
 2. Act of proceeding ; progreſs ; proceſs ; operation. *Hale.*
 3. Produce ; thing produced. *Bacon.*

TO PROCEE'D. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin.]
 1. To paſs from one thing or place to another. *Dryden.*
 2. To go forward ; to tend to the end deſigned. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. To come forth from a place or from a ſender. *John.*
 4. To go or march in ſtate. *Anon.*
 5. To iſſue ; to ariſe ; to be the effect of ; to be produced from. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To proſecute any deſign. *Locke.*
 7. To be tranſacted ; to be carried on. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To make progreſs ; to advance. *Milton.*
 9. To carry on juridical proceſs. *Clarendon.*
 10. To tranſact ; to act ; to carry on any any affair methodically. *Milton.*
 11. To take effect ; to have its courſe. *Ayliffe.*
 12. To

P R O

12. To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause. *Milton.*

PRO'CEED *f.* Produce: as, *the proceeds of an estate.*

PROCEE'DER. *f.* [from *proceed.*] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon.*

PROCEEDING. *f.* [*procedé*, French.]

1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Swift.*

2. Legal procedure.

PROCELLOUS. *a.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Diët.*

PROCE'PTION. *f.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. *King Charles.*

PROCE'RITY. *f.* [from *procerus*, Latin.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison.*

PRO'CESS. *f.* [*processus*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker.*

2. Regular and gradual progress. *Knolles.*

3. Course; continual flux or passage. *Hale.*

4. Methodical management of any thing. *Boyle.*

5. Course of law. *Hayward.*

PROCE'SSION. *f.* [*processio*, Latin.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hooker.*

To PROCE'SSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To go in procession. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *procession.*] Relating to procession.

PROCE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *procession.*] Consisting in procession. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM. *f.* [*προχρονισμὸς*.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Diët.*

PRO'CIDENCE. *f.* [*procidencia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT. *f.* [*procinctus*, Latin.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*

To PROCLAIM. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Latin.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deut.*

2. To tell openly. *Locke.*

3. To outlaw by publick denunciation. *Shakespeare.*

PROCLAI'MER. *f.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publishes by authority. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *f.* [*proclamatio*, Lat.]

1. Publication by authority.

2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VITY. *f.* [*proclivitas*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension. *Bramhall.*

2. Readiness; facility of attaining. *Wotton.*

P R O

PROCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*proclivis*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL. *f.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *f.* [from *proconsul.*] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Latin.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakespeare.*

To PROCRASTINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift.*

PROCRASTINA'TION. *f.* [*procrastinatio*, Latin.] Delay; dilatoriness. *D. of Piety.*

PROCRASTINA'TOR. *f.* [from *procrastinate.*] A dilatory person.

PRO'CREANT. *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

To PRO'CREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*

PROCREA'TION. *f.* [*procreatio*, Latin.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*

PRO'CREATIVE. *a.* Generative; productive. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS. *f.* [from *procreative.*] Power of generation. *D. of Piety.*

PROCREA'TOR. *f.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR. *f.* [contracted from *procurator*, Latin.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs. *Hooker.*

2. An attorney in the spiritual court. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.

To PROCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. *Shakespeare.*

PRO'CTORSHIP. *f.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*

PRO'CUMBENT. *a.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE. *a.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*

PRO'CURACY. *f.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION. *f.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring. *Woodward.*

PROCURA'TOR. *f.* [*procurateur*, French.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*

PROCURATORIAL. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

PROCU'RATORY. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.

To PROCU'RE. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.

2. To obtain; to acquire. *Milton.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on. *Herbert.*

4. To contrive; to forward. *Shakesf.*

To PRO'CURE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dryden.*

PRO-

P R O

PROCUREMENT. *f.* The act of procuring. *Dryden.*
PROCURER. *f.* [from *procure.*] *Walton.*
 1. One that gains; obtainer.
 2. Pimp; pandar. *South.*
PROCURESS. *f.* [from *procure.*] A bawd. *Spectator.*
PRODIGAL. *a.* [from *prodigus*, Latin.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish. *Philips.*
PRODIGAL. *f.* A waster; a spendthrift. *Ben. Johnson.*
PRODIGALITY. *f.* [from *prodigalité*, French.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. *Glanville.*
PRODIGALLY. *ad.* [from *prodigal.*] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly. *Ben. Johnson. Dryden.*
PRODIGIOUS. *a.* [from *prodigiosus*, Latin.] Amazing; astonishing; monstrous. *Bacon.*
PRODIGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *prodigious.*] Amazingly; astonishingly; potently; enormously. *Ray.*
PRODIGIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.
PRODIGY. *f.* [from *prodigium*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Addison.*
 2. Monster. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad. *Spectator.*
PRODITIO. *f.* [from *proditio*, Latin.] Treason; treachery. *Ainsworth.*
PRODITOR. *f.* [Latin.] A traitor. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
PRODITORIOUS. *a.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]
 1. Trayterous; treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel.*
 2. Apt to make discoveries. *Wotton.*
TO PRODUCE. *v. a.* [from *produco*, Latin.]
 1. To offer to the view or notice. *Isaiab.*
 2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.*
 3. To bring as an evidence. *Shakes.*
 4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable. *Sandys.*
 5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon.*
PRODUCE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden.*
 2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity. *Addison.*
PRODUCENT. *f.* [from *produce.*] One that exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*
PRODUCER. *f.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces. *Suckling.*
PRODUCIBLE. *a.* [from *produce.*]
 1. Such as may be exhibited. *South.*
 2. Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*
PRODUCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *producibile.*] The state of being producible. *Boyle.*

P R O

PRODUCT. *f.* [from *productus*, Latin.]
 1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spectator.*
 2. Work; composition. *Watts.*
 3. Thing consequential; effect. *Milton.*
PRODUCTILE. *a.* [from *produco*, Latin.] Which may be produced.
PRODUCTION. *f.* [from *product.*]
 1. The act of producing. *Dryden.*
 2. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Waller.*
 3. Composition. *Swift.*
PRODUCTIVE. *a.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*
PRO'EM. *f.* [from *προοίμιον*.] Preface; introduction. *Swift.*
PROFANA'TION. *f.* [from *profano*, Lat.]
 1. The act of violating any thing sacred. *Donne. South.*
 2. Irreverence to holy things or persons. *Shakespeare.*
PROFA'NE. *a.* [from *profanus*, Latin.]
 1. Irreverent to sacred names or things. *South.*
 2. Not sacred; secular. *Burnet.*
 3. Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.*
 4. Not purified by holy rites. *Dryden.*
TO PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [from *profano*, Latin.]
 1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton.*
 2. To put to wrong use. *Shakespeare.*
PROFA'NELY. *ad.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to sacred names or things. *2 Esdras.*
PROFA'NER. *f.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violater. *Hooker.*
PROFA'NENESS. *f.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is sacred. *Dryden.*
PROFECTION. *f.* [from *profectio*, Latin.] Advancement; progression. *Brown.*
TO PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [from *professus*, Latin.]
 1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion. *Milton.*
 2. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Ecclus.*
TO PROFE'SS. *v. n.*
 1. To declare openly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To declare friendship. *Shakes.*
PROFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *professed.*] According to open declaration made by himself. *Dryden.*
PROFE'SSION. *f.* [from *profess.*]
 1. Calling; vocation; known employment. *Spratt.*
 2. Declaration. *Swift.*
 3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion. *Tillotson.*
PROFE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *profession.*] Relating to a particular calling or profession. *Clarissa.*
PRO-

P R O

PROFE'SSOR. *f.* [*professeur*, French.]
 1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon.*
 2. One who publickly practises or teaches an art. *Swift.*
 3. One who is visibly religious. *Locke.*
PROFE'SSORSHIP. *f.* [from *professor*.]
 The station or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*
To PRO'FFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Latin.]
 1. To propose; to offer. *Milton.*
 2. To attempt. *Ainsworth.*
PROFFER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
 2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*
PROFFERER. *f.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers. *Collier.*
PROFI'CIENCE. } *f.* [from *proficio*, Lat.]
PROFI'CIENCY. } Profit; advancement
 in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers.*
PROFI'CIENT. *f.* [*proficiens*, Latin.] One who has made advancement in any study or business. *Boyle.*
PROFI'CUOUS. *a.* [*proficiuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; useful. *Phil'ps.*
PROFILE. *f.* [*profile*, French.] The side face; half face. *Dryden.*
PROFIT. *f.* [*profit*, French.]
 1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift.*
 2. Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon.*
 3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.
To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, French.]
 1. To benefit; to advantage. *Job.*
 2. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*
To PROFIT. *v. n.*
 1. To gain advantage. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To make improvement. *Dryden.*
 3. To be of use or advantage. *Prior.*
PROFITABLE. *a.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit*.]
 1. Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon.*
 2. Useful; advantageous. *Arbutnot.*
PROFITABLENESS. *f.* [from *profitable*.]
 1. Gainfulness.
 2. Usefulness; advantageousness.
PROFITABLY. *ad.* [from *profitable*.]
 1. Gainfully.
 2. Advantageously; usefully. *Wake.*
PROFITLESS. *a.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakesf.*
PROFLIGATE. *a.* [*profligatus*, Latin.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Roscommon.*
PROFLIGATE. *f.* An abandoned shameless wretch. *Swift.*
To PROFLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away. *Harvey.*
PROFLIGATELY. *ad.* [from *profligate*.] Shamelessly. *Swift.*

P R O

PROFLIGATENESS. *f.* [from *profligate*.]
 The quality of being profligate.
PROFLUENCE. *f.* [from *profluent*.] Progress; course. *Wotton.*
PROFLUENT. *a.* [from *profluens*, Latin.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*
PROFO'UND. *a.* [*profundus*, Latin.]
 1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places. *Milton.*
 2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind.
 3. Lowly; humble; submits; submissive. *Duppa.*
 4. Learned beyond the common reach. *Hooker.*
 5. Deep in contrivance. *Hosca.*
PROFO'UND. *f.*
 1. The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandys.*
 2. The abyss. *Milton.*
To PROFO'UND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*
PROFO'UNDLY. *a.* [from *profound*.]
 1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shakesf.*
 2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Dryden.*
PROFO'UNDNESS. *f.* [from *profound*.]
 1. Depth of place.
 2. Depth of knowledge. *Hooker.*
PROFU'NDITY. *f.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton.*
PROFU'SE. *a.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding. *Addis.*
PROFU'SELY. *ad.* [from *profuse*.]
 1. Lavishly; prodigally.
 2. With exuberance. *Thomson.*
PROFU'SENESS. *f.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality. *Dryden. Atterbury.*
PROFU'SION. *f.* [*profusio*, Latin.]
 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.*
 2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion. *Hayward.*
 3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addison.*
To PROG. *v. n.*
 1. To rob; to steal.
 2. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Estr.*
PROG. *f.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. *Swift. Congreve.*
PROGENERATION. *f.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.
PROGE'NITOR. *f.* [*progenitus*, Latin.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Addison.*
PRO'GENY. *f.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Latin.] Offspring; race; generation. *Addison.*
PROGNO'STICABLE. *a.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*
To PROGNO'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Clarend.*
PROGNO'STICATION. *f.* [from *prognosticate*.]
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1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing. *Burnet.*
 2. Foretoken. *Sidney.*
PROGNOSTICA'TOR. *f.* [from *prognosticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
PROGNO'STICK. *a.* [*προγνωστικός.*] Foretokening disease or recovery.
PROGNO'STICK. *f.* [from the *adj.*]
 1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A prediction. *Swift.*
 3. A token forerunning. *South.*
PROGRESS. *f.* [*progrés, Fr.* from *progressus, Latin.*]
 1. Course; procession; passage. *Shakesf. Milton. Pope.*
 2. Advancement; motion forward. *Bacon. Swift.*
 3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge. *Locke.*
 4. Removal from one place to another. *Denham.*
 5. A journey of state; a circuit. *Bacon.*
TO PROGRESS. *v. n.* [*progredior, Latin.*]
 To move forward; to pass. *Shakesf.*
PROGRESSION. *f.* [*progressio, Latin.*]
 1. Process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.*
 2. Motion forward. *Brown.*
 3. Course; passage. *Shakesf.*
 4. Intellectual advance. *Locke.*
PROGRESSIONAL. *a.* [from *progression.*] Such as are in a state of encrease or advance. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVE. *a.* [*progressif, French.*]
 Going forward; advancing. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVELY. *ad.* [from *progressive.*]
 By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder.*
PROGRESSIVENESS. *f.* [from *progressive.*] The state of advancing.
TO PROHIBIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo, Latin.*]
 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney.*
 2. To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*
PROHIBITER. *f.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.
PROHIBITION. *f.* [*prohibition, French.*]
 Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotson.*
PROHIBITORY. *a.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe.*
TO PROJECT. *v. a.* [*projetus, Latin.*]
 1. To throw out; to cast forward. *Pope.*
 2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Projeter, Fr.*] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *South.*
TO PROJECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.
PROJECT. *f.* [*projet, Fr.* from the verb.] Scheme; contrivance. *Rogers.*

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PROJECTILE. *f.* [from the *adj.*] A body put in motion. *Cheyne.*
PROJECTILE. *a.* [*projectile, French.*] Impelled forward. *Arbutnot.*
PROJECTION. *f.* [from *project.*]
 1. The act of shooting forwards. *Brown.*
 2. [*Projection, Fr.*] Plan; delineation. *Watts.*
 3. Scheme; plan of action.
 4. In chemistry, crisis of an operation. *Bacon.*
PROJECTOR. *f.* [from *project.*]
 1. One who forms schemes or designs. *Addison. Rogers.*
 2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes. *Pope.*
PROJECTURE. *f.* [*projecture, Fr.* *projectura, Latin.*] A jutting out.
TO PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*]
 To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [*prolatum, Latin.*] To pronounce; to utter. *Howel.*
PROLA'TE. *a.* [*prolatus, Latin.*] Oblate; flat. *Cheyne.*
PROLA'TION. *f.* [*prolatus, Latin.*]
 1. Pronunciation; utterance. *Ray.*
 2. Delay; act of deferring.
PROLEGOMENA. *f.* [*προλεγόμενα.*] Previous discourse; introductory observations.
PROLEPSIS. *f.* [*πρόληψις.*] A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.*
PROLEPTICAL. *a.* [from *prolepsis.*] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*
PROLEPTICALLY. *ad.* [from *proleptical.*]
 By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*
PROLETA'RIAN. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*
PROLIFICA'TION. *f.* [*proles and facio, Latin.*] Generation of children. *Brown.*
PROLIFICK. *a.* [*prolifique, French.*]
PROLIFICAL. *a.* Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden.*
PROLIFICALLY. *a.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.
PROLIX. *a.* [*prolixus, Latin.*]
 1. Long; tedious; not concise. *Digby.*
 2. Of long duration. *Ayliffe.*
PROLIXIOUS. *a.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. *Shakespeare.*
PROLIXITY. *f.* [*prolixité, French.*] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity. *Boyle.*
PROLIXLY. *ad.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediously. *Dryden.*
PROLIXNESS. *f.* [from *prolix.*] Tediousness.
PROLOCU'TOR. *f.* [*Latin.*] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation. *Swift.*
PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *f.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.
PRO-

P R O

PRO'LOGUE. *f.* [*πρόλογος*.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance. *Milton.*

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakespeare.*

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakespeare.*

To PROLO'NG. *v. a.* [*prolonguer*, French.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.*

2. To put off to a distant time. *Shakespeare.*

PROLONGA'TION. *f.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon.*

2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

PROLU'SION. *f.* [*prolusio*, Latin.] Enter-
tainments; performance of diversion. *Hakewill.*

PRO'MINENT. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Stand-
ing out beyond the near parts; protube-
rant; extant. *Brown.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *f.* [*prominentia*, Lat.]

PRO'MINENCY. } Protuberance; ex-
tant part. *Addison.*

PROMI'SCUOUS. *a.* [*promiscuus*, Latin.] Enter-
tainments; performance of diversion. *Tillotson.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *promiscu-
ous*.] With confused mixture; indiscrimi-
nately. *Sandys.*

PRO'MISE. *f.* [*promissum*, Latin.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be con-
ferred. *Dryden.*

2. Performance of promise; grant of the
thing promised. *Acts.*

3. Hopes; expectation. *Shakespeare.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Lat.] To
make declaration of some benefit to be con-
ferred. *Temple.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise. *Dryden.*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.
Shakespeare.

PRO'MISEBREACH. *f.* [*breach* and *pro-
mise*.] Violation of promise. *Shakespeare.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER. *f.* [*promise* and
break.] Violator of promises. *Shakespeare.*

PRO'MISER. *f.* [from *promise*.] One who
promises. *Ben. Johnson.*

PRO'MISSORY. *a.* Containing profession
of some benefit to be conferred. *Arbutnot.*

PRO'MISSORILY. *ad.* [from *promissory*.]
By way of promise. *Brown.*

PRO'MONT. } *f.* [*promontorium*,
PRO'MONTORY. } Latin.] A headland;
a cape; high land jutting into the sea.

Suckling.

To PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promotus*, Lat.]

1. To forward; to advance. *Milton.*

2. [*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to
exalt; to prefer. *Milton.*

PROMO'TER. *f.* [*promoteur*, Fr.]

P R O

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Atterbury.

2. Informer; makebate.

Tusser.

PROMO'TION. *f.* [*promotion*, Fr.] Ad-
vancement; encouragement; exaltation
to some new honour or rank; preferment.

Milton.

To PROMOVE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin.]

To forward; to advance; to promote.

Suckling.

PROMPT. *a.* [*prompt*, Fr.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.

Clarendon.

2. Quick; petulant.

Dryden.

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no
new motive. *Dryden.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt pay-
ment.

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help
at a loss. *Ascham. Stillingfleet.*

2. To incite; to instigate. *Shakespeare.*

3. To remind. *Brown.*

PROMPTER. *f.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick speaker, by
suggesting the word to him when he fal-
ters. *Shakespeare.*

2. An admonisher; a reminder.

L'Estrange.

PROMPTITUDE. *f.* [*promptitude*, Fr.]

Readiness; quickness.

PROMPTLY. *ad.* [from *prompt*.] Rea-
dily; quickly; expeditiously. *Taylor.*

PROMPTNESS. *f.* [from *prompt*.] Readi-
ness; quickness; alacrity. *South.*

PROMPTURE. *f.* [from *prompt*.] Sug-
gestion; motion given by another.

Shakespeare.

PROMPTURY. *f.* [*promptuarium*, Latin.]

A storehouse; a repository; a magazine.

Woodward.

To PROMU'LGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.]

To publish; to make known by open de-
claration. *Locke.*

PROMULGA'TION. *f.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.]

Publication; open exhibition. *South.*

PROMULGA'TOR. *f.* [from *promulgate*.]

Publisher; open teacher. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROMU'LGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*,
Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to
teach openly.

PROMU'LGER. *f.* [from *promulge*.] Pub-
lisher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TOR. *f.* A muscle of the radius.

PRONE. *a.* [*pronus*, Lat.]

1. Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.*

2. Lying with the face downwards: con-
trary to supine. *Brown.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going down-
wards. *Milton.*

4. Declivous; sloping.

Blackmore.

5. Inclined; propense; disposed. *South.*

PRO'NENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

1. The

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1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness. *Brown.*
2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.
3. Descent; declivity.
4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hooker.*
- PRONG. *f.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze] A fork. *Sandys. Hudibras.*
- PRONITY. *f.* [from *prone*.] Proneness. *More.*
- PRONOUN. *f.* [*pronomēn*, Lat.] Words used instead of Nouns or Names. *Clarke.*
- To PRONOUNCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]
 1. To speak; to utter. *Jeremiab.*
 2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Holder.*
 4. To utter rhetorically.
- To PRONOUNCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. *South.*
- PRONOUNCER. *f.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*
- PRONUNCIATION. *f.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*
- PROOF. *f.* [from *prove*.]
 1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token. *Locke.*
 2. Test; trial; experiment. *Milton.*
 3. Firm temper; impenetrability. *Dryden.*
 4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shakespeare.*
 5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.
- PROOF. *a.*

Impenetrable; able to resist. *Collier.*
- PROOFLESS. *a.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*
- To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppe*, Dutch.]
 1. To support by something placed under or against. *Milton.*
 2. To support by standing under or against. *Greech.*
 3. To sustain; to support. *Pope.*
- PROP. *f.* [*pr ppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Davies.*
- PROPAGABLE. *a.* [from *propagate*.] Such as may be spread. *Boyle.*
- To PROPAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]
 1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Orway.*
 2. To extend; to widen. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*
 4. To encrease; to promote. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To generate.
- To PROPAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring. *Milton.*

PRO

- PROPAGATION. *f.* [*propagatio*, Latin.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Wiseman.*
- PROPAGATOR. *f.* [from *propagate*.]
 1. One who continues by successive production.
 2. A spreader; a promoter. *Addison.*
- To PROPEL. *v. a.* [*propello*, Latin.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*
- To PROPE'ND. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPE'NDENCY. *f.* [from *propend*.]
 1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.
 2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*
- PROPE'NSE. *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Milton.*
- PROPE'NSION. *f.* [*propensio*, Lat. from *propense*.]
- PROPE'NSITY. *f.*
 1. Inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*
 2. Tendency. *Digby.*
- PROPER. *a.* [*proprius*, Latin.]
 1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*
 2. Noting an individual. *Watts.*
 3. One's own. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Natural; original. *Milton.*
 5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden.*
 6. Exact; accurate; just.
 7. Not figurative. *Barnet.*
 8. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, mere; pure.
 9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hebr.*
 10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPERLY. *ad.* [from *proper*.]
 1. Fitly; suitably.
 2. In a strict sense. *Milton.*
- PROPERNESS. *f.* [from *proper*.]
 1. The quality of being proper.
 2. Tallness.
- PROPERTY. *f.* [from *proper*.]
 1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*
 2. Quality; disposition. *South.*
 3. Right of possession. *Locke.*
 4. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*
 5. The thing possessed. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Nearness or right. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Something useful; an appendage. *Dryden.*
- To PROPE'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To invest with qualities. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPHA'SIS. *f.* [*προφᾱσις*.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.
- PROPHE'CY. *f.* [*προφητεία*.] A declaration of

of something to come ; prediction.

Shakespeare.

PROPHESIER. *f.* [from *prophecy.*] One who prophesies.

To PROPHESY. *v. a.*

1. To predict ; to foretell ; to prognosticate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To foreshow. *Shakespeare.*

To PROPHESY. *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions. *Shakespeare.*

2. To preach. A scriptural sense. *Ezekiel.*

PROPHET. *f.* [*προφήτης.*]

1. One who tells future events ; a predictor ; a foreteller. *Dryden.*

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity. *Shakespeare.*

PROPHETESS. *f.* [*prophetesse, Fr.* from *prophet.*] A woman that foretells future events. *Peacham.*

PROPHE'TICK. } *a.* [*prophetique, Fr.*]

PROPHE'TICAL. } Foreseeing or foretelling future events. *Stillingfleet.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity ; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond.*

To PROPHETIZE. *v. n.* To give predictions. *Daniel.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK. *a.* [*προφυλακτικός.*] Preventive ; preservative. *Watts.*

PROPINQUITY. *f.* [*propinquitas, Latin.*]

1. Nearness ; proximity ; neighbourhood. *Ray.*

2. Nearness of time. *Brown.*

3. Kindred ; nearness of blood. *Shakespeare.*

PROPI'TIABLE. *a.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour ; such as may be made propitious.

To PROPI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio, Lat.*]

To induce to favour ; to gain ; to conciliate ; to make propitious. *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI'TIA'TION. *f.* [*propitiation, Fr.*]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement ; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained. *Job.*

PROPI'TIA'TOR. *f.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY. *a.* [*propiciatoire, Fr.*]

Having the power to make propitious. *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI'TIOUS. *a.* [*propitius, Lat.*] Favourable ; kind. *Addison.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *propitious.*] Favourably ; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *propitious.*] Favourableness ; kindness. *Temple.*

PROPLA'SM. *f.* [*πρό and πλάσμα.*] Mould ; matrix. *Woodward.*

PROPLA'STICE. *f.* [*προπλαστική.*] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPO'NENT. *f.* [from *proponens, Latin.*]

One that makes a proposal. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION. *f.* [Fr. *proportio, Lat.*]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another ; ratio. *Raleigh. Taylor.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity ; equal degree. *Addison.*

3. Harmonick degree. *Milton.*

4. Symmetry ; adaptation of one to another.

5. Form ; size. *Davies.*

To PROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner, Fr.*]

1. To adjust by comparative relation. *Addison.*

2. To form symmetrically. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted by comparative relation ; such as is fit. *Tillotson.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion ; according to comparative relations. *Rogers.*

PROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* [*proportionel, Fr.*]

Having a settled comparative relation ; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

Cocker. Newton.

PROPORTIONA'LITY. *f.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*

PROPORTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proportional.*] In a stated degree. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONATE. *a.* [from *proportion.*]

Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*

To PROPO'RTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjust, according to settled rates, to something else. *Bentley.*

PROPO'RTIONATENESS. *f.* [from *proportionate.*] The state of being by comparison adjusted. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL. *f.* [from *propose.*]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance. *Addison.*

2. Offer to the mind. *South.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* [*proposer, Fr.*] To offer to the consideration. *Watts.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. n.* To lay schemes. *Shakespeare.*

PROPO'SER. *f.* [from *propose.*] One that offers any thing to consideration. *Swift.*

PROPOSITION. *f.* [*propositio, Fr. propositio, Lat.*]

1. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.*

2. Proposal ; offer of terms. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSITIONAL. *a.* [from *proposition.*]

Considered as a proposition. *Watts.*

To PROPO'UND. *v. a.* [*propono, Lat.*]

1. To offer to consideration ; to propose. *Wotton.*

2. To offer ; to exhibit. *Shakespeare.*

PRO-

P R O

PROPOU'NDER. *f.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers.

PROPRIETARY. *f.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.] Possessor in his own right.
Government of the Tongue.

PROPRIETARY. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner.
Grew.

PROPRIETOR. *f.* [from *proprius*, Latin.] A possessor in his own right.
Rogers.

PROPRIETRESS. *f.* [from *proprietor.*] A female possessor in her own right.
L'Estrange.

PROPRIETY. *f.* [*proprietas*, Lat.]

1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.
Suckling.
2. Accuracy; justness.
Locke.

PROPT, for *propped.* [from *prop.*] Sustained by some prop.
Pope.

To PROPU'GN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate.
Hammond.

PROPUGNA'TION. *f.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence.
Shakespeare.

PROPU'GNER. *f.* [from *propugn.*] A defender.
Government of the Tongue.

PROPU'LSION. *f.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.
Bacon.

PRORE. *f.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow; the forepart of the ship.
Pope.

PROROGA'TION. *f.* [*prorogatio*, Latin.]

1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation.
South.
2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.
Swift.

To PRORO'GUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat.]

1. To protract; to prolong.
Dryden.
2. To put off; to delay.
Shakespeare.
3. To interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.
Bacon.

PRORUPTION. *f.* [*prorup'us*, Lat.] The act of bursting out.
Brown.

PROSA'ICK. *a.* [*prosaïque*, Fr.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Latin.]

1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction.
Roscommon.
2. To interdict. Not in use.
Dryden.

PROSCRIBER. *f.* [from *proscribe.*] One that dooms to destruction.
Dryden.

PROSCRIPTION. *f.* [*proscriptio*, Latin.] Doom to death or confiscation.
Ben. Johnson.

PROSE. *f.* [*prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.
Swift.

To PROSECUTE. *v. a.* [*prosecutus*, Lat.]

1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing.
Milton.
2. To continue; to carry on.
Hayward.
3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing.
Hooker.
4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION. *f.* [from *prosecute.*]

1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.
South.

P R O

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR. *f.* [from *prosecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE. *f.* [*προσέλυτος*.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.
Cleveland.

To PROSELYTE. *v. a.* To convert.
Government of the Tongue.

PROSEMINA'TION. *f.* [*proseminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed.
Hale.

PROSO'DIAN. *f.* [from *prosody.*] One skilled in metre or prosody.
Brown.

PROSODY. *f.* [*προσῳδία*.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPOE'IA. *f.* [*προσωποποιία*.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons.
Dryden.

PROSPECT. *f.* [*prospectus*, Lat.]

1. View of something distant.
Milton.
2. Place which affords an extended view.
Milton.
3. Series of objects open to the eye.
Addison.
4. Object of view.
Prior.
5. View into futurity; opposed to retrospect.
Smith.
6. Regard to something future.
Tillotson.

To PROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Latin.] To look forward.
Dict.

PROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *prospect.*]

1. Viewing at a distance.
2. Acting with foresight.
Child.

To PRO'SPER. *v. a.* [*prospero*, Latin.] To make happy; to favour.
Dryden.

To PRO'SPER. *v. n.* [*prosperer*, Fr.]

1. To be prosperous; to be successful.
Isaiab.
2. To thrive; to come forward.
Cowley.

PROSPE'RITY. *f.* [*prosperitas*, Lat.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.
Hooker.

PRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate.
Milton.

PRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *prosperous.*] Successfully; fortunately.
Bacon.

PRO'SPEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *prosperous.*] Prosperity.

PROSPIC'IENCE. *f.* [from *prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION. *f.* [from *prosterne*, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down.
Wise man.

PROSTETHIS. *f.* [*προσθηδής*.] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting.
Dict.

To PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*prostitutio*, Lat.]

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward.
Addison.
2. To expose upon vile terms.
Tillotson.

PROSTITUTE. *a.* [*prostitutus*, Latin.]
Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness. *Prior.*

PROSTITUTE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. *Dryden.*
2. A publick strumpet. *Dryden.*

PROSTITUTION. *f.* [*prostitution*, French, from *prostitute*.]

1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.
2. The life of a publick strumpet. *Addison.*

PROSTRATE. *a.* [*prostratus*, Latin.]

1. Lying at length. *Fairfax.*
2. Lying at mercy. *Shakespeare.*
3. Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hooker.*

To PROSTRATE. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward.*
2. To throw down in adoration. *Duppa.*

PROSTRATION. *f.* [from *prostrate*.]

1. The act of falling down in adoration. *South.*
2. Dejection; depression. *Arbutnot.*

PROSTYLE. *f.* [*προστυλή*.] A building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM. *f.* [*pro* and *sylogism*.]
A *prosylogism* is when two or more syllogisms are connected together. *Watts.*

PROTASIS. *f.* [*προτασις*.]

1. A maxim or proposition.
2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *DiE.*

PROTATICK. *a.* [*προτατικὸς*] *Protatick* persons in plays give the relation.

To PROTECT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Latin.]
To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *Milton.*

PROTECTION. *f.* [*protection*, French.]

1. Defence; shelter from evil. *Swift.*
2. A passport; exemption from being molested.

PROTECTIVE. *a.* [from *protect*.] Defensive; sheltering. *Thomson.*

PROTECTOR. *f.* [*protecteur*, French.]

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter. *Waller.*
2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakespeare.*

PROTECTRESS. *f.* [*protectrice*, French.]

A woman that protects.

To PROTE'ND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Latin.]

To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

PROTERVITY. *f.* [*protervitas*, Latin.]

Peevishness; petulance.

To PROTEST. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Latin.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Denham.*

To PROTEST. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. *Shakespeare.*

2. To call as a witness. *Milton.*

PROTEST. *f.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

PROTESTANT. *a.* [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants. *Addison.*

PROTESTANT. *f.* [*protestant*, French.]

One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the church of Rome. *K. Char.*

PROTESTATION. *f.* [*protestation*, Fr.]

A solemn declaration of resolution, fact or opinion. *Hooker.*

PROTESTER. *f.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterb.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. *f.* [*protonotarius*, Latin.] The head register. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP. *f.* [from *protonotary*.] The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carew.*

PROTOCOL. *f.* [from *πρωτό* and *κολλή*.]

The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMARTYR. *f.* [*πρωτό* and *μαρτυρ*.]

The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST. *f.* [*πρωτό* and *πλαστός*.]

Original; thing first formed. *Harvey.*

PROTOTYPE. *f.* [*πρωτότυπον*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Wotton. Stillingfleet.

To PROTRACT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Latin.]

To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length. *Knolles.*

PROTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance. *Spenser.*

PROTRACTER. *f.* [from *protract*.]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.
2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTION. *f.* [from *protract*.] The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRACTIVE. *a.* [from *protract*.] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

Shakespeare.

PROTREPTICAL. *a.* [*πρότρεπτικός*.] Hor-

ratory; suatory. *Ward.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.]

To thrust forward. *Woodward.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRUSION. *f.* [*protrusus*, Latin.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

Locke.

PROTU'BERANCE. *f.* [*protubero*, Latin.]

Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTUBERANT. *a.* [from *protuberate*.]

Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*

To PROTUBERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Latin.]

To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Shoarp.*

PROUD. *a.* [*pprude*, Saxon.]

1. Too

P R O

1. Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.*
 2. Elated; valuing himself. *Dryden.*
 3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milt.*
 4. Daring; presumptuous. *Drayton.*
 5. Lofty of mien; grand of person. *Milt.*
 6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. *Bacon.*
 7. Ostentatious; specious; grand. *Shakesp.*
 8. Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.*
 9. Fungous; exuberant. *Arbutnot.*
- PROUDLY.** *ad.* [from *proud.*] Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner. *Dryden. Addison.*
- To PROVE.** *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin; *prouver*, French.]
1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Atterbury.*
 2. To try; to bring to the test. *Milton.*
 3. To experience. *Dawies.*
- To PROVE.** *v. n.*
1. To make trial. *Bacon.*
 2. To be found by experience. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To succeed. *Bacon.*
 4. To be found in the event. *Waller.*
- PROVEABLE.** *a.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.
- PROVE'DITOR.** } *s.* [*proveditore*, Italian.]
- PROVE'DORE.** } One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.
- PROVENDER.** *s.* [*provende*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakesp.*
- PROVERB.** *s.* [*proverbium*, Latin.]
1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage. *Addison.*
 2. A word, name or observation commonly received or uttered. *Tob. iii.*
- To PROVERB.** *v. a.*
1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.*
 2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakesp.*
- PROVERBIAL.** *a.* [*proverbial*, French.]
1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.*
 2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brown.*
 3. Comprised in a proverb. *Pope.*
- PROVERBIALLY.** *ad.* [from *proverbial.*] In a proverb. *Brown.*
- To PROVIDE.** *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.]
1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Milton.*
 2. To furnish; to supply. *Bacon.*
 3. To stipulate.
 4. To PROVIDE against. To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. *Hale.*
 5. To PROVIDE for. To take care of beforehand. *Shakespeare.*
- PROVIDED** *that.* Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. *L'Estrange.*
- PROVIDENCE.** *s.* [*providentia*, Latin.]
1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing. *Sidney.*
 2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. *Raleigh.*

P R O

3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence. *Dryden.*
- PROVIDENT.** *a.* [*providens*, Latin.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity. *Waller.*
- PROVIDE'NTIAL.** *a.* [from *providence.*] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*
- PROVIDE'NTIALLY.** *ad.* [from *providential.*] By the care of providence. *Addison.*
- PROVIDENTLY.** *ad.* [from *provident.*] With foresight; with wise precaution. *Boyle.*
- PROVIDER.** *s.* [from *provide.*] He who provides or procures. *Shakespeare.*
- PROVINCE.** *s.* [*provincia*, Latin.]
1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.*
 2. The proper office or business of any one. *Orway.*
 3. A region; a tract. *Watts.*
- PROVINCIAL.** *a.* [*provincial*, French.]
1. Relating to a province. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Appendant to the provincial country. *Brown.*
 3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished. *Dryden.*
 4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not œcumenical. *Ayliffe.*
- PROVINCIAL.** *s.* [*provincial*, French, from *province.*] A spiritual governour. *Still.*
- To PROVINCIATE.** *v. a.* [from *province.*] To turn to a province. *Howel.*
- To PROVIDE.** *v. n.* [*provigner*, French.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.
- PROVISION.** *s.* [*provision*, French; *provisio*, Latin.]
1. The act of providing beforehand. *Sid.*
 2. Measures taken beforehand. *Tillotson.*
 3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected. *Knolles.*
 4. Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.*
 5. Stipulation; terms settled. *Dawies.*
- PROVISIONAL.** *a.* [*provisionel*, French, from *provision.*] Temporarily established; provided for present need. *Ayliffe.*
- PROVISIONALLY.** *ad.* [from *provisional.*] By way of provision. *Locke.*
- PROVISO.** *s.* Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Spenser.*
- PROVO'CATION.** *s.* [*provocatio*, Latin.]
1. An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Smith.*
 2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*
- PROVO'CATIVE.** *s.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addison.*
- PROVOCATIVENESS.** *s.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.
- To PROVOKE.** *v. a.* [*provoco*, Lat.]
1. To rouse; to excite by something. *Dry.*
 2. To

P R U

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense. *Clarendon.*
 3. To cause; to promote. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To challenge. *Dryden.*
 5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*
- TO PROVO'KE.** *v. n.*
 1. To appeal. A Latinism. *Dryden.*
 2. To produce anger. *Taylor.*
- PROVO'KER.** *f.* [from *provoke.*]
 1. One that raises anger. *Gov. of the Ton.*
 2. Causer; promoter. *Shakespeare.*
- PROVOKINGLY.** *ad.* [from *provoking.*]
 In such a manner as to raise anger. *Decay of Piety.*
- PRO'VOST.** *f.* [*ppapart*, Saxon.]
 1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college.
 2. The executioner of an army. *Hayward.*
- PRO'VOSTSHIP.** *f.* [from *provost.*] The office of a provost. *Hakewil'.*
- PROW.** *f.* [*proue*, French; *proa*, Spanish, *proa*, Latin.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peacham.*
- PROW.** *a.* Valiant. *Spenser.*
- PRO'WESS.** *f.* [*prodezza*, Italian.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*
- PRO'WEST.** *a.* Bravest; most valiant. *Spencer.*
- TO PROWL.** *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney.*
- TO PROWL.** *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tusser.*
- PRO'WLER.** *f.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*
- PRO'XIMATE.** *a.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet.*
- PROXIMATELY.** *ad.* [from *proximate.*]
 Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*
- PRO'XIME.** *a.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*
- PROXI'MITY.** *f.* [*proximitas*, Latin.] Nearness. *Hayward.*
- PRO'XY.** *f.* [By contraction from *procuration.*]
 1. The agency of another.
 2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute. *South.*
 3. The person substituted or deputed. *L'Esrange.*
- PRUCE.** *f.* Prussian leather. *Dryden.*
- PRUDE.** *f.* [*prude*, French.] A woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Swift.*
- PRUDENCE.** *f.* [*prudence*, French; *prudentia*, Latin.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale.*
- PRU'DENT.** *a.* [*prudent*, French; *prudens*, Latin.]
 1. Practically wise. *Milton.*
 2. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton.*
- PRUDE'NTIAL.** *a.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Tillotson. Rogers.*

P T I

- PRUDE'NTIALS.** *f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts.*
- PRUDENTIALITY.** *f.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Br.*
- PRUDE'NTIALLY.** *ad.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence. *South.*
- PRUDENTLY.** *ad.* [from *prudent.*] Discreetly; judiciously. *Bacon.*
- PRU'DERY.** *f.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.
- PRU'DISH.** *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.
- TO PRUNE.** *v. a.*
 1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities. *Davies.*
 2. To clear from excrescencies. *Bacon.*
- TO PRUNE.** *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden.*
- PRUNE.** *f.* A dried plum. *Bacon.*
- PRU'NEL.** *f.* An herb.
- PRUNE'LO.** *f.*
 1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymens gowns are made. *Pope.*
 2. A kind of plum.
- PRU'NER.** *f.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees. *Denham.*
- PRUNI'FEROUS.** *a.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Latin.] Plum-bearing.
- PRU'NINGHOOK.** *f.* A hook or knife
- PRU'NINGKNIFE.** *f.* used in lopping trees. *Philips.*
- PRU'RIENCE.** *f.* [from *prurio*, Latin.]
- PRU'RIENCY.** *f.* An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*
- PRU'RIENT.** *a.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*
- PRURI'GINOUS.** *a.* [*prurio*, Latin.] Tending to an itch.
- TO PRY.** *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly. *Shakespeare.*
- PSALM.** *f.* [*ψαλμος*.] A holy song. *Peach.*
- PSA'LMIST.** *f.* [from *psalm.*] Writer of holy songs. *Addison.*
- PSA'LMODY.** *f.* [*ψαλμωδία*.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.
- PSALMO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [*ψαλμὸς* and *γραφία*.] The act of writing psalms.
- PSA'LTR.** *f.* [*ψαλτήριον*.] The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.
- PSA'LTRY.** *f.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Sandys.*
- PSEU'DO.** *f.* [from *ψεῦδος*.] A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit; as, *pseudopistle*, a counterfeit apostle.
- PSEU'DOGRAPHY.** *f.* False writing.
- PLEU'DOLOGY.** *f.* [*ψεῦδολογία*.] Falsehood of speech. *Arbutnot.*
- PSHAW.** *interj.* An expression of contempt. *Spektator.*
- PTI'SAN.** *f.* [*πλισσανή*.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *Garth.*
- PTYA-**

P U C

P U F

PTY'ALISM. *f.* [*πτυελισμός*.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTY'SMAGOGUE. *f.* [*πύσμα* and *ἀγω*.] A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY. *f.* [*pubertas*, Latin.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bentley.*

PUBE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *pubesco*, Latin.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*pubescens*, Latin.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBLICAN. *f.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]
1. A toll-gatherer. *Matth. ix.*
2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICA'TION. *f.* [from *publico*, Latin.]
1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation. *Hooker.*
2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope.*

PUBLICK. *a.* [*publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker.*

2. Open; notorious; generally known. *Matth.*
3. General; done by many. *Milton.*
4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.*

5. Open for general entertainment. *Addis.*

PUBLICK. *f.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]
1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation. *Addison.*

2. Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

PUBLICKLY. *ad.* [from *publick*.]
1. In the name of the community. *Addis.*

2. Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PUBLICKNESS. *f.* [from *publick*.]
1. State of belonging to the community. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED. *a.* [*publick* and *spirit*.] Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*

To PUBLISH. *v. a.* [*publier*, French.]
1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known.

2. To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*

PUBLISHER. *f.* [from *publish*.]
1. One who makes publick or generally known. *Atterbury.*

2. One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior.*

PUCE'LAGE. *f.* [French.] A state of virginity.

PUCK. *f.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances. *Corbet.*

PUCKBALL or *puckfish*. *f.* A kind of mushroom full of dust.

To PUCKER. *v. a.* To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Spectator.*

PU'DDER. *f.* A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb. *Locke.*

PU'DDING. *f.* [*puding*, Swedish.]
1. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. *Prior.*

2. The gut of an animal. *Shakespeare.*

3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients. *Prior.*

PU'DDINGPIE. *f.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *f.* [*pudding* and *time*.]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.

2. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudib.*

PUDDLE. *f.* [hence *pool*.] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash. *Hall.*

To PUDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PU'DDLY. *a.* [from *puddle*.] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Corew.*

PU'DDOCK or *purrock*. *f.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a small inclosure.

PU'DENCY. *f.* [*pudens*, Latin.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakespeare.*

PUDI'CITY. *f.* [*pudicité*, French, from *pudicitia*, Latin.] Modesty; chastity.

PUEFE'LOW. *f.* A partner. *Shakespeare.*

PUE'RILE. *a.* [*puerile*, French; *puerilis*, Latin.] Childish; boyish. *Pope.*

PUERILITY. *f.* [*puerilitas*, Latin.] Childishness; boyishness. *Dryden.*

PU'ET. *f.* A kind of water fowl. *Walton.*

PUFF. *f.* [*pof*, Dutch.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth. *Philips.*

2. A small blast of wind. *Raleigh.*

3. A mushroom.

4. Any thing light and porous: as, puff paste.

5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.*

To PUFF. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.

2. To blow with a quick blast. *Shakesp.*

3. To blow with scornfulness. *South.*

4. To breathe thick and hard. *L'Estrange.*

5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Herbert.*

6. To swell with the wind. *Boyle.*

To PUFF. *v. a.*
1. To swell as with wind. *Ray.*

2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind. *Shakespeare.*

3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully. *Dryden.*

4. To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon.*

5. To

P U L

5. To swell or elate with pride. *Shakesp.*
PUFFER. *f.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.
PU'FFIN. *f.* [*puffino*, Italian.]
 1. A water fowl. *Carew.*
 2. A kind of fish.
 3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.
PUFFINGAPPLE. *f.* A sort of apple.
PU'FFINGLY. *ad.* [from *puffing.*]
 1. Tumidly; with swell.
 2. With shortness of breath.
PU'FFY. *a.* [from *puff.*]
 1. Windy; flatulent. *Wifeman.*
 2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*
PUG. *f.* [*pig*, Saxon.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved. *Addison.*
PU'GGERED. *a.* Crowded; complicated.
PUGH. *interj.* A word of contempt.
PUGIL. *f.* [*pugille*, French] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*
PUGNA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pugnax*, Latin.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.
PUGNA'CITY. *f.* [from *pugnax*, Latin.] Quarrellousness; inclination to fight.
PU'ISNE. *a.* [*puis nê*, French.]
 1. Young; younger; later in time. *Bacon.*
 2. Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shakesp.*
PU'ISSANCE. *f.* [*puissance*, Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Destruction of Troy.*
PU'ISSANT. *a.* [*puissant*, French.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Raleigh.*
PU'ISSANTLY. *ad.* [from *puissant.*] Powerfully; forcibly.
PUKE. *f.* Vomit; medicine causing vomit.
To PUKE. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit. *Shakespeare.*
PU'KER. *f.* [from *puke.*] Medicine causing a vomit. *Garib.*
PULCHRITUDE. *f.* [*pulchritudo*, Latin.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness. *More.*
To PULE. *v. n.* [*piauler*, French.]
 1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*
 2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*
PU'LICK. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PULICOSE. *a.* [*pulicosus*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas.
PU'LIOL. *f.* An herb.
To PULL. *v. a.* [*pullian*, Saxon.]
 1. To draw violently towards one. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To draw forcibly. *Hayward.*
 3. To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer.*
 4. To tear; to rend. *Lam. iii. 2.*
 5. To PULL down. To subvert; to demolish. *Howel.*
 6. To PULL down. To degrade. *Roscom.*
 7. To PULL up. To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*
PULL. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck. *Shakespeare.*
PULLER. *f.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls. *Shakespeare.*

P U M

PU'LLEN. *f.* Poultry.
PULLET. *f.* [*poulet*, French.] A young hen. *Brown.*
PU'LLY. *f.* [*poulie*, French.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. *Gull.*
To PULLU'LATE. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin; *pulluler*, French.] To germinate; to bud.
PU'LMONARY. *a.* Belonging to the lungs.
PU'LMONARY. *f.* [*pulmonaire*, French.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*
PU'LMONICK. *a.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.] Belonging to the lungs.
PULP. *f.* [*pulpa*, Latin; *pulpe*, French.]
 1. Any soft mass. *Bacon.*
 2. The soft part of fruit. *Ray.*
PU'LPIT. *f.* [*pulpitum*, Latin.]
 1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*
PU'LPOUS. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft. *Philips.*
PU'LPOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpous.
PU'LPY. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy. *Arbutnot.*
PULSA'TION. *f.* [Fr. *pulsatio*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Harvey.*
PULSA'TOR. *f.* [from *pulso*, Latin.] A striker; a beater.
PULSE. *f.* [*pulsus*, Latin.]
 1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.
 2. Oscillation; vibration. *Newton.*
 3. To feel one's PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.
 4. [From *pull.*] Leguminous plants. *Milt.*
To PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse. *Ray.*
PU'LSION. *f.* [from *pulsus*, Latin.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction. *More.*
PU'LVERABLE. *a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin.] Possible to be reduced to dust. *Boyle.*
PULVERIZA'TION. *f.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.
To PU'LVERIZE. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust. *Boyle.*
PU'LVERENCE. *f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.
PU'LVIL. *f.* [*pulvillum*, Latin.] Sweet scents. *Gay.*
To PU'LVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Cong.*
PU'MICE. *f.* A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this state by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in masses of

P U N

of different sizes and shapes, of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found about the burning mountains Etna, Vesuvius and Hecla. *Bacon.*

PUMMEL. *f.* See POMMEL.

PUMP. *f.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Shakespeare.

To PUMP. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

Decay of Piety.

To PUMP. *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.

2. To examine artfully by sly interrogatories.

Otway.

PUMPER. *f.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps.

Boyle.

PUMPION. *f.* A plant.

Miller.

PUN. *f.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

Addison.

To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

Dryden. Tatler.

To PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

Wiseman.

PUNCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies.

Moxon.

2. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Swift.

3. The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Gay.

4. In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHEON. *f.* [*poinçon*, French.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

Camden.

2. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHER. *f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

Grew.

PUNCTILIO. *f.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

Addison.

PUNCTILIOUS. *a.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition.

Rogers.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO. *f.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

Bacon.

2. The point in fencing.

Shakespeare.

PUNCTUAL. *a.* [*punctuel*, French.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

Milton.

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

Bacon. Atter.

PUNCTUALITY. *f.* [from *punctual*.]

Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

Hewel.

P U P

PUNCTUALLY. *ad.* [from *punctual*.]

Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Ral. Ray.*

PUNCTUALNESS. *f.* [from *punctual*.]

Exactness; nicety.

Felton.

PUNCTUATION. *f.* [*punctum*, Latin.]

The act or method of pointing. *Addison.*

PUNCTURE. *f.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A small

prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.

Brown. Wiseman.

To PUNCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*,

Latin.] To mark with small spots.

Woodward.

PUNBLE. *f.* A short and fat woman. *Ains.*

PUNGAR. *f.* [*pagurus*, Latin.] A fish.

Ainsworth.

PUNGENCY. *f.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.

Arbuthnot.

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness. *Stillingfl.*

PUNGEN. *a.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking.

Pope.

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Newton.

3. Piercing; sharp.

Swift.

4. Acrimonious; biting.

Dryden.

PUNICE. *f.* A wallouse; a bug.

PUNICEOUS. *a.* [*punicus*, Latin.] Purple.

PUNINESS. *f.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.

To PUNISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties.

Lev. xxvi. 18.

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE. *a.* [*punissable*, French, from *punish*.] Worthy of punishment;

capable of punishment. *Hooker. Taylor.*

PUNISHABLENESS. *f.* [from *punissable*.]

The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER. *f.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

Milton.

PUNISHMENT. *f.* [*punissement*, French.]

Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime. *Spenser. 2 Mac. vii. 36. Job. xxxi. 3.*

Dryden. Locke.

PUNITION. *f.* [*punition*, French; *punitio*, Latin.] Punishment.

Ainsworth.

PUNITIVE. *a.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Ham.

PUNITORY. *a.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

PUNK. *f.* A whore; a common prostitute.

Hudibras. Dryden.

PUNSTER. *f.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

Arbuthnot. Addison.

PUNY. *a.* [*puis ne*, French.]

1. Young.

2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate.

Shakespeare. Milton.

PUNY. *f.* A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.

South.

To PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring

forth

forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL. *f.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]

1. The apple of the eye. *Bacon. Ray. Newt.*
2. A scholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Shakespeare. Fairfax. Locke.*
3. A ward; one under the care of his guardian. *Dryden. Tickell.*

PUPILAGE. *f.* [from *pupil*.]

1. State of being a scholar. *Locke.*
2. Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*

PUPILLARY. *a.* [*pupillaire*, French, *pupillaris*, Latin.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET. *f.* [*poupée*, French; *pupus*, Latin.]

1. A small image moved by men in a mock-drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
2. A word of contempt. *Shakespeare.*

PUPPETMAN. *f.* [*puppet* and *man*.] Master of a puppet-show. *Swift.*

PUPPETSHOW. *f.* [*puppet* and *show*.]

A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift. Arbutnot.*

PUPPY. *f.* [*poupée*, French.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Shakesp. Gay.*

TO PUPPY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLIND. *a.* Nearighted; shortighted. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*

PURBLINDNESS. *f.* [from *purblind*.] Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE. *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be purchased or bought. *Locke.*

TO PURCHASE. *v. a.* [*pourchasser*, Fr.]

1. To buy for a price. *Shakesp. Gen. xxv.*
2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger. *Milton.*
3. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shakespeare.*

PURCHASE. *f.* [*pourchas*, old French.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Locke.*
2. Any thing of which possession is taken. *Shakespeare.*

PURCHASER. *f.* [from *purchase*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Bacon. South. Addison.*

PURE. *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, French; *purus*, Lat.]

1. Not filthy; not sullied. *Prov. xxx.*
2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.*
3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere. *Taylor.*
4. Not connected with any thing extrinsic. *Wilkins. Watts.*
5. Free; clear. *Philips.*
6. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent. *Prov. xx. 9. Milton.*

7. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickell.*

8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech. *Ascham.*

9. Mere: as, a pure villain. *Clarendon. L'Estrange.*

10. Chaste; modest.

PURELY. *ad.* [from *pure*.]

1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Isaiah i. 25.*
2. Innocently; without guilt. *Clarendon.*
3. Merely.

PURENESS. *f.* [from *pure*.]

1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Sidney. Temple.*
2. Simplicity; exemption from composition. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Common Prayer.*
4. Freedom from vitious modes of speech. *Ascham.*

PURFILE. *f.* [*pourfilée*, French.] A sort of ancient trimming for womens gowns. *Bailey.*

TO PURFLE. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, French; *profilere*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spenser.*

PURFLE. *f.* [*pourfilée*, French.] A border of embroidery.

PURGATION. *f.* [*purgation*, French.]

1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet.*
2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.*
3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt. *Shakespeare.*

PURGATIVE. *a.* [*purgatif*, French, *purgativus*, Latin.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward. *Bacon. Donne. Wiseman.*

PURGATORY. *f.* [*purgatorium*, Latin.]

A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*

TO PURGE. *v. a.* [*purgo*, Latin.]

1. To cleanse; to clear. *Bacon.*
2. To clear from impurities. *Shakespeare. Woodward.*
3. To clear from guilt. *Shakesp. Heb. ix. 14.*
4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

5. To sweep or put away impurities. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To evacuate the body by stool. *Camden. Bacon.*

7. To clarify; to defecate.

TO PURGE. *v. n.* To have frequent stools.

PURGE. *f.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*

PURGER. *f.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shakespeare.*
2. Purge; cathartick. *Bacon.*

PURIFICATION. *f.* [*purification*, French; *purificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making pure. *Boyle.*
2. The act of cleansing from guilt. *Taylor.*
3. A

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3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PURIFICATIVE. } *a.* [from *purify*.] Hav-
PURIFICATORY. } ing power or tenden-
 cy to make pure.

PURIFIER. *f.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser;
 refiner. *Mal.*

To PURIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*,
 Latin.]

1. To make pure.
2. To free from any extraneous admixture.
Burnet. Dryden.
3. To make clear. *Sidney.*
4. To free from guilt or corruption.
Titus. South.
5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.
John.
6. To clear from barbarisms or improprie-
 ties. *Spratt.*

To PURIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet.*

PURIST. *f.* [*puriste*, French.] One super-
 stitiously nice in the use of words.

PURITAN. *f.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pre-
 tending to eminent purity of religion.
Sanderson.

PURITANICAL. *a.* [from *puritan*.] Re-
 lating to puritans. *Walton.*

PURITANISM. *f.* [from *puritan*.] The
 notions of a puritan. *Walton.*

PURITY. *f.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Latin.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or
 dirt. *Prior. Thomson.*
2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake.*
3. Chastity; freedom from contamination
 of sexes. *Shakespeare.*

PURL. *f.* [from *purfle*.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.
Sidney. Bacon.
2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in
 which wormwood and aromatics are in-
 fused.

To PURL. *v. n.* To murmur; to flow with
 a gentle noise. *Bacon. Milton.*

To PURL. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe
 or embroidery. *Ben. Johnson.*

PURLIEU. *f.* The grounds on the borders
 of a forest; border; inclosure.
Shakesp. Spectator.

PURLINS. *f.* In architecture, those pieces
 of timber that lie across the rafters on the
 inside, to keep them from sinking in the
 middle. *Bailey.*

To PURLOIN. *v. a.* To steal; to take by
 theft. *Milton. Denham.*

PURLOINER. *f.* [from *purloin*.] A thief;
 one that steals clandestinely. *L'Estrange.*

PURPARTY. *f.* [*pour* and *parti*, French.]
 Share; part in division. *Davies.*

PURPLE. *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tinged with blue.
Shakespeare. Wotton.
2. In poetry, red. *Dryden.*

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To PURPLE. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Latin.] To
 make red; to colour with purple.
Donne. Milton.

PURPLES. *f.* [without a singular.] Spots
 of a livid red, which break out in malig-
 nant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLISH. *a.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat
 purple. *Boyle.*

PURPORT. *f.* [*pourporte*, French.] De-
 sign; tendency of a writing or discourse.
Norris.

To PURPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To intend; to tend to show. *Bac. Rowe.*

PURPOSE. *f.* [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.]

1. Intention; design. *Shakesp. Knolles.*
2. Effect; consequence. *Collier. Baker.*
3. Instance; example. *L'Estrange.*

To PURPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 intend; to design; to resolve.
Hooker. Prior.

PURPOSELY. *ad.* [from *purpose*.] By de-
 sign; by intention. *Hooker. Pope.*

PURPRISE. *f.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purprisum*,
 law Latin.] A close or inclosure; as also
 the whole compass of a manour. *Bacon.*

PURR. *f.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

To PURR. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or
 leopard in pleasure.

PURSE. *f.* [*bourse*, Fr. *purs*, Welsh.] A
 small bag in which money is contained.
Shakesp. Knolles. Addison.

To PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purse. *Dryden.*
2. To contract as a purse. *Shakespeare.*

PURSENET. *f.* [*purse* and *net*.] A net of
 which the mouth is drawn together by a
 string. *Mortimer.*

PURSEPROUD. *a.* [*purse* and *proud*.] Puff-
 ed up with money.

PURSER. *f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster
 of a ship.

PURSINESS. } *f.* [from *purisy*.] Short-
PURSIVENESS. } ness of breath.

PURSLAIN. *f.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.
Wiseman.

PURSUABLE. *a.* [from *pursue*.] What
 may be pursued.

PURSUANCE. *f.* [from *pursue*.] Prosecu-
 tion; process.

PURSUANT. *a.* [from *pursue*.] Done in
 consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To PURSUE. *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, French.]

1. To chase; to follow in hostility.
Shakespeare.
2. To prosecute. *Prov.*
3. To imitate; to follow as an example.
Dryden.
4. To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*

To PURSUE. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.
Boyle.

PURSUER. *f.* [from *pursue*.] One who
 follows in hostility. *Milton. Denham.*

P U S

PURSU'IT. *f.* [*poursuite*, French.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention. *Milton.*
2. Endeavour to attain. *Dryden. Rogers.*
3. Prosecution. *Clarendon.*

PURSUIVANT. *f.* [*poursuivant*, French.]

A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser. Dryden.*

PURSY. *a.* [*poussif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shak. p. Hudibras.*

PURTENANCE. *f.* [*appartenance*, Fren.]

The pluck of an animal. *Ex. Hudibras.*

TO PURVEY. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, French.]

1. To provide with conveniences. *Spenser.*
2. To procure. *Thomson.*

TO PURVEY. *v. n.* To buy in provisions. *Milton.*

PURVEYANCE. *f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Provision. *Spenser.*
2. Procurement of victuals. *Bacon.*

PURVEYOR. *f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*
2. A procurer; a pimp. *Dryden. Addison.*

PURVIEW. *f.* [*pourveu*, French.] Previso; providing clause. *Hale.*

PURULENCE. } *f.* [from *purulent*.] Ge-

PURULENCY. } neration of pus or matter. *Arbutnot.*

PURULENT. *a.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Latin.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*

PUS. *f.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested sore. *Arbutnot.*

TO PUSH. *v. a.* [*pousser*, French.]

1. To strike with a thrust. *Exodus.*
2. To force or drive by impulse of any thing. *Job.*
3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. *Shakesp. Psalms.*
4. To press forward. *Dryden. Addison.*
5. To urge; to drive. *Addison.*
6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Swift.*
7. To importune; to tease.

TO PUSH. *v. n.*

1. To make a thrust. *Dryden. Ray.*
2. To make an effort. *Dryden.*
3. To make an attack. *Daniel.*

PUSH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Knolles.*
2. An impulse; force impressed. *Addison.*
3. Assault; attack. *Shak. sp. Watts.*
4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
5. Exigence; trial. *L'Estr. Atterbury.*
6. A sudden emergence. *Shakespeare.*
7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bacon.*

PUSHER. *f.* [from *push*.] He who pushes forward.

PUSHING. *a.* [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

P U T

PUSHPIN. *f.* [*push* and *pir*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*

PUSILLANIMITY. *f.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr.]

Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

Shak. speare. South.

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*pusillanime*, Fr.]

Meanspirited; narrowminded; cowardly.

Bacon. Spectator.

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.

PUSS. *f.*

1. The fondling name of a cat.

L'Estrange. Watts.

2. The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*

PUSTULE. *f.* [*puistule*, Fr. *puistula*, Latin.]

A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence. *Arbutnot.*

PUSTULOUS. *a.* [from *puistule*.] Full of pustules; pimply.

TO PUT. *v. a.*

1. To lay or reposit in any place.

Milton. Mortimer.

2. To place in any situation.

Milton. L'Estrange.

3. To place in any state or condition.

Shakesp. Gen. Susan.

4. To repose.

2 Kings. 1 Chron.

5. To trust; to give up.

Exodus.

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.

Locke.

7. To push into action.

Milton. Swift.

8. To apply.

1 Sam. Dryden.

9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.

Shakesp. Taylor. Wake.

10. To cause; to produce.

Locke.

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.

2 Chron.

12. To add.

Eccl.

13. To place in a reckoning.

Locke.

14. To reduce to any state.

Shakesp.

15. To oblige; to urge.

Bacon. Boyle.

16. To propose; to state.

2 Chr. Swift.

17. To form; to regulate.

Hab.

18. To reach to another.

19. To bring into any state of mind or temper.

Knolles. Clarendon. Locke.

20. To offer; to advance.

Dryden. Atterbury.

21. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

Locke.

22. To PUT by. To turn off; to divert.

Taylor. Grew.

23. To PUT by. To thrust aside.

Sidney. Cowley.

24. To PUT down. To baffle; to repress; to crush.

Shakespeare.

25. To PUT down. To degrade.

Spenser. 2 Chr.

26. To PUT down. To bring into disuse.

Bacon. Dryden.

27. To PUT down. To confute.

Shakesp.

28. To

P U T

28. To PUT forth. To propose. *Judges.*
 29. To PUT forth. To extend. *Genesis.*
 30. To PUT forth. To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon.*
 31. To PUT forth. To exert. *Milton, Taylor.*
 32. To PUT in. To interpose. *Collier.*
 33. To PUT in practice. To use; to exercise. *Dryden.*
 34. To PUT off. To divest; to lay aside. *Nebem, Exodus, Addison.*
 35. To PUT off. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Bacon, Boyle.*
 36. To PUT off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake.*
 37. To PUT off. To pass fallaciously. *Rogers.*
 38. To PUT off. To discard. *Shakesp.*
 39. To PUT off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon, Swift.*
 40. To PUT on or upon. To impute; to charge.
 41. To PUT on or upon. To invest with, as cloaths or covering. *Shakespeare.*
Ben. Johnson, Knolles, L'Estrange.
 42. To PUT on. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakespeare.*
 43. To PUT on or upon. To impose; to inflict. *2 Kings, L'Estrange.*
 44. To PUT on. To assume; to take. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
 45. To PUT over. To refer. *Shakesp.*
 46. To PUT out. To place at usury. *Psalms.*
 47. To PUT out. To extinguish. *Judges, Milton.*
 48. To PUT out. To emit, as a plant. *Bacon.*
 49. To PUT out. To extend; to protrude. *Genesis.*
 50. To PUT out. To expel; to drive from. *Spenser, Bacon.*
 51. To PUT out. To make publick. *Dryden, Addison.*
 52. To PUT out. To disconcert. *Bacon.*
 53. To PUT to. To kill by; to punish by. *Bacon, Clarendon.*
 54. To PUT to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard. *Dryden, Addison.*
 55. To PUT to. To assist with. *Sidney, Knolles.*
 56. To PUT to death. To kill. *Bacon, Hayward.*
 57. To PUT together. To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet.*
 58. To PUT up. To pass unrevenge. *L'Estrange, Boyle.*
 59. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to germinate as plants. *Bacon.*
 60. To PUT up. To expose publicly
 61. To PUT up. To start. *Addison.*
 62. To PUT up. To hoard. *Spelman.*
 63. To PUT up. To hide. *Shakesp.*

P U T

64. To PUT upon. To incite; to instigate. *Clarendon, Tillotson.*
 65. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay upon. *Shakespeare.*
 66. To PUT upon trial. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Locke, Arbuthnot.*

To PUT. v. n.

1. To go or move. *Bacon.*
2. To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.*
3. To steer a vessel. *Addison.*
4. To PUT forth. To leave a port. *Shake.*
5. To PUT forth. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *Shakespear, Bacon.*
6. To PUT in. To enter a haven. *Pope.*
7. To PUT in for. To claim; to stand candidate for. *Locke.*
8. To PUT in. To offer a claim. *Shakespeare, Brown.*
9. To PUT off. To leave land. *Addison.*
10. To PUT over. To sail cross. *Abbot.*
11. To PUT to sea. To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon.*
12. To PUT up. To offer one's self a candidate. *L'Estrange.*
13. To PUT up. To advance to; to bring one's self forward. *Swift.*
14. To PUT up with. To suffer without resentment.

PUT. s. [from the verb.]

1. An action of distress. *L'Estrange.*
2. A rustick; a clown. *Bramston.*
3. PUT off. Excuse; shift. *L'Estrange.*

PUTAGE. s. [putain, French.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM. s. [putanisme, French.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

DiEt.

PUTATIVE. a. [putatif, Fr. from puto, Latin.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*

PUTID. a. [putidus, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless.

PUTIDNESS. s. [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.

PUTLOG. s. Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven foot long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

PUTREDINOUS. a. [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*

PUTREFACTION. s. [putrefaction, Fr.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy, Thomson.*

PUTREFACTIVE. a. [from putrefacio, Latin.] Making rotten. *Brown, Wiseman.*

To PUTREFY. v. a. [putrefier, Fr. putrefacio, Latin.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. *Shakesp. Bacon. Temple. Arbuthnot.*

To PUTREFY. v. n. To rot.

Isaiab. Bacon.

PUTRESCENCE. s. [from putresco, Latin.] The state of rotting. *Brown.*

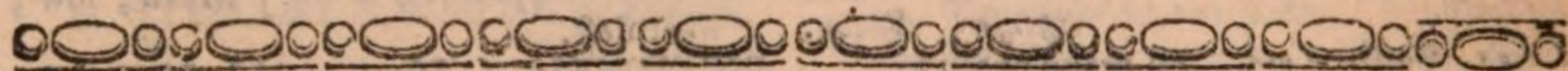
PUTRE-

P U Z

- PUTRESCENT.** *a.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbutnot.*
- PU'TRID.** *a.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt. *Waller.*
Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quincy.*
- PU'TRIDNESS.** *f.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenness. *Floyer.*
- PUTTER.** *f.* [from *put*.]
 1. One who puts. *L'Estrange.*
 2. **PUTTER on.** Inciter; instigator. *Shakespeare.*
- PUTTINGSTONE.** *f.* In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*
- PUTTOCK.** *f.* [derived, by *Minshew*, from *buteo*, Latin.] A buzzard. *Shakespeare. Peacham.*
- PUTTY.** *f.*
 1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground. *Newton.*
 2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.
- TO PU'ZZLE.** *v. a.* [for *posse*, from *pose*, *Skinner*.] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*
- TO PU'ZZLE.** *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Estrange.*
- PU'ZZLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity. *Bacon.*
- PUZZLER.** *f.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.
- PY'GARG.** *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

P Y X

- PY'GMEAN.** *a.* [from *pygmy*.] Belonging to a pygmy. *Milton.*
- PY'GMY.** *f.* [*pygmée*, Fr. *πυγμαῖος*.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*
- PYLORUS.** *f.* [*πυλῶρος*.] The lower orifice of the stomach.
- PY'POWDER.** See **PIEPOWDER.**
- PY'RAMID.** *f.* [*pyramide*, Fr. *πύραμις*.] In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*
- PYRA'MIDAL.** } *a.* [from *pyramid*.]
PYRAMI'DICAL } Having the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*
- PYRAMI'DICALLY.** *ad.* [from *pyramidal*.] In form of a pyramid. *Broome.*
- PY'RAMIS.** *f.* A pyramid. *Bacon.*
- PYRE.** *f.* [*pyra*, Latin.] A pile to be burnt. *Dryden. Pope.*
- PYRI'TES.** *f.* [from *πῦρ*.] Firestone. *Woodward.*
- PY'ROMANCY.** *f.* [*πυρομαντεία*.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*
- PYROTE'CHNICAL.** *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.
- PYROTE'CHNICKS.** *f.* [*πῦρ* and *τεχνή*.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.
- PYROTE'CHNY.** *f.* [*pyrotechnie*, French.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*
- PY'RRHONISM.** *f.* [from *Pyrrho*.] Scepticism; universal doubt.
- PYX.** *f.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host.



Q.

Q U A

- Q,** Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally used *cp*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queu*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.
- QUAB.** *f.* A sort of fish.
- TO QUACK.** *v. a.* [*quacken*, Dutch.]
 1. To cry like a duck. *King.*
 2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. *Hudibras.*
- QUACK.** *f.* [from the verb.]

Q U A

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. *Felton.*
2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addison.*
3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick. *Pope.*
- QUA'CKERY.** *f.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick.
- QUA'CKSALVER.** *f.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a meddler; a charlatan. *Burton.*
- QUAD-**

QUA

QUA

QUADRA'GESIMAL. *a.* [*quadragesimal*, French; *quadragesima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to lent. *Sanderson.*

QUA'DRANGLE. *f.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A square; a surface with four right angles. *Howel.*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles. *Woodward.*

QUA'DRANT. *f.* [*quadrans*, Latin.]
1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*
2. The quarter of a circle. *Holder.*
3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL. *a.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

QUA'DRATE. *a.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.
2. Divisible into four equal parts. *Hakewill.*
3. [*Quadrans*, Latin.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey.*

QUA DRATE. *f.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser.*

To QUADRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Latin; *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. *Addison.*

QUA'DRATICK. *a.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Diſt.*

QUADRATICK equations. Such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought. *Harris.*

QUADRA'TURE. *f.* [*quadrature*, French.]
1. The act of squaring. *Watts.*
2. The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke.*

3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quadriennium*, Lat.]
1. Comprising four years.
2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *a.* [from *quadro*, Latin.] That may be squared. *Derham.*

QUA'DRIFID. *a.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*quatuor*, and *latus*, Latin.] Having four sides. *Woodward.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *f.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right lined sides. *Diſt.*

QUA'DRILLE. *f.* A game at cards.

QUA'DRIN. *f.* [*quodrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUA'DRINOMICAL. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Latin.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diſt.*

QUA'DRIPARTITE. *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Latin.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUA'DRIPARTITELY. *ad.* [from *quadrupartite*.] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION. *f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diſt.*

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS. *a.* [*quatuor*, and *φύλλον*.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME. *f.* [*quadriremis*, Latin.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE. *f.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *f.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Latin.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Latin.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRU'PED. *f.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Latin.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

QUADRU'PED. *a.* Having four feet. *Watts.*

QUADRU'PLE. *a.* [*quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told. *Raleigh.*

To QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Latin.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION. *f.* [from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRU'PLY. *ad.* [from *quadruple*.] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*

QUÆRE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek.

To QUAFF. *v. a.* [from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shakespeare.*

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. *Shakespeare.*

QUA'FFER. *f.* [from *quaff*.] He who quaffs.

To QU'FFER. *v. n.* To feel out. *Derham.*

QUA'GGY. *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

QUA'GMIRE. *f.* [that is, *quakemire*.] A shaking marsh. *More.*

QUAID. *part.* Crushed; dejected; depressed. *Spenser.*

QUAIL. *f.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game. *Ray.*

QUA'ILPIPE. *f.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addison.*

To QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection. *Knolles. Herbert.*

To QUAIL. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To crush; to quell. *Daniel.*

QUAINT. *a.* [*coint*, French.]

1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely; superfluously exact. *Sidney.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakesp.*

4. Subtly excogitated; finespun. *Milton.*

5. Affecting; foppish. *Swift.*

QUAINTLY. *ad.* [from *quaint*.]

1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *B. n. Johnson.*

2. Art-

Q U A

2. Artfully. *Shakespeare.*
QUAINTNESS. *f.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope.*
TO QUAKE. *v. n.* [cp *can*, Saxon.]
 1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope.*
QUAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*
QUAKING-GRASS. *f.* An herb.
QUALIFICATION. *f.* [qualification, Fr. from *qualify.*]
 1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.*
 2. Accomplishment. *Atterbury.*
 3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*
TO QUALIFY. *v. a.* [qualifier, Fr.]
 1. To fit for any thing. *Swift.*
 2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.
 4. To abate; to soften; to diminish. *Raleigh.*
 5. To ease; to assuage. *Spenser.*
 6. To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*
QUALITY. *f.* [qualitas, Latin.]
 1. Nature relatively considered. *Hooker.*
 2. Property; accident. *Shakesf. Bently.*
 3. Particular efficacy. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Disposition; temper. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Virtue or vice. *Dryden.*
 6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Claren.*
 7. Character. *Bacon.*
 8. Comparative or relative rank. *Temple.*
 9. Rank; superiority of birth or station. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Persons of high rank. *Pope.*
QUALM. *f.* [cp *calm*, Saxon.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Donne. Roscommon. Calamy.*
QUALMISH. *a.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with sickly languor. *Dryden.*
QUANDARY. *f.* [qu'en dirai je, French. Skinner.] A doubt; a difficulty.
QUANTITATIVE. *a.* [quantitativus, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*
QUANTITY. *f.* [quantité, Fr. quantitas, Latin.]
 1. That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished. *Cheyne.*
 2. Any indeterminate weight or measure.
 3. Bulk or weight. *Dryden.*
 4. A portion; a part. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A large portion. *Arbutnot.*
 6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Holder.*
QUANTUM. *f.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift.*
QUARANTAIN. *f.* [quarantain, Fr.]
QUARANTINE. *f.* The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected

Q U A

- of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. *Swift.*
QUARREL. *f.* [querelle, French.]
 1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A dispute; a contest. *Hooker.*
 3. A cause of debate. *Fairfax.*
 4. Something that gives a right to mischief or reprisal. *Bacon.*
 5. Objection; ill will. *Felton.*
 6. In *Shakespeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.
 7. [quadrella, Italian.] An arrow with a square head. *Camden.*
TO QUARREL. *v. n.* [quereller, Fr.]
 1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fall into variance. *Shakesp.*
 3. To fight; to combat. *Dryden.*
 4. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramhall.*
QUARRELER. *f.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.
QUARRELOUS. *a.* [quarrelleux, French.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity. *Shakespeare.*
QUARRELSOME. *a.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; cholerick; petulant. *Bacon. L'Estr.*
QUARRELSOMELY. *ad.* [from *quarrelsome.*] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.
QUARRELSOMENESS. *f.* [from *quarrelsome.*] Cholerickness; petulance.
QUARRY. *f.* [quarré, French.]
 1. A square. *Mortimer.*
 2. [Quadreau, Fr.] An arrow with a square head. *Sandys.*
 3. Game flown at by a hawk. *Sandys.*
 4. A stone mine; a place where they dig stones. *Cleaveland.*
TO QUARRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. *L'Estrange.*
QUARRYMAN. *f.* [quarry and man.] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*
QUART. *f.* [quart, French.]
 1. The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenser.*
 2. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shakesp.*
 3. [Quarte, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakesf.*
QUARTAN. *f.* [febris quartana, Latin.] The fourth day ague. *Brown. Cleaveland.*
QUARTATION. *f.* [from *quartus*, Latin.] A chymical operation. *Boyle.*
QUARTER. *f.* [quart, quartier, French.]
 1. A fourth part. *Burnet.*
 2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card. *Addison.*
 3. A particular region of a town or country. *Spratt.*
 4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. *Spectator.*
 5. Proper station. *Milton.*
 6. Re-

QUA

QUE

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.*

7. Treatment shown by an enemy. *Collier.*

8. Friendship; amity; concord. *Shakespeare.*

9. A measure of eight bushels. *Mortimer.*

10. False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

To **QUARTER** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts. *Shakespeare.*

2. To divide; to break by force. *Shakespeare.*

3. To divide into distinct regions. *Dryden.*

4. To station or lodge soldiers. *Dryden.*

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling. *Shakespeare.*

6. To diet. *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*

QUARTERAGE. *f.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUARTERDAY. *f.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid. *Addison.*

QUARTERDECK. *f.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY. *a.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part. *Holder.*

QUARTERLY. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER. *f.* [*quarter* and *master*.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Tatler.*

QUARTERN. *f.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF. *f.* A staff of defence. *Dryden.*

QUARTILE. *f.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other. *Harris.*

QUARTO. *f.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts.*

To **QUASH**. *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dutch.]

1. To crush; to squeeze. *Waller.*

2. To subdue suddenly. *Roscommon.*

3. To annul; to nullify; to make void.

To **QUASH**. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise. *Ray.*

QUASH. *f.* A pompion. *Ainsworth.*

QUATERCOUSINS. Friends. *Skinner.*

QUATE'RNARY. *f.* [*quaternarius*, Latin.] The number four. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION. *f.* [*quaternion*, Latin.] The number four. *Holder.*

QUATE'RNITY. *f.* [*quaternus*, Latin.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUATRAIN. *f.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To **QUA'VER**. *v. n.* [*cpavan*, Saxon.]

1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton.*

QUAY. *f.* [*quai*, French.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN. *f.* [*cpaan*, Saxon.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet. *Dryden.*

QUEA'SINESS. *f.* [from *quasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEA'SY. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. Sick with nausea.

2. Fastidious; squeamish. *Shakespeare.*

3. Causing nausea. *Shakespeare.*

To **QUECK**. *v. n.* To shrink; to shew pain. *Bacon.*

QUEEN. *f.* [*cpen*, Saxon.] The wife of a king. *Shakespeare.*

To **QUEEN**. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakespeare.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *f.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEENING. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEER. *a.* Odd; strange; original; particular. *Spectator.*

QUEERLY. *ad.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEERNESS. *f.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.

QUEEST. *f.* [from *questus*, Lat. *Skinner*.] A ringdove; a kind of wild-pigeon.

To **QUELL**. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill. *Atterbury.*

To **QUELL**. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*

QUELL. *f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

QUE'LLER. *f.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues. *Milton.*

QUE'LLQUECHOSE. [French.] A rife; a kickshaw. *Donne.*

To **QUEME**. *v. n.* To please.

To **QUENCH**. *v. a.*

1. To extinguish fire. *Sidney.*

2. To still any passion or commotion. *Shakespeare.*

3. To allay thirst. *South.*

4. To destroy. *Davies.*

To **QUENCH**. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shakespeare.*

QUENCHABLE. *a.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.

QUENCHER. *f.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher.

QUENCHLESS. *a.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable. *Croshaw.*

QUE'RELE. *f.* [*querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT. *f.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*querimonia*, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously; with complaint. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *querimonious*.] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST. *f.* [from *quero*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker of questions. *Sawst.*

QUERN.

QUE

QUERN. *f.* [*cpeonn*, Saxon.] A handmill. *Shakespeare.*

QUE'RPO. *f.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.*

QUE'RRY, for *equerry.* *f.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables. *Bailey.*

QUE'RULOUS. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Howel.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY. *f.* [from *quære*, Lat.] A question; an enquiry to be resolved. *Newton.*

To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions. *Pope.*

QUEST. *f.* [*queste*, Fr.]

1. Search; act of seeking. *Shakespeare.*
2. An empanell'd jury. *Shakespeare.*
3. Searchers. Collectively. *Shakespeare.*
4. Enquiry; examination. *Shakespeare.*
5. Request; desire; solicitation. *Herbert.*

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*quêter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in search.

QUE'STANT. *f.* [from *quester*, French.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTION. *f.* [*quæstio*, Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; anything enquired. *Bac.*
2. Enquiry; disquisition. *Bacon.*
3. A dispute; a subject of debate. *John.*
4. Affair to be examined. *Swift.*
5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. *Tillotson.*
6. Judicial trial. *Hooker.*
7. Examination by torture. *Ayliffe.*
8. State of being the subject of present enquiry. *Hooker.*
9. Endeavour; search. *Shakespeare.*

To QUESTION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To enquire. *Bacon.*
2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shakesp.*

To QUESTION. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by questions. *Brown.*
2. To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.*
3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted. *South.*

QUESTIONABLE. *a.* [from *question.*]

1. Doubtful; disputable. *Baker.*
2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTIONARY. *a.* [from *question.*] Enquiring; asking questions. *Pope.*

QUESTIONABLENESS. *f.* [from *question.*] The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER. *f.* [from *question.*] An enquirer.

QUESTIONLESS. *ad.* [from *question.*] Certainly; without doubt. *South.*

QUESTMAN. } *f.* Starter of law-

QUESTMONGER. } suits or prosecutions. *Bacon.*

QUESTRIST. [from *quest.*] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakespeare.*

QUI

QUE'STUARY. *a.* [from *quæstus*, Latin.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUIB. *f.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth.*

To QUIBBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Estrange.*

QUIBBLE. *f.* [from *quidlibet*, Latin.] A low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun. *Watts.*

QUIBBLER. *f.* [from *quibble.*] A punster.

QUICK. *a.* [*cpic*, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.*
2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.*
3. Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.*
4. Active; spritely; ready. *Clarendon.*

QUICK. *ad.* Nimble; speedily; readily. *Drayton.*

QUICK. *f.*

1. A live animal. *Spenser.*
2. The living flesh; sensible parts. *Sharp.*
3. Living plants. *Mortimer.*

QUICKBEAM, or *quickentree.* *f.* A species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*

To QUICKEN. *v. a.* [*cpicean*, Sax.]

1. To make alive. *Psalms.*
2. To hasten; to accelerate. *Hayward.*
3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite. *South.*

To QUICKEN. *v. n.*

1. To become alive: as, a woman quickens with child. *Sandys.*
2. To move with activity. *Pope.*

QUICKENER. *f.* [from *quicken.*]

1. One who makes alive.
2. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *More.*

QUICKLIME. *f.* [*calx viva*, Latin; *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched. *Hill.*

QUICKLY. *ad.* [from *quick.*] Nimble; speedily; actively. *Shakespeare.*

QUICKNESS. *f.* [from *quick.*]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.*
2. Activity; briskness. *Wotton.*
3. Keen sensibility. *Locke.*
4. Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden.*

QUICKSAND. *f.* [*quick* and *sand.*] Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Dryden.*

To QUICKSET. *v. a.* [*quick* and *set.*] To plant with living plants. *Tusser.*

QUICKSET. *f.* [*quick* and *set.*] Living plant set to grow. *Evelyn.*

QUICKSIGHTED. *a.* [*quick* and *sight.*] Having a sharp sight. *Bentley.*

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS. *f.* [from *quicksighted.*] Sharpness of sight.

QUICKSILVER. *f.* [*quick* and *silver.*] *Quicksilver*, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; its nature is so homogeneous and simple,

QUI

simple, that it is a question whether gold itself be more so: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part dissolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others, and is the most divisible of all bodies: the specifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest: of the various ores, in which mercury is found, cinnabar is the richest and most valuable, which is extremely heavy, and of a bright and beautiful red colour: the ancients all esteemed *quicksilver* a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but too free a use of so powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger. *Hill.*

QUICKSILVERED. *a.* [from *quicksilver*.] Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

QUIDAM. *s.* [Latin.] Somebody. *Spenser.*

QUIDDANY. *s.* [*quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDIT. *s.* A subtilty; an equivocation.

QUIDDITY. *s.*

1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term. *Hudibras.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden.*

QUIESCENCE. *s.* [from *quiesco*, Latin.] Rest; repose. *Glanville.*

QUIESCENT. *a.* [*quiescens*, Latin.] Resting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose. *Holder.*

QUIET. *a.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent. *1 Pet.*

3. Still; not in motion. *Judges.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakespeare.*

QUIET. *s.* [*quies*, Latin.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. *Hughes.*

TO QUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Forbes.*

2. To still. *Locke.*

QUIETER. *s.* [from *quiet*.] The person or thing that quiets.

QUI

QUIETISM. *s.* Tranquillity of mind.

Temple.

QUIETLY. *ad.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Taylor.

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Bacon.

3. At rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS. *s.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Coolness of temper.

Sidney.

2. Peace; tranquillity. *Shakespeare. Hayw.*

3. Stillness; calmness.

QUIETSOME. *a.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser.*

QUIETUDE. *s.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.] Rest; repose. *Wotton.*

QUILL. *s.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.*

2. The instrument of writing. *Garth.*

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbut.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden.*

QUILLET. *s.* [*quidlibet*, Latin.] Subtilty; nicety. *Digby.*

QUILT. *s.* [*ku'cht*, Dutch; *culcita*, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them. *Pepe.*

TO QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser.*

QUINARY. *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consisting of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *s.* [*quidden*, German.]

1. The tree. *Miller.*

2. The fruit. *Peacham.*

TO QUINCH. *v. n.* To stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain. *Spenser.*

QUINCUNCIAL. *a.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUINCUNX. *s.* [Latin.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness.

QUINQUAGESIMA. [Latin.] *Quinquagesima* Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; shrove Sunday. *Diet.*

QUINQUANGULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodw.*

QUIQUARTICULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Latin.] Consisting of five articles. *Sunderfon.*

QUINQUEFID. *a.* [*quinque* and *fido*, Latin.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED. *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Latin.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL. *a.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Lasting

QUI

Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINSY. *f.* [corrupted from *squinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden.*

QUINT. *f.* [*quint*, French.] A set of five. *Hudibras.*

QUINTAIN. *f.* [*quintain*, French.] A post with a turning top. *Shakespeare.*

QUINTESSENCE. *f.* [*quinta essentia*, Lat.]

1. A fifth being. *Darvies.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Donne. Boyle.*

QUINTESSENTIAL. *a.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of quintessence. *Hakew.*

QUINTIN. *f.* An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin, at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag should strike the tilter on the back. *Ben Johnson.*

QUINTUPLE. *f.* [*quintuplus*, Latin.] Five-fold. *Graunt.*

QUIP. *f.* A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Milton.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*

QUIRE. *f.* [*chœur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. *Shakesp.*

2. The part of the church where the service is sung. *Cleaveland.*

3. [*Cabier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty four sheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert. *Shakespeare.*

QUIRISTER. *f.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service. *Thomson.*

QUIRK. *f.*

1. Quirk stroke; sharp fit.

2. Smart taunt.

3. Subtlety; nicety; artful distinction. *D city of Piety.*

4. Loose light tune. *Pope.*

To QUIT. *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted*. [*quiter*, French.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even. *Denham.*

2. To set free. *Taylor.*

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform. *Daniel.*

4. To clear himself of an affair. *Milton.*

5. To repay; to requite. *Shakespeare.*

6. To vacate obligations. *Ben. Johnson.*

7. To pay an obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.*

8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To absolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.*

9. To abandon; to forsake. *Ben. Johnson.*

10. To resign; to give up. *Prior.*

QUITCHGRASS. *f.* [*cpice*, Saxon.] Dog grass. *Mortimer.*

QUO

QUITE. *ad.* Completely; perfectly. *Hooker*

QUITRENT. *f.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reserved. *Temple.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE. *f.* [*quittance*, French.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakespeare.*

2. Recompence; return; repayment. *Shakespeare.*

To QUITTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To repay; to recompence. *Shakesp.*

QUITTER. *f.* A deliverer.

QUITTERBONE. *f.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUIVER. *f.* A case for arrows. *Spenser.*

QUIVER. *a.* Nimble; active. *Shakesp.*

To QUIVER. *v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*

2. To shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*

QUIVERED. *a.* [from *quiver*.]

1. Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*

To QUOB. *v. n.* To move as the embryo does in the womb. *Dict.*

QUO'DLIBET. *f.* [Latin.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETARIAN. *f.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBETICAL. *a.* [*quodlibet*, Latin.] Not restrained to a particular subject. *Dict.*

QUOIF. *f.* [*coiffe*, French.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See *COIF*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.

To QUOIF. *v. n.* [*coiffer*, French.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIFFURE. *f.* [*coiffure*, French.] Head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. *f.* See *COIL*.

QUOIN. *f.* [*coin*, French.] Corner. *Sandys.*

QUOIT. *f.* [*coete*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point. *Arbutnot.*

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw. *Shakesp.*

QUONDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. *Shakespeare.*

QUOOK. preterite of *quake*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

QUO'RUM. *f.* [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. *Addison.*

QUO'TA. *f.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*

QUOTA'TION. *f.* [from *quote*.]

1. The act of quoting; citation.

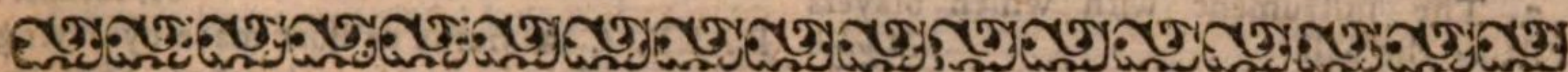
2. Passage

Q U O

2. Passage adduced out of an authour as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*
TO QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, French.] To cite an authour; to adduce the words of another. *Whitgifte.*
QUOTER. *f.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*
QUOTH. *verb. imperfect.* [*cpoðan*, Saxon.] *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he. *Hudibras.*

Q U O

QUOTIDIAN. *a.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Latin.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*
QUOTIDIAN. *f.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakespeare.*
QUOTIENT. *f.* [*quoties*, Latin.] In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*



R.

R A C

R, Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English; as *red, rose, more, muriatick*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *b*, *rhapsody*.
TO RA'BATE. *v. n.* [*rabatre*, French.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*
TO RA'BBET. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another. *Moxon.*
RA'BBET. *f.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*
RA'BBI. } *f.* A doctor among the Jews.
RA'BBIN. } *Camden.*
RA'BBIT. *f.* [*roobbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakespeare.*
RA'BBLE. *f.* [*rabula*, Latin.] A tumultuous croud; an assembly of low people. *Raleigh.*
RA'BBLEMENT. *f.* [from *rabble*.] Croud; tumultuous assembly of mean people. *Spenser.*
RA'BID. *a.* [*rabidus*, Latin.] Fierce; furious; mad.
RA'BINET. *f.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*
RACE. *f.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Latin.]
 1. A family ascending.
 2. Family descending. *Milton.*
 3. A generation; a collective family. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A particular breed. *Milton.*
 5. **RACE of ginger.** A root or sprig of ginger.

R A C

6. A particular strength or taste of wine. *Temple.*
 7. Contest in running. *Milton.*
 8. Course on the feet. *Bacon.*
 9. Progress; course. *Milton.*
 10. Train; process. *Bacon.*
RA'CEHORSE. *f.* [*race and horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison.*
RACEMA'TION. *f.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluster like that of grapes. *Brown.*
RACEMIFEROUS. *a.* [*racemus and fero*, Latin.] Bearing clusters.
RA'CER. *f.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed. *Dorset.*
RA'CINESS. *f.* [from *racy*.] The quality of being racy.
RACK. *f.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to stretch.]
 1. An engine to torture. *Taylor.*
 2. Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.*
 3. Any instrument by which extension is performed. *Wilkins.*
 4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball. *Dryden.*
 5. The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A neck of mutton cut for the table.
 7. A grate.
 8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle. *Mortimer.*
 9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor.
TO RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before the wind. *Shakespeare.*
TO RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden.*
 2. To torment; to harraiss. *Milton.*
 3. To harraiss by exaction. *Spenser.*
 4. To

R A D

4. To screw; to force to performance. *Tillotson.*
5. To stretch; to extend. *Shakespeare.*
6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bacon.*

RACK-RENT. *f.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raised to the uttermost. *Swift.*

RACK-RENTER. *f.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermost rent. *Locke.*

RA'CKET. *f.*

1. An irregular clattering noise. *Shakesp.*
2. A confused talk, in burlesque language. *Swift.*

3. The instrument with which players strike the ball. *Digby.*

RA'CKING. *f.* *Racking* pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread.

RA'CKOON. *f.* A New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep furr.

RA'CY. *a.* Strong; flavorful; tasting of the soil. *Cowley.*

RAD. the old pret of *read.* *Spenser.*

RAD. *Red* and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as *Conrad*, powerful or skilful in counsel; *Ethelred*, a noble counsellor. *Gibson.*

RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock.* *f.* A bird. *Shakespeare.*

RA'DIANCE. } *f.* [*radiare*, Latin.] Spark-
RA'DIANCY. } ling lustre; glitter. *Brown.*

RA'DIANT. *a.* [*radians*, Latin.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Latin.] To emit rays; to shine. *Boyle.*

RA'DIATED. *a.* [*radiatus*, Latin.] Adorned with rays. *Addison.*

RADIATION. *f.* [*radiatio*, Latin.]

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays. *Bacon.*
2. Emission from a center every way. *Bacon.*

RA'DICAL. *a.* [*radical*, French.]

1. Primitive; original. *Bentley.*
2. Implanted by nature. *Wilkins.*
3. Serving to origination.

RA'DICALITY. *f.* [from *radical.*] Origination. *Brown.*

RA'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *radical.*] Originally; primitively. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *f.* [from *radical.*] The state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Latin.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*

RADICATION. *f.* [from *radicate.*] The act of fixing deep. *Hammond.*

RA'DICLE. *f.* [*radicule*, French, from *radix*, Latin.] *Quincy.*

RA'DISH. *f.* [*rædic*, Saxon.] A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-gardens.

R A G

RA'DIUS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The semi-diameter of a circle.
2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFF. *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle. *Cartw.*

To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, French.] To cast dice for a prize. *Tatler.*

RAFFLE. *f.* [*raffle*, French.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbutnot.*

RAFT. *f.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other. *Shakesp.*

RAFT. *part. pass.* of *reave* or *raff.* *Spenser.* Torn; rent.

RA'FTER. *f.* [*ræfter*, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*

RA'FTERED. *a.* [from *rafter.*] Built with rafters. *Pope.*

RAG. *f.* [*hæacode*, torn, Saxon.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter. *Milton.*
2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths. *Sandys.*
3. A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*

RAGAMU'FFIN. *f.* [from *rag.*] A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE. *f.* [*rage*, French.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shakesp.*
2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*

To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger. *Milton.*
2. To ravage; to exercise fury. *Waller.*
3. To act with mischievous impetuosity. *Milton.*

RA'GEFUL. *a.* [*rage* and *full.*] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*

RA'GGED. *a.* [from *rag.*]

1. Rent into tatters. *Arbutnot.*
2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost dis-united. *Shakespeare.*
3. Dressed in tatters. *Dryden.*
4. Rugged; not smooth. *L'Estrange.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *f.* [from *ragged.*] State of being dressed in tatters. *Shakespeare.*

RA'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *raging.*] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *f.* [*rag* and *man.*] One who deals in rags.

RAGOU'T. *f.* [French.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *Addison.*

RA'GWORT. *f.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

RA'GSTONE. *f.* [*rag* and *stone.*]

1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward.*
2. The

RAI

2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAIL. *f.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A cross beam fixed in the ends at two upright posts. *Moxon.*

2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is inclosed. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

4. A woman's upper garment.

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with rails. *Addison.*

2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*rallen*, Dutch.] To use insolent and reproachful language. *Shakespeare.*

RAILER. *f.* [from *rail*.] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language. *South.*

RAILLERY. *f.* [*raillerie*, French.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *B. Johnson.*

RAIMENT. *f.* Vesture; vestment; cloaths; dress; garment. *Sidney.*

To RAIN. *v. n.* [*nenian*, Saxon; *regen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.

2. To fall as rain. *Locke.*

3. *It RAINS.* The water falls from the clouds. *Milton.*

4. *It RAINS.* The water falls from the clouds. *Shakespeare.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakespeare.*

RAIN. *f.* [*nen*, Saxon.] The moisture that falls from the clouds. *Waller.*

RAINBOW. *f.* [*rain* and *bow*.] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather. *Shakesp. Newt.*

RAINDEER. [*hnanar*, Saxon; *rangifer*, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAININESS. *f.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being showery.

RAINY. *a.* [from *rain*.] Showery; wet. *Prior. xxvii.*

RAISE. *v. a.* [*reiser*, Danish.]

1. To lift; to heave. *Pope.*

2. To set upright: as, *he raised a mast.*

3. To erect; to build up. *Jos. viii.*

4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Bacon.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shakespeare.*

6. To increase in current value. *Temple.*

7. To elevate; to exalt. *Prior.*

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clarendon.*

9. To excite; to put in action. *Milton.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up. *Shakespeare. Acts xxiv.*

11. To rouse; to stir up. *Job.*

12. To give beginning to: as, *he raised the family.*

13. To bring into being. *Amos ii. 11.*

14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Sandys.*

15. To bring from death to life. *Rom. iv. 25.*

16. To occasion; to begin. *Brown.*

17. To set up; to utter loudly. *Dryden.*

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum. *Arbutnot.*

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy. *Milton.*

20. To give rise to. *Milton.*

21. *To RAISE paste.* To form paste into pies without a dish. *Spectator.*

RAISER. *f.* [from *raise*.] He that raises. *Taylor.*

RAISIN. *f.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, French.]

Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the sun or the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called *raisins*, but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens.

RAKE. *f.* [*pacc*, Saxon; *racche*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided. *Dryden.*

2. [*Rekel*, Dutch, a worthless cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow. *Pope.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather with a rake. *May.*

2. To clear with a rake. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence. *Hooker.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover. *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*

1. To search; to grope. *South.*

2. To pass with violence. *Sidney.*

RAKER. *f.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL. *f.* [*racaille*, Fr. the rabble; from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow. *Spenser.*

RA'KEHELLY. *ad.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild; dissolute. *B. Johnson.*

RA'KISH. *a.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. *Atterbury.*

2. To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Addison.*

To RA'LLY. *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry. *Tillotson.*

2. To come again into order. *Dryden.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.

RAM. *f.* [*nam*, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]

1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup. *Peacham.*

2. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakespeare.*

To RAM. *v. a.*

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram. *Bacon.*

2. To

RAM

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward.*
- TO RA'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*
- RA'MBLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Wandering irregular excursion. *Swift.*
- RA'MBLER.** *f.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.
- RA'MBOOZE.** } A drink made of wine,
RA'MBUSE. } ale, eggs and sugar. *Bailey.*
- RA'MENTS.** *f.* [*ramenta*, Latin.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dict.*
- RAMIFICATION.** *f.* [*ramification*, Fr.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*
- TO RA'MIFY.** *v. a.* [*ramifier*, French.] To separate into branches. *Boyle.*
- TO RA'MIFY.** *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbutnot.*
- RA'MMER.** *f.* [from *ram*.]
1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*
2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiseman.*
- RA'MMISH.** *a.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.
- RAMOUS.** *a.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton.*
- TO RAMP.** *v. n.* [*rampier*, French.]
1. To leap with violence. *Spenser.*
2. To climb as a plant. *Ray.*
- RAMP.** *f.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring. *Milton.*
- RAMPA'LLIAN.** *f.* A mean wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'MPANCY.** *f.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*
- RA'MPANT.** *a.* [*rampant*, French.]
1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. *South.*
2. [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peach.*
- TO RA'MPART.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
TO RA'MPIRE. } To fortify with ramparts. *Hayward.*
- RA'MPART.** } *f.* [*rempart*, French.]
RA'MPIRE. }
1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben. Johnson.*
- RA'MPIONS.** *f.* [*rapunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- RA'MSONS.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- RAN.** *preterite* of *run*. *Addison.*
- TO RANCH.** *v. a.* [from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Garth.*
- RA'NCID.** *a.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong scented. *Arbutnot.*
- RA'NCIDNESS.** } *f.* [from *rancid*.] Strong
RANCIDITY. } scent, as of old oil.
- RA'NCOROUS.** *a.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'NCOUR.** *f.* [*rancœur*, old French.] Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate. *Spenser.*
- RAND.** *f.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; seam.
- RA'NDOM.** *f.* [*randon*, French.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*
- RANDOM.** *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*
- RANG.** *preterite* of *ring*. *Grew.*
- TO RANGE.** *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
1. To place in order; to put in ranks. *Clarendon.*
2. To rove over. *Gay.*
- TO RANGE.** *v. n.*
1. To rove at large. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be placed in order. *Shakespeare.*
- RANGE.** *f.* [*rangée*, French.]
1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newton.*
2. A class; an order. *Hale.*
3. Excursion; wandering. *South.*
4. Room for excursion. *Addison.*
5. Compass taken in by any thing executive. *Pope.*
6. Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*
7. A kitchen grate. *Spenser.*
- RA'NGER.** *f.* [from *range*.]
1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenser.*
2. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*
3. An officer who tends the game of a forest. *Dryden.*
- RANK.** *a.* [*ranc*, Saxon.]
1. High growing; strong; luxuriant. *Spenser.*
2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. *Sandys.*
3. [*Rancidus*, Latin.] Strong scented; rancid. *Shakespeare.*
4. High tasted; strong in quality. *Ray.*
5. Rampant; high grown. *Shakespeare.*
6. Gross; coarse. *Swift.*
7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*
- RANK.** *f.* [*rang*, French.]
1. Line of men placed a-breast. *Shakesp.*
2. A row. *Milton.*
3. Range of subordination. *Locke.*
4. Class; order. *Atterbury.*
5. Degree of dignity. *Addison.*
6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of rank.*
- TO RANK.** *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
1. To place a-breast. *Milton.*
2. To range in any particular class. *Shakespeare.*
3. To arrange methodically. *Milton.*

R A P

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*
 To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank.*] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenser. Sandys.*
 RA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *rank.*] Coarsely; grossly. *Shakespeare.*
 RANKNESS. *f.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'NNY. *f.* The shrewmouse. *Brown.*
 To RA'NSACK. *v. a.* [*nan*, Saxon, and *saka*, Swedish, to search for or seize.]
 1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.*
 2. To search narrowly. *Woodward.*
 3. To violate; to deflower. *Spenser.*
 RA'NSOME. *f.* [*rançon*, French.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Tillotson.*
 To RA'NSOME. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, French.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.
 RA'NSOMELESS. *a.* [from *ransome.*] Free from ransom. *Shakespeare.*
 To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language. *Stillingfleet.*
 RANT. *f.* [from the verb.] High sounding language. *Granville.*
 RA'NTER. *f.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow.
 RA'NTIPOLE. *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. *Congreve.*
 To RA'NTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. *Arbutnot.*
 RA'NULA. *f.* A soft swelling, possessing those salivals under the tongue. *Wiseman.*
 RANU'NCULUS. *f.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*
 To RAP. *v. n.* [*hnæppan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow. *Addison.*
 To RAP. *v. a.*
 1. To affect with rapture; to strike with extasy; to hurry out of himself. *Hooker. Pope.*
 2. To snatch away. *Milton.*
 To RAP and rend. To seize by violence.
 RAP. *f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow. *Arbutnot.*
 RAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*rapace*, French; *rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence. *Pope.*
 RAPA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.
 RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.
 RAPA'CITY. *f.* [*rapacitas*, Latin.] Adictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness. *Spratt.*
 RAPE. *f.* [*raptus*, Latin.]
 1. Violent defloration of chastity. *Shakesp.*
 2. Privation; act of taking away. *Chap.*
 3. Something snatched away. *Sandys.*
 4. Whole grapes plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

R A R

5. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.
 RA'PID. *a.* [*rapide*, French.] Quick; swift. *Dryden.*
 RA'PIDITY. *f.* [*rapidite*, French.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison.*
 RA'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.
 RA'PIDNESS. *f.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; swiftness.
 RA'PIER. *f.* A small sword used only in thrusting. *Pope.*
 RAPIER-FISH. *f.* The fish called xiphias: the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is about a yard long; he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew.*
 RA'PINE. *f.* [*rapina*, Latin.]
 1. The act of plundering. *King Charles.*
 2. Violence; force. *Milton.*
 RA'PPER. *f.* [from *rap.*] One who strikes.
 RA'PPORT. *f.* [*rapport*, French.] Relation; reference. *Temple.*
 To RAPT. *v. n.* To ravish; to put in ecstasy. *Chapman.*
 RAPT. *f.* [from *rap.*] A trance.
 RA'PTURE. *f.*
 1. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion. *Addison.*
 2. Rapidity; haste. *Milton.*
 RA'PTURED. *a.* [from *rapture.*] Ravished; transported. A bad word. *Thomson.*
 RA'PTUROUS. *a.* [from *rapture.*] Ecstatick; transporting. *Collier.*
 RARE. *a.* [*rarus*, Latin.]
 1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Cowley.*
 3. Thinly scattered. *Milton.*
 4. Thin; subtle; not dense. *Newton.*
 5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden.*
 RA'REESHOW. *f.* A show carried in a box. *Gay.*
 RAREFA'CTION. *f.* [*rârefaction*, French.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*
 RARE'FIABLE. *a.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.
 To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, French.] To make thin: contrary to condense. *Thomson.*
 To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*
 RA'RELY. *ad.* [from *rare.*]
 1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.
 2. Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakesp.*
 RA'RENESS. *f.* [from *rare.*]
 1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.
 2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*
 5 G RA'RITY.

R A S

RARITY. *f.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.]
 1. Uncommonness; infrequency. *Spektat.*
 2. A thing valued for its scarcity. *Shakesp.*
 3. Thinness; subtlety: the contrary to density. *Bentley.*
RASCAL. *f.* [*narcal*, Saxon, a lean beast.]
 A mean fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*
RASCALION. *f.* One of the lowest people. *Hudibras.*
RASCALITY. *f.* [from *rascal*.] The low mean people. *South.*
RASCALLY. *a.* [from *rascal*.] Mean; worthless. *Swift.*
TO RASE. *v. a.*
 1. To skim; to strike on the surface. *South.*
 2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. *Milton.*
 3. To blot out by rasure; to erase. *Milt.*
RASH. *a.* [*rasch*, Dutch] Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Ascham.*
RASH. *f.* [*raschia*, Italian.]
 1. Sattin. *Minshew.*
 2. An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.
RA'SHER. *f.* A thin slice of bacon. *Shakesp.*
RA'SHLY. *ad.* [from *rasch*.] Hastily; violently; without due consideration. *Smith.*
RA'SHNESS. *f.* [from *rasch*.] Foolish contempt of danger. *Dryden.*
RASP. *f.* [*raspo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry. *Philips.*
TO RASP. *v. a.* [*raspen*, Dutch.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon.*
RASP. *f.* A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. *Moxon.*
RA'SPATORY. *f.* [*raspatoir*, French.] A surgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*
RA'SPBERRY, or Raspberry. *f.* A kind of berry. *Mortimer.*
RASPBERRY-BUSH. *f.* A species of bramble.
RA'SURE. *f.* [*rasura*, Latin.]
 1. The act of scraping or shaving.
 2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*
RAT. *f.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, French; *ratta*, Spanish.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Brown.*
Dennis.
TO smell a RAT. To be put on the watch by suspicion. *Hudibras.*
RA'TABLE. *a.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value. *Can den.*
RA'TABLY. *ad.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*
RATA'FIA. *f.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*
RATA'N. *f.* An Indian cane. *Diët.*
RATCH. *f.* In clock-work, a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey.*

R A T

RATE. *f.*
 1. Price fixed on any thing. *Locke. Dryden.*
 2. Allowance settled. *Addison.*
 3. Degree; comparative height or valour. *Shakespeare. Calamy.*
 4. Quantity assignable. *Shakespeare.*
 5. That which sets value. *Atterbury.*
 6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon.*
 7. Tax imposed by the parish. *Prior.*
TO RATE. *v. a.*
 1. To value at a certain price. *Boyle.*
 2. To chide hastily and vehemently. *South.*
RATH. *f.* A hill. *Spenser.*
RATH. *ad.* Early. *Spenser.*
RATH. *a.* [*rað*, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time. *Milton.*
RA'THER. *ad.*
 1. More willingly; with better liking. *Common Prayer.*
 2. Preferably to the other; with better reason. *Locke.*
 3. In a greater degree than otherwise. *Dryden.*
 4. More properly. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Especially. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To have **RA'THER.** To desire in preference. *Rogers.*
RATIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.
RA'TIFIER. *f.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakespeare.*
TO RA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to settle. *Dryden.*
RA'TIO. *f.* [Latin.] Proportion. *Cheyne.*
TO RATIO'CINATE. *v. n.* [*rationcinor*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.
RATIOCINA'TION. *f.* [*rationcinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*
RATIO'CINATIVE. *a.* [from *rationcinare*.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.*
RA'TIONAL. *a.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]
 1. Having the power of reasoning.
 2. Agreeable to reason. *Glanville.*
 3. Wise; judicious: as, a rational man.
RA'TIONALIST. *f.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*
RATIONALITY. *f.* [from *rational*.]
 1. The power of reasoning. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. Reasonableness. *Brown.*
RA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with reason. *South.*
RATIO'NALNESS. *f.* [from *rational*.] The state of being rational.
RA'TSBANE. *f.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick. *Shakespeare.*
RA'TTEEN. *f.* A kind of stuff. *Swift.*
TO RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To

R A V

1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions. *Hayward.*
 2. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Swift.*
To RA'TTLE. *v. a.*
 1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise. *Dryden.*
 2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbutnot.*
RA'TTLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior.*
 2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakerwill.*
 3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh.*
 4. A plant.
RA'TTLEHEADED. *a.* [rattle and head.]
 Giddy; not steady.
RA'TTLESNAKE. *f.* A kind of serpent. *Grew.*
RA'TTLESNAKE Root. *f.* A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*
RA'TTOON. *f.* A West Indian fox. *Bailey.*
To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [ravager, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addison.*
RA'VAGE. *f.* [ravage, Fr.] Spoil; ruin; waste. *Dryden.*
RA'VAGER. *f.* [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler. *Swift.*
RAU'CITY. *f.* [raucus, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise. *Bacon.*
To RAVE. *v. n.* [reven, Dutch; rêver, French.]
 1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys.*
 3. To be unreasonably fond. *Locke.*
To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [ravelen, Dut.]
 1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. *Waller.*
 2. To unweave; to unknit: as, to ravel out a twist. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To hurry over in confusion. *Digby.*
To RA'VEL. *v. n.*
 1. To fall into perplexity or confusion. *Milton.*
 2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Decay of Piety.*
RAVELIN. *f.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.
RA'VEN. *f.* [hæpən, Saxon.] A large black fowl. *Boyle.*
To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [hæpian, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shakespeare.*

R A Y

- To RA'VEN.** *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke.*
RA'VENOUS. *a.* [from raven.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakespeare.*
RA'VENOUSLY. *ad.* [from ravenous.] With raging voracity.
RA'VENOUSNESS. *f.* [from ravenous.] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*
RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. pass. of reach.
RA'VIN. *f.*
 1. Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton.*
 2. Rapine; rapaciousness. *Ray.*
RA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from rave.] With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*
To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [ravir, Fr.]
 1. To constuprate by force. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To take away by violence. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To delight; to rapture; to transport. *Cant.*
RA'VISHER. *f.* [ravisseur, Fr.]
 1. He that embraces a woman by violence. *Taylor.*
 2. One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*
RAVISHMENT. *f.* [ravissement, Fr. from ravish.]
 1. Violation; forcible constupration.
 2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton.*
RAW. *a.* [hæap, Sax. rouw, Dut.]
 1. Not subdued by the fire. *Spenser.*
 2. Not covered with the skin. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Sore. *Spenser.*
 4. Immature; unripe.
 5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill. *Raleigh.*
 6. New. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Bleak; chill. *Spenser.*
 8. Not concocted. *Bacon.*
RA'WBONED. *a.* [raw and bone.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh. *L'Estrange.*
RA'WHEAD. *f.* [raw and head.] The name of a spectre. *Dryden.*
RA'WLY. *ad.* [from raw.]
 1. In a raw manner.
 2. Unskilfully.
 3. Newly. *Shakespeare.*
RA'WNESS. *f.* [from raw.]
 1. State of being raw. *Bacon.*
 2. Unskilfulness. *Hakerwill.*
 3. Hasty manner. *Shakespeare.*
RAY. *f.* [raie, Fr. radius, Lat.]
 1. A beam of light. *Milton. Newton.*
 2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual. *Milton.*
 3. [Raye, Fr. raia, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 4. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
To RAY. *v. a.* [rayer, Fr.] To streak; to mark in long lines. *Shakespeare.*
 5 G 2 **RAY.**

REA

RAY. for *array*.

RAZE. *f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. *Shakespeare.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raſus*, Lat.]

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Shakespeare.*

2. To efface. *Milton.*

3. To extirpate. *Shakespeare.*

RAZOR. *f.* [*raſor*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving. *Dryden.*

RAZOURABLE. *a.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be shaved. *Shakespeare.*

RAZORFISH. *f.* A fish. *Carew.*

RAZURE. *f.* [*raſure*, Fr.] Act of erasing. *Shakespeare.*

RE. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

REA'CESS. *f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

To REACH. *v. a.* [*rxcan*, Saxon.]

1. To touch with the hand extended. *Congreve.*

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant. *Milton.*

3. To fetch from some place distant, and give. *2 Esdras.*

4. To bring forward from a distant place. *John.*

5. To hold out; to stretch forth. *Hooker.*

6. To attain; to gain; to obtain. *Cheyne.*

7. To transfer. *Rowe.*

8. To penetrate to. *Locke.*

9. To be adequate to. *Locke.*

10. To extend to. *Addison.*

11. To extend; to spread abroad. *Milton.*

To REACH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended. *Boyle.*

2. To be extended far. *Shakespeare.*

3. To penetrate. *Addison.*

4. To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*

5. To take in the hand. *Milton.*

REACH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management. *Locke.*

4. Power; limit of faculties. *Addison.*

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought. *Hayward.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage. *Bacon.*

7. Tendency to distant consequences. *Shakespeare.*

8. Extent. *Milton.*

To REA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulse or impression. *Arbutnot.*

REACTION. *f.* [*reaction*, Fr.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

READ. *f.* [*rxð*, Sax.]

1. Counsel. *Sternhold.*

2. Saying; saw. *Spenser.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*. [*rxð*, Sax.]

1. To peruse any thing written. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

2. To discover by characters or marks. *Spenser.*

3. To learn by observation. *Shakespeare.*

4. To know fully. *Shakespeare.*

To READ. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of perusing writing. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To be studious in books. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. a.* Skillful by reading. *Dryden.*

REA'DING. *f.* [from *read*.]

1. Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts.*

2. A lecture; a prelection. *Hooker.*

3. Publick recital. *Arbutnot.*

4. Variation of copies. *Arbutnot.*

READE'PTION. *f.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*

REA'DER. *f.* [from *read*.]

1. One that peruses any thing written. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. One studious in books. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. *f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*

REA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ready*.] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay. *South.*

REA'DINESS. *f.* [from *ready*.]

1. Expediteness; promptitude. *South.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction. *Holder.*

4. State of being willing or prepared. *Addison.*

READMI'SSION. *f.* [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admitting again. *Arbutnot.*

To REA'DMIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again. *Milton.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn*.] To decorate again; to deck a-new. *Blackmore.*

REA'DY. *a.* [*redo*, Swedish; *hpaðe*, nimble, Saxon.]

1. Prompt; not delayed. *Temple.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Milton.*

4. Willing; eager. *Spenser.*

5. Being

REA

5. Being at the point ; not distant ; near. *Milton.*
6. Being at hand ; next to hand. *Dryden.*
7. Facile ; easy ; opportune ; near. *Hooker.*
8. Quick ; not done with hesitation. *Clarissa.*
9. Expedite ; nimble ; not embarrassed ; not slow. *Watts.*
10. To make READY. To make preparations. *Mark.*
- REA'DY. *ad.* Readily ; so as not to need delay. *Numbers.*
- REA'DY. *f.* Ready money. A low word. *Arbutnot.*
- REAFFIRMANCE. *f.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*
- RE'AL. *a.* [*reel*, *Fr. realis*, *Latin.*]
1. Relating to things not persons ; not personal. *Bacon.*
2. Not fictitious ; not imaginary ; true ; genuine. *Glanville.*
3. In law, consisting of things immovable, as land. *Child.*
- RE'ALGAR. *f.* A mineral. *Bacon.*
- REALITY. *f.* [*realité*, *Fr.*]
1. Truth ; verity ; what is, not what merely seems. *Addison.*
2. Something intrinsically important. *Milton.*
- To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiser*, *Fr.*]
1. To bring into being or act. *Glanville.*
2. To convert money into land.
- RE'ALLY. *ad.* [*from real.*]
1. With actual existence. *South.*
2. In truth ; truly ; not seemingly. *South.*
3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion. *Young.*
- REALM. *f.* [*roialme*, *Fr.*]
1. A kingdom ; a king's dominion. *Milton.*
2. Kingly government. *Pope.*
- REA'LTY. *f.* Loyalty.
- REAM. *f.* [*rame*, *Fr. riem*, *Dutch.*] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*
- To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, *Lat.*] To revive ; to restore to life. *Glanville.*
- To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again. *Bacon.*
- To REAP. *v. a.* [*nepan*, *Saxon.*]
1. To cut corn at harvest. *Shakespeare.*
2. To gather ; to obtain. *Hooker.*
- To REAP. *v. n.* To harvest. *Psalms.*
- REA'PER. *f.* [*from reap.*] One that cuts corn at harvest. *Sand.*
- REA'PINGHOOK. *f.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook used to cut corn in harvest. *Dryden.*
- REAR. *f.* [*arriere*, *Fr.*]

REA

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles.*
2. The last class. *Peacham.*
- REAR. *a.* [*hnepe*, *Saxon.*]
1. Raw ; half roasted ; half sodden.
2. Early. A provincial word. *Gay.*
- To REAR. *v. a.* [*aræpan*, *Saxon.*]
1. To raise up. *Esdras.*
2. To lift up from a fall. *Spenser.*
3. To move upwards. *Milton.*
4. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon.*
5. To educate ; to instruct. *Southern.*
6. To exalt ; to elevate. *Prior.*
7. To rouse ; to stir up. *Dryden.*
- REA'WARD. *f.* [*from rear.*]
1. The last troop. *Sidney.*
2. The end ; the tail ; a train behind. *Shakespeare.*
3. The latter part. *Shakespeare.*
- REA'RMUSE. *f.* [*hnejemur*, *Sax.*] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot.*
- To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *ascend.*] To climb again. *Spenser.*
- To REASCE'ND. *v. a.* To mount again. *Addison.*
- REA'SON. *f.* [*raison*, *Fr.*]
1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences. *Milton.*
2. Cause ; ground or principle. *Tillotson.*
3. Cause efficient. *Hale.*
4. Final cause. *Locke.*
5. Argument ; ground of persuasion ; motive. *Tillotson.*
6. Ratiocination ; discursive power. *Davies.*
7. Clearness of faculties. *Shakespeare.*
8. Right ; justice. *Spenser.*
9. Reasonable claim ; just practice. *Taylor.*
10. Rationale ; just account. *Boyle.*
11. Moderation ; moderate demands. *Addison.*
- To REA'SON. *v. n.* [*raisonner*, *Fr.*]
1. To argue rationally ; to deduce consequences justly from premises. *Locke.*
2. To debate ; to discourse ; to talk ; to take or give an account. *Shakespeare.*
3. To raise disquisitions ; to make enquiries. *Milton.*
- To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. *Burnet.*
- REA'SONABLE. *a.* [*raison*, *Fr.*]
1. Having the faculty of reason ; endued with reason. *Sidney.*
2. Acting, speaking or thinking rationally. *Hayward.*
3. Just ; rational ; agreeable to reason. *Swift.*
4. Not immoderate. *Shakespeare.*
5. Tolerable ; being in mediocrity. *Sidney. Abbot.*
- REA-

R E B

REA'SONABLENESS. *f.* [from *reasonable*.]
 1. The faculty of reason.
 2. Agreeableness to reason. *Clarendon.*
 3. Moderation.
REA'SONABLY. *ad.* [from *reasonable*.]
 1. Agreeably to reason. *Dryden.*
 2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*
REA'SONER. *f.* [*raisonneur*, Fr.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blackmore.*
REA'SONING. *f.* [from *reason*.] Argument. *Addison.*
REA'SONLESS. *a.* [from *reason*.] Void of reason. *Shakespeare.*
To REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble*.] To collect anew. *Milton.*
To REASSERT. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert*.] To assert anew. *Atterbury.*
To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Latin.] To resume; to take again. *Denham.*
To REASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*rassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore from terror. *Dryden.*
REATE. *f.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walton.*
To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *rest.* [*ræpian*, Saxon.] To take away by stealth or violence. *Carew.*
To REBA'PTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*
REBAPTIZA'TION. *f.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr.] Renewal of baptism. *Hooker.*
To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Greech.*
RE'BECK. *f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian.] A three stringed fiddle. *Milton.*
RE'BEL. *f.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority. *Shakespeare. Fenton.*
To REBE'L. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against lawful authority. *Shakesf.*
REBE'LLER. *f.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels.
REBE'LLION. *f.* [*rebellion*, French; *rebellio*, Latin; from *rebel*.] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Milton.*
REBE'LLIOUS. *a.* [from *rebel*.] Opponent to lawful authority. *Deut. ix. 7.*
REBE'LLIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rebellious*.] In opposition to lawful authority. *Camden.*
REBE'LLIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious.
To REBE'LLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Dryden.*
REBOA'TION. *f.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.
To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, French; *re* and *bound*.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in consequence of

R E C

motion impressed and resisted by a greater power. *Newton.*
To REBOU'ND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Prior.*
REBOU'ND. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; refilition. *Dryden.*
REBU'FF. *f.* [*rebuffade*, French; *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance. *Milton.*
To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.
To REBUI'LD. *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To reedify; to restore from demolition; to repair.
REBU'KABLE. *a.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension. *Shakespeare.*
To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, French.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by oburgation. *Heb. xii. 15.*
REBU'KE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Reprehension; chiding expression; oburgation. *Pope.*
 2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check. *L'Estrange.*
REBU'KER. *f.* [from *rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender. *Hosea v.*
RE'BUS. *f.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word represented by a picture. *Peacham.*
To REBU'T. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. *Spenser.*
REBU'TTER. *f.* An answer to a rejoinder.
To RECA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*
RECA'LL. *f.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden.*
To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Latin.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done. *Swift.*
RECANTA'TION. *f.* [from *recant*.] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stillingfleet.*
RECA'NTER. *f.* [from *recant*.] One who recants. *Shakespeare.*
To RECAPI'TULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again. *More.*
RECAPITULA'TION. *f.* [from *recapitulate*.] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points. *South.*
RECAPI'TULATORY. *a.* [from *recapitulate*.] Repeating again.
To RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry*.] To carry back. *Walton.*
To RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.]
 1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley.*
 2. To desist. *Clarendon.*
RECEI'PT. *f.* [*receptum*, Lat.]
 1. The act of receiving. *Wiseman.*
 2. The place of receiving. *Matthew.*
 3. A

R E C

3. A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.
4. Reception; admission. *Hooker.*
5. Reception; welcome. *Sidney.*
6. Prescription of ingredients for any composition. *Shakespeare.*
- RECEIVABLE. *a.* [from *receive.*] Capable of being received.
- To RECEIVE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.]
1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To take or obtain from another. *Daniel.*
 3. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 4. To embrace intellectually. *Locke.*
 5. To allow. *Hooker.*
 6. To admit. *Psalms. Watts.*
 7. To take as into a vessel. *Acts.*
 8. To take into a place or state. *Mark.*
 9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shakespeare.*
 10. To entertain as a guest. *Milton.*
- RECEIVEDNESS. *f.* [from *received.*] General allowance. *Boyle.*
- RECEIVER. *f.* [*receveur*, Fr.]
1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Donne.*
 2. One to whom any thing is given or paid. *Spratt.*
 3. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament. *Taylor.*
 4. One who cooperates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals. *Spenser.*
 5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still. *Blackmore.*
 6. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Bentley.*
- To RECELEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew. *B. Johnson.*
- RECENCY. *f.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newness; new state. *Wiseman.*
- RECENSION. *f.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn.*
- RECENT. *a.* [*recens*, Lat.]
1. New; not of long existence. *Woodward.*
 2. Late; not antique. *Bacon.*
 3. Fresh; not long dismissed from. *Pope.*
- RECENTLY. *ad.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freshly. *Arbutnot.*
- RECENTNESS. *f.* [from *recent.*] Newness; freshness. *Hale.*
- RECEPTACLE. *f.* [*receptaculum*, Latin.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. *Spenser.*
- RECEPTIBILITY. *f.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Possibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

R E C

- RECEPTARY. *f.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received. *Brown.*
- RECEPTION. *f.* [*receptus*, Lat.]
1. The act of receiving. *Brown.*
 2. The state of being received.
 3. Admission of any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 4. Readmission. *Milton.*
 5. The act of containing. *Addison.*
 6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond.*
 7. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.*
 8. Recovery. *Bacon.*
- RECEPTIVE. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Glanville.*
- RECEPTORY. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*
- RECESS. *f.* [*recessus*, Lat.]
1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession. *Prior.*
 2. Departure. *Glanville.*
 3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode. *Milton.*
 4. Perhaps an abstract.
 5. Departure into privacy. *Milton.*
 6. Remission or suspension of any procedure. *Bacon.*
 7. Removal to distance. *Brown.*
 8. Privacy; secrecy of abode. *Dryden.*
 9. Secret part. *Hammond.*
- RECESSION. *f.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.
- To RECHANGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr.] To change again. *Dryden.*
- To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.]
1. To accuse in return. *Hooker.*
 2. To attack anew. *Dryden.*
- RECHEAT. *f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game. *Shakespeare.*
- RECIDIVATION. *f.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Backsliding; falling again. *Hammond.*
- RECIDIVOUS. *a.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.
- RECIPE. *f.* [*recipe*, Lat.] A medical prescription. *Suckling.*
- RECIPIENT. *f.* [*recipiens*, Lat.]
1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.*
 2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still. *Decay of Piety.*
- RECIPROCAL. *a.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.]
1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate. *Milt.*
 2. Mutual; done by each to each. *L'Estrange.*
 3. Mutually interchangeable. *Watts.*
 4. Reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Arbutnot.*
- RECI-

REC

RECIPROCALLY. *ad.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably. *Newton.*
RECIPROCALNESS. *f.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateness.

Decay of Piety.

To RECIPROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Latin.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Seewel.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *f.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Brown.*

RECISION. *f.* [*recisus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. *f.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal. *Addison.*
2. Enumeration. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION. *f.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal. *Hammond.*

RE'CITATIVE. *f.* [from *recite*.] A kind

RECITATIVO. *f.* of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt. *Dryden.*

To RECITE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Latin.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Addison.*

RECITE. *f.* Recital. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [*reccan*, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much.

Spenser. Milton.

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Shakespeare.*

RE'CKLESS. *a.* [*reccleas*, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless. *Shakesp. Cowley.*

RE'CKLESNESS. *f.* [from *reck*.] Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*

To RE'CKON. *v. a.* [*reccan*, Saxon.]

1. To number; to count. *Crasshaw.*
2. To esteem; to account. *Hooker.*
3. To assign in an account. *Romans.*

To RE'CKON. *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate. *Addison.*
2. To state an account. *Shakespeare.*
3. To charge to account. *Ben. Johnson.*
4. To pay a penalty. *Sanderson.*
5. To call to punishment. *Tillotson.*
6. To lay fires or dependance upon. *Temple.*

RE'CKONER. *f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING. *f.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.
2. Account of time. *Sandys.*
3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.*
4. Money charged by an host. *Shakesp.*
5. Account taken. *2 Kings.*
6. Esteem; account; estimation. *Hooker.*

To RECLAIM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct. *Brown.*
2. [*Reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired. *Bacon.*

REC

3. To recall; to cry out against. *Dryden.*

4. To tame. *Dryden.*

To RECLINE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Latin.] To lean back; to lean sidewise. *Addison.*

To RECLINE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

RECLINE. *a.* [*reclinis*, Latin.] In a leaning posture. *Milton.*

To RECLOSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To close again. *Pope.*

To RECLUDE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open. *Harvey.*

RECLUSE. *a.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*

RECOAGULA'TION. *f.* Second coagulation. *Boyle.*

RECO'GNISANCE. *f.* [*recognisance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgment of person or thing.
2. Badge. *Hooker. Shakesp.*
3. A bond of record testifying the recognizer to owe unto the recognizee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record. *Cowel.*

To RECOGNISE. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Dryden.*
2. To review; to reexamine. *South.*

RECOGNISEE. *f.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR. *f.* He who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNITION. *f.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.*
2. Knowledge confessed. *Grew.*
3. Acknowledgment. *Bacon.*

To RECOIL. *v. n.* [*reculer*, French.]

1. To rush back in consequence of resistance. *Milton.*
2. To fall back. *Spenser.*
3. To fail; to shrink. *Shakespeare.*

To RECOIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin*.] To coin over again. *Addison.*

RECOINAGE. *f.* [*re* and *coinage*.] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLECT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]

1. To recover to memory. *Watts.*
2. To recover reason or resolution. *Dryd.*
3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*

RECOLLE'CTION. *f.* [from *recollect*.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke.*

To RECO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort*.]

1. To comfort or console again. *Sidney.*
2. To give new strength. *Bacon.*

To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, French.] To begin anew.

To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, French.]

1. To praise to another.
2. To make acceptable. *Dryden.*

3. To commit with prayers. *AEs.*
RECOMME'NDABLE. *a.* [*commendable*, French.] Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*
RECOMMENDA'TION. *f.* [*recommenda-tion*, French.]
 1. The act of recommending.
 2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*
RECOMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *recom-mend*.] That which commends to another. *Swift.*
RECOMME'NDER. *f.* [from *recommend*.] One who recommends. *Atterbury.*
To RECOMMIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit*.] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*
To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *compact*.] To join anew. *Donne.*
To RECOMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, French.]
 1. To repay; to requite. *2 Chron.*
 2. To give in requital. *Rom.*
 3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Knolles.*
 4. To redeem; to pay for. *Numb.*
RE'COMPENSE. *f.* [*recompense*, French.] Equivalent; compensation. *Clarendon.*
RECOMPI'LEMENT. *f.* [*re* and *compilement*.] New compilement. *Bacon.*
To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.]
 1. To settle or quiet anew. *Taylor.*
 2. To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*
RECOMPOSITION. *f.* Composition renewed.
To RECONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr.]
 1. To make to like again. *Shakesp.*
 2. To make to be liked again. *Clarend.*
 3. To make any thing consistent. *Locke.*
 4. To restore to favour. *Ezekiel.*
RECONCI'LEABLE. *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.]
 1. Capable of renewed kindness.
 2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent. *Hammond.*
RECONCI'LEABLENESS. *f.* [from *reconciliable*.]
 1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.*
 2. Disposition to renew love.
RECONCI'LEMENT. *f.* [from *reconcile*.]
 1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Milton.*
 2. Friendship renewed. *Sidney.*
RECONCI'LER. *f.* [from *reconcile*.]
 1. One who renews friendship between others.
 2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris.*
RECONCILIA'TION. *f.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.]
 1. Renewal of friendship.
 2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite. *Rogers.*
 3. Atonement; expiation. *Hebr.*

To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condense*.] To condense anew.
RECO'NDITE. *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abstruse. *Felton.*
To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.] To conduct again.
To RECONJOIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.] To join anew. *Boyle.*
To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Davies.*
To RECONVE'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *convener*.] To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*
To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*
To RECONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.] To convey again. *Denham.*
To RECO'RD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Latin.]
 1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Fairfax.*
RECO'RD. *f.* [*record*, French.] Register; authentick memorial. *Shakespeare.*
RECORDA'TION. *f.* [*recordatio*, Latin.] Remembrance. *Shakespeare.*
RECO'RDER. *f.*
 1. One whose business is to register any events. *Donne.*
 2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.*
 3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sidney.*
To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch*.] To lie down again. *Wotton.*
To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, French.]
 1. To restore from sickness or disorder. *Sidney.*
 2. To repair. *Rogers.*
 3. To regain. *Knolles.*
 4. To release. *2 Tim.*
 5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. *Shakespeare.*
To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease. *Milton.*
RECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*recouvrable*, Fr.]
 1. Possible to be restored from sickness.
 2. Possible to be regained. *Clarendon.*
RECO'VERY. *f.* [from *recover*.]
 1. Restoration from sickness. *Taylor.*
 2. Power or act of regaining. *Shakesp.*
 3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shakespeare.*
To RECOU'NT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, French.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly. *Shakespeare.*
RECOU'NTMENT. *f.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital. *Shakespeare.*
RECOU'RED, for **RECOVERED.**
RECOU'RSE. *f.* [*recursus*, Latin.]
 1. Frequent passage. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Return; new attack. *Brown.*
 3. Application as for help or protection. *Wotton.*
 4. Access. *Shakespeare.*

REC

- RE'CREANT.** *a.* [*recriant*, French.]
 1. Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenser.*
 2. Apostate; false. *Milton.*
- To RE'CREATE.** *v. a.* [*recreo*, Latin.]
 1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Taylor. Dryden.*
 2. To delight; to gratify. *More.*
 3. To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*
- RECREATION.** *f.* [from *recreate*.]
 1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*
 2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion. *Holder.*
- RE'CREATIVE.** *a.* [from *recreate*.] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. *Taylor.*
- RE'CREATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *recreative*.] The quality of being recreative.
- RE'CREMENT.** *f.* [*recrementum*, Latin.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts. *Boyle.*
- RECREMENTAL.** *a.* [from *recrement*.] Drossy.
- RECREMENTIOUS.** *a.* [from *recrement*.] Drossy.
- To RECRIMINATE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *criminor*, Latin.] To return one accusation with another. *Stillingfleet.*
- To RECRIMINATE.** *v. a.* To accuse in return. *South.*
- RECRIMINATION.** *f.* [*recrimination*, Fr.] Return of one accusation with another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- RECRIMINATOR.** *f.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns one charge with another.
- RECRUDE'SCENT.** *a.* [*recrudescent*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.
- To RECRUIT.** *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.]
 1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies. *Dryden. Newton.*
 2. To supply an army with new men. *Clarendon.*
- To RECRUIT.** *v. n.* To raise new soldiers. *Addison.*
- RECRUIT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Supply of any thing wasted. *Clarendon.*
 2. New soldiers. *Dryden.*
- RECTANGLE.** *f.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke.*
- RECTANGULAR.** *a.* [*rectus*, and *angulus*, Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*
- RECTANGULARLY.** *ad.* [from *rectangular*.] With right angles. *Brown.*
- RE'CTIFIABLE.** *a.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be set right. *Brown.*
- RECTIFICATION.** *f.* [*rectification*, Fr.]
 1. The act of setting right what is wrong. *Forbes.*
 2. In chymistry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*
- To RE'CTIFY.** *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French.]

RED

1. To make right; to reform; to redress. *Hooker.*
 2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation. *Grew.*
- RECTILINEAR.** *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Latin.] Consisting of right lines. *Newton.*
- RECTILINEOUS.** *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Latin.] Consisting of right lines. *Newton.*
- RE'CTITUDE.** *f.* [*rectitude*, French.]
 1. Straitness; not curvity.
 2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *King Charles.*
- RE'CTOR.** *f.* [*recteur*, French.]
 1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
- RE'CTORSHIP.** *f.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or office of rector. *Shakespeare.*
- RE'CTORY.** *f.* [from *rector*.] A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof. *Spelman.*
- RECUBATION.** *f.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
- RECULE, for RECOIL.** [*reculer*, French.]
- RECU'MBENCY.** *f.* [from *recumbent*.]
 1. The posture of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
 2. Rest; repose. *Locke.*
- RECU'MBENT.** *a.* [*recumbens*, Latin.] Lying; leaning. *Arbutnot.*
- To RECUR.** *v. n.* [*recurro*, Latin.]
 1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Calamy.*
 2. [*Recourir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*
- To RECU'RE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour. *Spenser.*
- RECU'RE.** *f.* Recovery; remedy. *Knolles.*
- RECU'RRECE.** *f.* [from *recurrent*.]
- RECU'RRENCY.** *f.* Return. *Brown.*
- RECU'RRENT.** *a.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Latin.] Returning from time to time. *Harvey.*
- RECU'RSION.** *f.* [*recursus*, Latin.] Return. *Boyle.*
- RECURVA'TION.** *f.* [*recurvo*, Latin.]
- RECU'RVITY.** *f.* Flexure backwards. *Brown.*
- RECU'RVOUS.** *a.* [*recurvus*, Latin.] Bent backward. *Derham.*
- RECU'SANT.** *f.* [*recusans*, Latin.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society. *Clarendon.*
- To RECU'SE.** *v. n.* [*recuso*, Latin.] To refuse. A juridical word. *Digby.*
- RED.** *a.* [*red*, Saxon; *rhud*, Welsh.] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours. *Newton.*
- To REDA'RGUE.** *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Latin.] To refute. *Hakewill.*
- REDBERRIED** *shrub cassia.* *f.* A plant.
- RED-**

RED

REDBREAST. *f.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast. *Thomson.*
REDCOAT. *f.* A name of contempt for a soldier. *Dryden.*
To REDDEN. *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red. *Dryden.*
To REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red. *Pope.*
REDDISHNESS. *f.* [from *reddish.*] Tendency to redness. *Boyle.*
REDDITION. *f.* [from *reddo*, Latin.] Restitution. *Howel.*
REDDITIVE. *a.* [redditivus, Latin.] Answering to an interrogative.
REDDLE. *f.* A sort of mineral of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: it is soft and unctuous to the touch, remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red. *Hill.*
REDE. *f.* [næð, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. *Shakespeare.*
To REDE. *v. a.* [næðan, Saxon.] To advise. *Spenser.*
To REDEEM. *v. a.* [redimo, Latin.]
 1. To ransom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price. *Ruth.*
 2. To rescue; to recover. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To pay an atonement. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To save the world from the curse of sin. *Milton.*
REDEEMABLE. *f.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.
REDEEMABLENESS. *f.* [from *redeemable.*] The state of being redeemable.
REDEEMER. *f.* [from *redeem.*]
 1. One who ransoms or redeems. *Spenser.*
 2. The Saviour of the world. *Shakespeare.*
To REDELIVER. *v. a.* [re and deliver.] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*
REDELIVERY. *f.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.
To REDEMAND. *v. a.* [redemand, Fr.] To demand back. *Addison.*
REDEMPTION. *f.* [redemption, Fr. redemptio, Latin.]
 1. Ransom; release. *Milton.*
 2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Shakespeare.*
REDEMPATORY. *a.* [from *redemptus*; Lat.] Paid for ransom. *Chapman.*
REDHOT. *a.* [red and hot.] Heated to redness. *Bacon. Newton.*
REDINTEGRATE. *a.* [redintegratus, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*
REDINTEGRATION. *f.* [from *redintegrare.*]
 1. Renovation; restoration. *D. of Piety.*
 2. Redintegration, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Boyle.*
REDLEAD. *f.* [red and lead.] Minium. *Peacbam.*

RED

REDNESS. *f.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red. *Shakespeare.*
REDOLENCE. *f.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet
REDOLENCY. *f.* scent. *Boyle.*
REDOLENT. *a.* [redolens, Latin.] Sweet of scent. *Sandys.*
To REDOUBLE. *v. a.* [redoubler, French.]
 1. To repeat often. *Spenser.*
 2. To encrease by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison.*
To REDOUBLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addison.*
REDOUBT. *f.* [redoute, Fr. ridotta, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress. *Bacon.*
REDOUBTABLE. *a.* [redoubtable, Fren.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*
REDOUBTED. *a.* [redoubté, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. *Spenser.*
To REDOUND. *v. n.* [redundo, Latin.]
 1. To be sent back by reaction. *Milton.*
 2. To conduce in the consequence. *Addison.*
 3. To fall in the consequence. *Addison.*
To REDRESS. *v. a.* [redresser, French.]
 1. To set right; to amend. *Milton.*
 2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sidney.*
REDRESS. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.*
 2. Relief; remedy. *Bacon.*
 3. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*
REDRESSIVE. *a.* Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomson.*
To RED-EAR. *v. n.* If iron be too hot, it will redsear, that is, break under the hammer. *Moxon.*
REDSHANK. *f.* [red and shank.] A bird.
REDSTREAK. *f.* [red and streak.]
 1. An apple; cyder fruit. *Mortimer.*
 2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak. *Smith.*
To REDUCE. *v. a.* [reduco, Latin.]
 1. To bring back. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To bring to the former state. *Milton.*
 3. To reform from any disorder. *Clarend.*
 4. To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle.*
 5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tilston.*
 6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbutnot.*
 7. To subdue. *Milton.*
 8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.
 9. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*
 10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.
REDUCEMENT. *f.* The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming or diminishing. *Baron.*
REDUCER. *f.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces. *Sidney.*
REDUCIBLE. *a.* [from *reduce.*] Possible to be reduced. *South.*
REDUCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *reducible.*] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*
REDUC.

REE

REDUCTION. *f.* [*réduction*, French.]
 1. The act of reducing. *Hale.*
 2. In arithmetick, *réduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.
REDUCTIVE. *a.* [*réductif*, French.] Having the power of reducing. *Hale.*
REDUCTIVELY. *ad.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*
REDUNDANCE. } *f.* [*redundantia*, Lat.]
REDUNDANCY. } Superfluity; superabundance. *Bacon.*
REDUNDANT. *a.* [*redundans*, Latin.]
 1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Using more words or images than are useful. *Watts.*
REDUNDANTLY. *ad.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.
TO REDUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate*.] To double.
REDUPPLICATION. *f.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling. *Digby.*
REDUPPLICATIVE. *a.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr.] Double. *Watts.*
RE'DWING. *f.* A bird.
TO REE. *v. a.* To riddle; to sift. *Mortimer.*
TO REE'CHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back. *Pope.*
REE'CHY. *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned. *Shakespeare.*
REED. *f.* [*neod*, Saxon; *ried*, German.]
 1. An hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Raleigh.*
 2. A small pipe. *Shakespeare.*
 3. An arrow. *Prior.*
TO REEDIFY. *v. a.* To rebuild; to build again. *Shakespeare.*
REE'DLESS. *a.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds. *May.*
REE'DY. *a.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*
REEK. *f.* [*pec*, Saxon.]
 1. Smoke; steam; vapour. *Shakesp.*
 2. A pile of corn or hay. *Mortimer.*
TO REEK. *v. n.* [*pecan*, Saxon.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour. *Shakespeare.*
REE'KY. *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black. *Shakespeare.*
REEL. *f.* [*neol*, Saxon.] A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.
TO REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins.*
TO REEL. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swed.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Shakespeare. Sandys.*
REELECTION. *f.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election. *Swift.*

REF

TO REENA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew. *Arbutnot.*
TO REENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance. *Collier.*
REENFO'RCEMENT. *f.* [*re* and *enforcement*.] Fresh assistance. *Ward.*
TO REENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*
TO REE'NTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*
TO REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Southerne.*
REE'NTRANCE. *f.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again. *Glanville.*
REE'RMOUSE. *f.* [*hpenemur*, Saxon.] A bat.
TO REE'STABLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew. *Smalridge.*
REESTA'BLISHER. *f.* [from *reestablish*.] One that reestablishes.
REESTA'BLISHMENT. *f.* [from *reestablish*.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration. *Addison.*
REEVE. *f.* [*gerefa*, Saxon.] A steward. *Dryden.*
TO REEXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew. *Hooker.*
TO REFE'CT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Latin.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*
REFECTION. *f.* [*refectio*, Latin.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South.*
REFE'CTORY. *f.* [*refectoire*, Fr.] Room of refreshment; eating room. *Dryden.*
TO REFE'L. *v. a.* [*refello*, Latin.] To refute; to repress. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO REFER. *v. a.* [*refero*, Latin.]
 1. To dismiss for information or judgment. *Burnet.*
 2. To betake for decision. *Shakesp.*
 3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon.*
 4. To reduce, as to a class. *Boyle.*
TO REFER. *v. n.* To respect; to have relation. *Burnet.*
REFEREE. *f.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Estrange.*
REFERENCE. *f.* [from *refer*.]
 1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to. *Raleigh.*
 2. Dismission to another tribunal. *Swift.*
REFERENDARY. *f.* [*referendus*, Latin.] One to whose decision any thing is referred. *Bacon.*
TO REFERME'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*
REFE'RRIBLE. *a.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered as in relation to something else. *Brown.*
TO REFI'NE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, French.]
 1. To purify; to clear from dross andcrement. *Zech.*
 2. To

2. To make elegant; to polish. *Peacbam.*
To REFINE. *v. n.*
 1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.*
 2. To grow pure. *Addison.*
 3. To affect nicety. *Atterbury.*
REFINEDLY. *ad.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance. *Dryden.*
REFINEMENT. *s.* [from *refine.*]
 1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross. *Norris.*
 2. Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift.*
 3. Artificial practice. *Rog.*
 4. Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addison.*
REFINER. *s.* [from *refine.*]
 1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement. *Bacon.*
 2. Improver in elegance. *Swift.*
 3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties. *Addison.*
To REFIT. *v. a.* [*refait*, French, *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward. Dryden.*
To REFLECT. *v. a.* [*reflechir*, French; *reflecto*, Latin.] To throw back. *Milton.*
To REFLECT. *v. n.*
 1. To throw back light. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To bend back. *Bentley.*
 3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves. *Duppa. Taylor.*
 4. To consider attentively. *Prior.*
 5. To throw reproach or censure. *Swift.*
 6. To bring reproach. *Dryden.*
REFLECTENT. *a.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*
REFLECTION. *s.* [from *reflect.*]
 1. The act of throwing back. *Cheyne.*
 2. The act of bending back. *Bentley.*
 3. That which is reflected. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Thought thrown back upon the past. *Denbam.*
 5. The action of the mind upon itself. *Locke.*
 6. Attentive consideration. *South.*
 7. Censure. *Prior.*
REFLECTIVE. *a.* [from *reflect.*]
 1. Throwing back images. *Dryden.*
 2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*
REFLECTOR. *s.* [from *reflect.*] Considerer. *Boyle.*
REFLEX. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Directed backward. *Hale. Bentley.*
REFLEX. *s.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Reflection. *Hooker.*
REFLEXIBILITY. *s.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*
REFLEXIBLE. *a.* [from *reflexus*, Latin.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*
REFLEXIVE. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Having respect to something past. *Hammond.*

REFLEXIVELY. *ad.* [from *reflexive.*] In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
REFLOAT. *s.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux. *Bacon.*
To REFLOURISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew. *Milton.*
To REFLOW. *v. n.* [*refluer*, French; *re* and *flow.*] To flow back.
REFLUENT. *a.* [*refluens*, Latin.] Running back. *Arbutnot.*
REFLUX. *s.* [*reflux*, French] Backward course of water. *Brown.*
REFOCILLATION. *s.* [*refocillo*, Latin.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.
To REFORM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Latin.] To change from worse to better. *Hooker.*
To REFORM. *v. n.* To make a change from worse to better. *Atterbury.*
REFORM. *s.* [French.] Reformation.
REFORMATION. *s.* [*reformation*, Fr.]
 1. Change from worse to better. *Addison.*
 2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. *Atterbury.*
REFORMER. *s.* [from *reform.*]
 1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *King Charles. Spratt.*
 2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*
To REFRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne.*
REFRACTION. *s.* [*refraction*, French.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Newton.*
REFRACTIVE. *a.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*
REFRACTORINESS. *s.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obstinacy. *Saunderson.*
REFRACTORY. *a.* [*refratoire*, French.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Bacon.*
REFRAGABLE. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Latin.] Capable of confutation and conviction.
To REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrener*, French.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton.*
To REFRAIN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker.*
REFRANGIBILITY. *s.* *Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*
REFRANGIBLE. *a.* Turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another. *Locke.*
REFRENACTION. *s.* [*re* and *fræno*, Latin.] The act of restraining. *To*

REF

TO REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraîscher*, French.]
 1. To recreate; to relieve after pain. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired. *Dryden.*
 3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclus.*
REFRESH. *f.* [from *refresh*.] That which refreshes. *Thomson.*
REFRESHMENT. *f.* [from *refresh*.]
 1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.
 2. That which gives relief, as food, rest. *South. Spratt.*
REFRIGERANT. *a.* [*refrigerant*, French; from *refrigerate*.] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wiseman.*
TO REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Latin.] To cool. *Brown.*
REFRIGERATION. *f.* [*refrigeratio*, Latin.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Wilkins.*
REFRIGERATIVE. *a.* [*refrigeratorius*, Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.
REFRIGERATORY. *f.*
 1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours. *Quincy.*
 2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*
REFRIGERIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South.*
REFT. *part. pret. of reave.*
 1. Deprived; taken away. *Ascham.*
 2. Preterite of *reave*. Took away. *Spens.*
REFUGE. *f.* [*refuge*, French; *refugium*, Latin.]
 1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection. *Milton.*
 2. That which gives shelter or protection. *Dryden.*
 3. Expedient in distress. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Expedient in general. *Wotton.*
TO REFUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French.] To shelter; to protect. *Dryden.*
REFUGEE. *f.* [*refugié*, French.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden.*
REFULGENCE. *f.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.
REFULGENT. *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Boyle. Dry.*
TO REFUND. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Latin.]
 1. To pour back. *Ray.*
 2. To repay what is received; to restore. *L'Estrange.*
REFUSAL. *f.* [from *refuse*.]
 1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers.*
 2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift.*
TO REFUSE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, French.]
 1. To deny what is solicited or required. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shakespeare.*

REG

TO REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept. *Milton.*
REFUSE. *a.* Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. *Spectator.*
REFUSE. *f.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken. *Dryden.*
REFUSER. *f.* [from *refuse*.] He who refuses. *Taylor.*
REFUTAL. *f.* [from *refute*.] Refutation.
REFUTATION. *f.* [*refutatio*, Latin.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Bentley.*
TO REFUTE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Latin.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton.*
TO REGAIN. *v. a.* [*regagner*, French.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*
REGAL. *a.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly. *Milton.*
REGAL. *f.* [*regale*, French.] A musical instrument. *Bacon.*
REGALE. *f.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.
TO REGALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, French.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*
REGALEMENT. *f.* [*regalement*, French.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Philips.*
REGALIA. *f.* [Latin.] Ensigns of royalty.
REGALITY. *f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*
TO REGARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]
 1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To observe; to remark. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To mind as an object of grief or terror. *2 Mac. vii.*
 4. To observe religiously. *Rom. xiv. 6.*
 5. To pay attention to. *Proverbs.*
 6. To respect; to have relation to.
 7. To look towards. *Sandys.*
REGARD. *f.* [*regard*, French.]
 1. Attention as to a matter of importance. *Atterbury.*
 2. Respect; reverence. *Milton.*
 3. Note; eminence. *Spenser.*
 4. Respect; account. *Hooker.*
 5. Relation; reference. *Watts.*
 6. Look; aspect directed to another. *Dryden.*
 7. Prospect; object of sight. *Shakespeare.*
REGARDABLE. *a.* [from *regard*.]
 1. Observable. *Brown.*
 2. Worthy of notice. *Carew.*
REGARDER. *f.* [from *regard*.] One that regards.
REGARDFUL. *a.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward. South.*
REGARDFULLY. *ad.* [from *regardful*.]
 1. Attentively; heedfully.
 2. Respectfully. *Shakespeare.*
REGARDLESS. *a.* [from *regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*
REGARDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *regardless*.] Without heed.

RE-

R E G

REGA'RDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *regardless.*]

Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

RE'GENCY. *f.* [from *regent.*]

1. Authority; government. *Grew.*

2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*

3. The district governed by a vicegerent. *Milton.*

4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.

To REGE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Black.*

2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life. *Addison.*

REGE'NERATE. *a.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Reproduced. *Shakespeare.*

2. Born anew by grace to a christian life. *Milton. Wake.*

REGENERATION. *f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.]

New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life. *Tit. iii. 5.*

REGE'NERATENESS. *f.* [from *regenerate.*]

The state of being regenerate.

RE'GENT. *a.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]

1. Governing; ruling. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

RE'GENT. *f.*

1. Governour; ruler. *Milton.*

2. One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shakespeare.*

RE'GENTSHIP. *f.* [from *regent.*]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority. *Shakespeare.*

REGERMINATION. *f.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE. *a.* Governable. *Dict.*

REGICIDE. *f.* [*regicida*, Latin.]

1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*

2. Murder of his king. *Decay of Piety.*

RE'GIMEN. *f.* [Latin.] That care in diet

and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine. *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT. *f.* [*regement*, old French.]

1. Established government; polity. *Hooker.*

2. Rule; authority. *Hale.*

3. A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Waller.*

REGIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *regiment.*] Be-

longing to a regiment; military.

RE'GION. *f.* [*region*, French; *regio*, Latin.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shakespeare.*

2. Part of the body. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place; rank. *Shakespeare.*

RE'GISTER. *f.* [*registre*, French; *registrum*, Latin.]

1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Spenser. Bacon.*

2. The officer whose business is to keep the register.

To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*registrer*, French.]

To record; to preserve by authentick accounts. *Addison.*

RE'GISTRY. *f.* [from *register.*]

R E G

1. The act of inserting in the register.

Graunt.

2. The place where the register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*

RE'GLEMENT. *f.* [French.] Regulation.

Bacon.

RE'GLET. *f.* [*reglette*, French.] Ledge of

wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

REGNANT. *a.* [French.] Reigning; pre-

dominant; prevalent; having power. *Wotton.*

To REGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*]

1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayw.*

2. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*

3. To swallow back. *Dryden.*

To REGRA'FT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, French.]

To graft again. *Bacon.*

To REGRA'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To

grant back. *Ayliffe.*

To REGRA'TE. *v. a.*

1. To offend; to shock. *Derbam.*

2. To engross; to forestal. *Spenser.*

REGRA'TER. *f.* [*regrattier*, Fr.] Fore-

staller; engrosser.

To REGREE'T. *v. a.* To resalute; to greet

a second time. *Shakespeare.*

REGREE'T. *f.* Return or exchange of salu-

tation. *Shakespeare.*

REGRE'SS. *f.* [*regressus*, Latin.] Passage

back; power of passing back. *Burnet.*

To REGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Latin.]

To go back; to return. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION. *f.* [*regressus*, Latin.] The

act of returning or going back. *Brown.*

REGRE'T. *f.* [*regret*, French; *regretto*, Italian.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection. *South.*

2. Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.*

3. Dislike; aversion. *Decay of Piety.*

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, French.]

To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*

REGUE'RDON. *f.* [*re* and *guerdon.*] Re-

ward; recompence. *Shakespeare.*

To REGUE'RDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To reward. *Shakespeare.*

RE'GULAR. *a.* [*regularis*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the

mode prescribed. *Addison.*

2. Governed by strict regulations. *Pope.*

3. In geometry, *regular* body is a solid,

whose surface is composed of *regular* and

equal figures, and whose solid angles are all

equal; there are five sorts. 1. A pyramid

comprehended under four equal and equi-

lateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose sur-

face is composed of six equal squares. 3. That

which is bounded by eight equal and equi-

lateral triangles. 4. That which is con-

tained under twelve equal and equilateral

pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty

equal and equilateral triangles.

4. In-

R E I

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms.

REGULAR. *f.* [*regulier*, French.] In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

REGULARITY. *f.* [*regularité*, French.]

1. Agreeableness to rule.
2. Method; certain order. *Grew.*

REGULARLY. *ad.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule. *Prior.*

To REGULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.]

1. To adjust by rule or method. *Locke.*
2. To direct. *Wiseman.*

REGULATION. *f.* [from *regulate*.]

1. The act of regulating. *Ray.*
2. Method; the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR. *f.* [from *regulate*.]

1. One that regulates. *Grew.*
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. *f.* [Latin; *regule*, French.] The finer and most weighty part of metals. *Quincy.*

To REGURGITATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *gurgus*, Latin.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley.*

To REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*

REGURGITA'TION. *f.* [from *regurgitate*.] Resorption; the act of swallowing back.

To REHEAR. *v. a.* [*re* and *bear*.] To hear again. *Addison.*

REHEARSAL. *f.* [from *rebearse*.]

1. Repetition; recital. *South.*
2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rebear*.] *Skinner.*

1. To repeat; to recite. *Swift.*
2. To relate; to tell. *Dryden.*
3. To recite previously to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*

To REJECT. *v. a.* [*rejetus*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer. *Knolles.*
2. To cast off; to make an abject. *Isa.*
3. To refuse; not to accept. *Locke.*
4. To throw aside.

REJECTION. *f.* [*rejection*, Latin.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon.*

REIGLE. *f.* [*regle*, French.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew.*

To REIGN. *v. n.* [*regno*, Latin; *regner*, French.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. *Cowley.*
2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.*
3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*

REIGN. *f.* [*regnum*, Latin.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope.*

R E J

2. Time of a king's government. *Thomson.*
3. Kingdom; dominions. *Pope.*

To REIMBODY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*.] To embody again. *Boyle.*

To REIMBURSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourse*, French, a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent. *Swift.*

REIMBURSEMENT. *f.* [from *reimburse*.] Reparation or repayment. *Ayliffe.*

To REIMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate*.] To impregnate anew. *Brown.*

REIMPRESSION. *f.* [*re* and *impression*.] A second or repeated impression.

REIN. *f.* [*resnes*, French.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand. *Shakespeare.*
2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government. *Shakespeare.*
3. To give the REINS. To give license. *Milton.*

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
2. To restrain; to controul. *Shakespeare.*

REINS. *f.* [*renes*, Latin.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job xix.*

To REINSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *insert*.] To insert a second time.

To REINSPIRE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire*.] To inspire anew. *Dryden.*

To REINSTA'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *instal*.]

1. To seat again. *Milton.*
2. To put again in possession. *Shakespeare.*

To REINSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *instat*.] To put again in possession. *Addison.*

To REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *integer*, Latin.] To renew with regard to any state or quality. *Bacon.*

To REINVE'ST. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest*.] To invest anew.

To REJOICE. *v. n.* [*rejouir*, French.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton.*

To REJOICE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden. *Prior.*

REJOICER. *f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

To REJOIN. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, French.]

1. To join again. *Brown.*
2. To meet one again. *Pope.*

To REJOIN. *v. n.* To answer to an answer. *Dryden.*

REJOINDER. *f.* [from *rejoin*.]

1. Reply to an answer. *Glanville.*
2. Reply; answer. *Shakespeare.*

REJOLT. *f.* [*rejailler*, French.] Shock; succussion. *South.*

REIT. *f.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*

To REITERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Latin.] To repeat again and again. *Milton.*

REITERA'TION. *f.* [*reiteration*, French; from *reiterate*.] Repetition. *Boyle.*

To REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge*.] To

- re-examine; to review; to recal to a new trial. *Pope.*
- To REKINDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To set on fire again. *Cheyne. Pope.*
- To RELAPSE. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Latin.]
1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.
 2. To fall back into vice or error. *Taylor.*
 3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. *Wifeman.*
- RELAPSE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken. *Milton. Rogers.*
 2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness. *Spenser.*
 3. Return to any state. *Shakespeare.*
- To RELATE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Latin.]
1. To tell; to recite. *Bacon.*
 2. To ally by kindred. *Pope.*
 3. To bring back; to restore. *Spenser.*
- To RELATE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect. *Locke.*
- RELATER. *f.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator. *Brown.*
- RELATION. *f.* [*relation*, French.]
1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing. *Waller. South.*
 2. Respect; reference; regard. *Locke.*
 3. Connexion between one thing and another. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Kindred; alliance of kin. *Dryden.*
 5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman. *Swift.*
 6. Narrative; tale; account; narration. *Dennis.*
- RELATIVE. *a.* [*relativus*, Latin.]
1. Having relation; respecting. *Locke.*
 2. Considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else. *South.*
 3. Particular; positive; close in connection. *Shakespeare.*
- RELATIVE. *f.*
1. Relation; kinsman. *Taylor.*
 2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent. *Ascham.*
 3. Somewhat respecting something else. *Locke.*
- RELATIVELY. *ad.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely. *Spratt.*
- RELATIVENESS. *f.* [from *relative*.] The state of having relation.
- To RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Latin.]
1. To slacken; to make less tense. *Bacon.*
 2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous. *Swift.*
 3. To make less attentive or laborious. *Vanity of Wishes.*
 4. To ease; to divert.
 5. To open; to loose. *Milton.*
- To RELAX. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous. *Prior.*
- RELAXATION. *f.* [*relaxation*, French.]
1. Diminution of tension; the act of

- loosening. *Arbutnot.*
2. Cessation of restraint. *Barnet.*
 3. Remission; abatement of rigour. *Hooker.*
 4. Remission of attention or application. *Addison.*
- RELAY. *f.* [*relais*, French.] Horses on the road to relieve others.
- To RELEA'SE. *v. a.* [*relascher*, French.]
1. To set free from confinement or servitude. *Matthew.*
 2. To set free from pain.
 3. To free from obligation. *Milton.*
 4. To quit; to let go. *Dryden.*
 5. To relax; to slacken. *Hooker.*
- RELEA'SE. *f.* [*relasche*, French, from the verb.]
1. Dismission from confinement, servitude or pain. *Prior.*
 2. Relaxation of a penalty.
 3. Remission of a claim. *Bacon.*
 4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.
- To RELEGATE. *v. a.* [*releguer*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To banish; to exile.
- RELEGA'TION. *f.* [*relegatio*, Latin.] Exile; judicial banishment. *Ayliffe.*
- To RELENT. *v. n.* [*valentir*, French.]
1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard. *Bacon.*
 2. To melt; to grow moist. *Boyle.*
 3. To grow less intense. *Sidney. Digby.*
 4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion. *Milton.*
- To RELENT. *v. a.*
1. To slacken; to remit. *Spenser.*
 2. To soften; to mollify. *Spenser.*
- RELENTLESS. *a.* [from *relent*.] Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. *Prior.*
- RELEVANT. *a.* [French.] Relieving.
- RELEVA'TION. *f.* [*relevatio*, Latin.] A raising or lifting up.
- RELIANCE. *f.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependance; confidence. *Woodward. Rogers.*
- RELICK. *f.* [*reliquia*, Latin.]
1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. *Spenser.*
 2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul. *Milton. Pope.*
 3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Addison.*
- RELICKLY. *ad.* [from *relick*.] In the manner of relicks. *Donne.*
- RELICT. *f.* [*relicte*, old French.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. *Spratt. Garth.*
- RELIEF. *f.* [*relief*, French.]
1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Pope.*
 2. The

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2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interposition of something different.
 3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow. *Milton.*
 4. That which frees from pain or sorrow. *Dryden.*
 5. Dismission of a sentinel from his post. *Shakespeare.*
 6. [*Relevium*, law Latin.] Legal remedy of wrongs.
- RELIEVABLE.** *a.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief. *Hale.*
- TO RELIEVE.** [*relevo*, Latin.]
1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar. *Stepney.*
 2. To support; to assist. *Brown.*
 3. To ease pain or sorrow.
 4. To succour by assistance. *Dryden.*
 5. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To right by law.
- RELIEVER.** *f.* [from *relieve*.] One that relieves. *Rogers.*
- RELIEVO.** *f.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*
- TO RELIGHT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To light anew. *Pope.*
- RELIGION.** *f.* [*religio*, Latin.]
1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others. *Mere. Tillotson.*
- RELIGIONIST.** *f.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*
- RELIGIOUS.** *a.* [*religiosus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion. *Milton.*
 2. Teaching religion. *Wotton.*
 3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. *Addison.*
 4. Exact; strict.
- RELIGIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *religious*.]
1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.
 2. According to the rites of religion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*
 4. Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon.*
- RELIGIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *religious*.] The quality or state of being religious.
- TO RELINQUISH.** *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Latin.]
1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Davies.*
 2. To quit; to release; to give up. *South.*
 3. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*
- RELINQUISHMENT.** *f.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking. *South.*
- RELISH.** *f.* [from *relecher*, French, to lick again.]
1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the

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- palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle.*
2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison.*
 4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Seed's Serm.*
 5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Addison.*
 6. Cast; manner. *Pope.*
- TO RELISH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To taste; to have a liking. *Shakesp. Baker.*
- TO RELISH.** *v. n.*
1. To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewill.*
 2. To give pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To have a flavour. *Woodward.*
- RELISHABLE.** *a.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.
- TO RELIVE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew. *Spenser.*
- TO RELOVE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return. *Boyle.*
- RELUCENT.** *a.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent. *Thomson.*
- TO RELUCT.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To struggle again. *Decay of Piety.*
- RELUCTANCE.** } *f.* [*reluctor*, Latin.]
- RELUCTANCY.** } Unwillingness; repugnance. *Boyle. Rogers.*
- RELUCTANT.** *a.* [*reluctans*, Latin.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickell.*
- TO RELUCTATE.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To resist; to struggle against. *Dec. of Piety.*
- RELUCTATION.** *f.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon.*
- TO RELUME.** *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle. *Pope.*
- TO RELUMINE.** *v. a.* To light anew. *Shakespeare.*
- TO RELY.** *v. n.* [*re* and *lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon. *South. Rogers.*
- TO REMAIN.** *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Latin.]
1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job xxvii.*
 2. To continue; to endure; to be left. *Milton.*
 3. To be left after any event. *Locke.*
 4. Not to be lost. *Spenser.*
 5. To be left as not comprised. *Locke.*
- TO REMAIN.** *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Spenser.*
- REMAIN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural. *Pope.*
 2. The body left by the soul. *Pope.*
 3. Abode; habitation. *Shakespeare.*
- REMAINDER.** *a.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left. *Shakespeare.*
- REMAINDER.** *f.*
1. What is left. *Bacon.*
 2. The

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R E M

2. The body when the soul is departed ; remains. *Shakespeare.*
To REMAKE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew. *Glanville.*
To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back ; to call back. *Davies.*
RE'MANENT. *f.* [*remanens*, Latin.] The part remaining. *Bacon.*
REMA'RK. *f.* [*remarque*, French.] Observation ; note ; notice taken. *Collier.*
To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, French.]
 1. To note ; to observe. *Locke.*
 2. To distinguish ; to point out ; to mark.
REMA'RKABLE. *a.* [*remarkable*, French.] Observable ; worthy of note. *Raleigh. Watts.*
REMA'RKABLENESS. *f.* [from *remarkable.*] Observableness ; worthiness of observation.
REMA'RKABLY. *ad.* [from *remarkable.*] Observably ; in a manner worthy of observation. *Milton. Watts.*
REMARKER. *f.* [*remarqueur*, French.] Observer ; one that remarks. *Watts.*
REME'DIABLE. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.
REME'DIATE. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal ; affording a remedy. *Shakespeare.*
REME'DILESS. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy ; irreparable ; cureless. *Raleigh.*
REME'DILESSNESS. *f.* [from *remediless.*] Incurableness.
REME'DY. *f.* [*remedium*, Latin.]
 1. A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Swift.*
 2. Cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden.*
 3. That which counteracts any evil. *Locke.*
 4. Reparation ; means of repairing any hurt. *Shakespeare.*
To REME'DY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, French.]
 1. To cure ; to heal. *Hooker.*
 2. To repair or remove mischief.
To REME'MBER. *v. a.* [*remembrare*, Ital.]
 1. To bear in mind any thing ; not to forget. *Palms.*
 2. To recollect ; to call to mind. *Sidney.*
 3. To keep in mind ; to have present to the attention. *Locke.*
 4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment. *Milton.*
 5. To mention ; not to omit. *Ayliffe.*
 6. To put in mind ; to force to recollect ; to remind. *Sidney.*
REME'MBERER. *f.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers. *Wotton.*
REME'MBRANCE. *f.* [*remembrance*, Fr.]
 1. Retention in memory. *Denham.*
 2. Recollection ; revival of any idea. *Locke.*
 3. Honourable memory. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

4. Transmission of a fact from one to another. *Addison.*
 5. Account preserved. *Hale.*
 6. Memorial. *Dryden.*
 7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Notice of something absent. *Shakespeare.*
REME'MBRANCER. *f.* [from *remembrance.*]
 1. One that reminds ; one that puts in mind. *Taylor.*
 2. An officer of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
To REME'RCIE. *v. a.* [*remercier*, French.] To thank. *Spenser.*
To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Latin.] To remove back again. *Boyle.*
REMIGRA'TION. *f.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again. *Hale.*
To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind ; to force to remember. *South.*
REMINISCENCE. *f.* [*reminiscens*, Lat.] Recollection ; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*
REMINISCE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *reminiscence.*] Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*
REMI'SS. *a.* [*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Latin.]
 1. Not vigorous ; slack. *Woodward.*
 2. Not careful ; slothful. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not intense. *Roscommon.*
REMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *remit.*] Admitting forgiveness.
REMI'SSION. *f.* [*remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Latin.]
 1. Abatement ; relaxation ; moderation. *Bacon.*
 2. Cessation of intenseness. *Woodward.*
 3. In physick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.
 4. Release. *Addison. Swift.*
 5. Forgiveness ; pardon. *Taylor.*
RE'MISSLY. *ad.* [from *remiss.*]
 1. Carelessly ; negligently ; without close attention. *Hooker.*
 2. Not vigorously ; not with ardour or eagerness ; slackly. *Clarendon.*
REMI'SSNESS. *f.* [from *remiss.*] Carelessness ; negligence ; coldness ; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
To REMIT. *v. a.* [*remitte*, Latin.]
 1. To relax ; to make less intense. *Milton.*
 2. To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To give up ; to resign. *Hayward.*
 5. To defer ; to refer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 6. To put again in custody. *Dryden.*
 7. To send money to a distant place. *Addison.*
 8. To restore. *Hayward.*
To REMIT. *v. n.*
 1. To slacken ; to grow less intense. *Broome.*
 2. To

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2. To abate by growing less eager. *South.*
3. In physick, to grow by intervals less violent.

REMITMENT. *f.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE. *f.* [from *remit.*]

1. The act of paying money at a distant place.
2. Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*

REMITTER. *f.* [*remettre*, Fr.] In common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Corvel.*

REMNANT. *f.* [from *remanent.*] Residue; that which is left. *Shakespeare.*

REMNANT. *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*

REMO'LTEN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again. *Bacon.*

REMO'NSTRANCE. *f.* [*remonstrance*, Fr.]

1. Show; discovery. *Shakespeare.*
2. Strong representation. *Hooker.*

To REMO'NSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Latin.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons.

RE'MORA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A let or obstacle.
2. A fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. *Grew.*

To REMO'RATE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Latin.] To hinder.

REMO'RSE. *f.* [*remorsus*, Latin.]

1. Pain of guilt. *Clarendon.*
2. Tendernefs; pity; sympathetick sorrow. *Spenser.*

REMO'RSEFUL. *a.* [*remorse* and *full.*] Tender; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*

REMO'RSELESS. *a.* [from *remorse.*] Unpitying; cruel; savage. *Milton. South.*

REMO'TE. *a.* [*remotus*, Latin.]

1. Distant; not immediate. *Locke.*
2. Distant; not at hand.
3. Removed far off; placed not near. *Locke.*

4. Foreign.

5. Distant; not closely connected. *Glanv.*

6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

REMO'TELY. *ad.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown. Smith.*

REMO'TENESS. *f.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Boyle.*

REMO'TION. *f.* [from *remotus*, Latin.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Brown.*

REMO'VABLE. *a.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed. *Spenser.*

REMOVAL. *f.* [from *remove.*]

REN

1. The act of putting out of any place.

2. The act of putting away. *Hooker.*

3. Dismission from a post. *Arbutnot.*

4. The state of being removed. *Swift.*

To REMO'VE. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Latin.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put away. *Shakespeare.*

2. To place at a distance. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. n.*

1. To change place.

2. To go from one place to another.

Dryden.

REMO'VE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Change of place.

2. Susceptibility of being removed.

Glanville.

3. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shakespeare.*

4. State of being removed. *Locke.*

5. Act of moving a chessman or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away. *Walter.*

7. The act of changing place. *Bacon.*

8. A stop in the scale of gradation. *Locke.*

9. A small distance. *Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift.*

REMO'VED. *particip. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakespeare.*

REMOVEDNESS. *f.* [from *removed.*] The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakespeare.*

REMO'VER. *f.* [from *remove.*] One that removes. *Bacon.*

To REMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden.*

REMU'NERABLE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Latin.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION. *f.* [*remuneratio*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Brown.*

REMUNERA'TIVE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. *Pope.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. *Dryden.*

RENA'RD. *f.* [*renard*, a fox, French.] The name of a fox. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENT. *a.* [*renascens*, Latin.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*renascor*, Latin.] Possible to be produced again.

To RENAVIGATE. [*re* and *navigate.*] To sail again.

RENCOUNTER. *f.* [*rencontre*, French.]

1. Clash; collision.

2. Per-

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2. Personal opposition. *Addison.*
 3. Loose or casual engagement. *Addison.*
 4. Sudden combat without premeditation.
To RENCOUNTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
 1. To clash; to collide.
 2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
 3. To skirmish with another.
 4. To fight hand to hand.
To REND. *v. a.* *pret. and pret. pass. rent.* [*rendan*, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Pope.*
RE'NDER. *f.* [from *rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.
To RE'NDER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, French.]
 1. To return; to pay back. *Locke.*
 2. To restore; to give back. *Addison.*
 3. To give upon demand. *Proverbs.*
 4. To invest with qualities; to make. *South.*
 5. To represent; to exhibit. *Shakesp.*
 6. To translate. *Burnet.*
 7. To surrender; to yield; to give up. *Clarendon.*
 8. To offer; to give to be used. *Watts.*
RE'NDER. *f.* [from the verb.] Surrender. *Shakespeare.*
RENDE'ZVOUS. *f.* [*rendez vous*, French.]
 1. Assembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.*
 2. A sign that draws men together. *Bacon.*
 3. Place appointed for assembly. *Claren.*
To RENDE'ZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.
RENDITION. *f.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.
RENEGA'DE. } *f.* [*renegado*, Spanish.]
RENEGA'DO. }
 1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate. *Addison.*
 2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter. *Arbutnot.*
To RENE'GE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, French.] To disown. *King Charles.*
To RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*.]
 1. To renovate; to restore the former state. *Hebrews.*
 2. To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryd.*
 3. To begin again. *Dryden.*
 4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life. *Romans.*
RENE'WABLE. *a.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*
RENE'WAL. *f.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*
RENITENCY. *f.* [from *renitent*.] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another. *Quincy.*
RENITENT. *a.* [*renitens*, Latin.] Acting against any impulse by elastick power. *Ray.*
RE'NNET. *f.* A putredinous ferment. *Floyer.*

RE'NNET. } *f.* A kind of apple.
RENE'TING. } *Mortimer.*
To RENOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.] To renew; to restore to the first state. *Thomson.*
RENOVA'TION. *f.* [*renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bacon.*
To RENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Latin.] To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden.*
To RENOUNCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*
RENOU'NCEMENT. *f.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakespeare.*
RENO'WN. *f.* [*renommée*, French.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Waller.*
To RENO'WN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous. *Pope.*
RENO'WNED. *particip. a.* [from *renown*.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dryden.*
RENT. *f.* [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration. *Addison.*
To RENT. *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To tear; to lacerate. *Ecclus.*
To RENT. *v. n.* To roar; to bluster. *Hudibras.*
RENT. *f.* [*rente*, French.]
 1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.*
 2. Money paid for any thing held of another. *Waller.*
To RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, French.]
 1. To hold by paying rent. *Addison.*
 2. To set to a tenant.
RE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented.
RE'NTAL. *f.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rents.
RE'NTER. *f.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*
RENVERSED. *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*
RENUNCIA'TION. *f.* [*renunciatio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor.*
To REORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fren.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.
REORDINA'TION. *f.* [from *reordain*.] Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury.*
To REPA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again. *Daniel.*
REPAID. *part. of repay.*
To REPAIR. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, French.]
 1. To restore after injury or dilapidation. *Clarendon.*
 2. To amend any injury by an equivalent. *Milton.*
 3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost. *Milton.*
REPAIR. *f.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply

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supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.
Wilkins.

To REPAIR. *v. n.* [*réparer*, French.] To go; to betake himself.
Pope.

REPAIR. *s.* [*répaire*, French.]

1. Resort; abode.
2. Act of betaking himself any whither.
Clarendon.

REPAIRER. *s.* [from *repair*.] Amender; restorer.
South.

REPA'NDOUS. *a.* [*repandus*, Latin.] Bent upwards.
Brown.

RE'PARABLE. *a.* [*reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended, retrieved.
Bacon.

RE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARA'TION. *s.* [*reparatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of repairing.
Arbutnot.
2. Supply of what is wasted.
Arbutnot.
3. Recompence for any injury; amends.
Dryden.

REPA'RATIVE. *s.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends.
Wotton.

REPARTEE'. *s.* [*repartie*, French.] Smart reply.
Dryden.

To REPARTEE'. *v. n.* To make smart replies.
Prior.

To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repasser*, French.] To pass again; to pass back.
Raleigh.

To REPA'SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road.
Dryden.

REPA'ST. *s.* [*re* and *pastus*, Latin.]

1. A meal; act of taking food.
Denham.
2. Food; victuals.
Shakespeare.

To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaisre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast.
Shakespeare.

REPA'STURE. *s.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment.
Shakespeare.

To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, French.]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.
Bacon.
2. To recompense.
Milton.
3. To requite either good or ill.
Pope.
4. To reimburse with what is owed.
Shakespeare.

REPA'YMENT. *s.* [from *repay*.]

1. The act of repaying.
2. The thing repaid.
Arbutnot.

To REPEA'L. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, French.]

1. To recall.
Shakespeare.
2. To abrogate; to revoke.
Dryden.

REPEA'L. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile.
Shakespeare.
2. Revocation; abrogation.
Davies.

To REPEA'T. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Latin.]

1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.
Arbutnot.
2. To speak again.
Hooker.
3. To try again.
Dryden.
4. To recite; to rehearse.
Milton.

REPEA'TEDLY. *ad.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once.
Stephens.

R E P

REPEA'TER. *s.* [from *repeat*.]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.
2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPE'L. *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin.]

1. To drive back any thing.
Hooker.
2. To drive back an assailant.
Dryden.

To REPE'L. *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.
Newton.
2. In physick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.
Quincy.

REPE'LLENT. *s.* [*repellens*, Latin.] An application that has a repelling power.
Wiseman.

REPE'LLER. *s.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.

To REPE'NT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.]

1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.
King Charles. South.
2. To express sorrow for something past.
Shakespeare.
3. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life.
Matthew.

To REPE'NT. *v. a.*

1. To remember with sorrow.
Shakespeare.
2. To remember with pious sorrow.
Don.
3. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
Prior.

REPE'NTANCE. *s.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrow for any thing past.
2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.
Whitgift.

REPE'NTANT. *a.* [*repentant*, French.]

1. Sorrowful for the past.
2. Sorrowful for sin.
Milton.
3. Expressing sorrow for sin.
Shakespeare.

To REPEO'PLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *people*.] To stock with people anew.
Hale.

To REPERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back.
Bacon.

REPERCU'SSION. *s.* [*repercussio*, Latin.] The act of driving back; rebound.
Bacon.

REPERCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*repercussif*, French.]

1. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound.
2. Repellent.
Bacon.
3. Driven back; rebounding.

REPERTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*repertus*, French.] Found; gained by finding.

REPE'RATORY. *s.* [*repertorium*, Latin.] A treasury; a magazine.

REPETITION. *s.* [*repetitio*, Latin.]

1. Iteration of the same thing.
Arbutnot.
2. Recital of the same words over again.
Hooker.
3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.
Shakespeare.

4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

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To REPI'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine.*] To fret ; to vex himself ; to be discontented. *Temple.*

REPI'NER. *s.* [*from repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, French ; *re* and *place.*]

1. To put again in the former place. *Bacon.*
2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*

To REPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, French.] To plant anew.

REPLANTA'TION. *s.* [*from replant.*] The act of planting again.

To REPLAI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another.

To REPLENISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *plenus*, Lat.]

1. To stock ; to fill. *Milton.*
2. To finish ; to consummate ; to complete. *Shakespeare.*

To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To be stocked. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE. *a.* [*repletus*, Latin.] Full ; completely filled. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TION. *s.* [*repletion*, French.] The state of being overfull. *Arbutnot.*

REPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To REPLE'VIN. } *v. a.* *Spenser.* [*replegio*,
To REPLE'VY. } low Latin.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

REPLICATION. *s.* [*replico*, Latin.]

1. Rebound ; repercussion. *Shakesp.*
2. Reply ; answer. *Broome.*

To REPLY'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, French.] To answer ; to make a return to an answer. *Atterbury.*

To RE'PLY. *v. a.* To return for an answer. *Milton.*

RE'PLY. *s.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer ; return to an answer. *Watts.*

REPLY'ER. *s.* [*from reply.*] He that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon.*

To REPO'LISH. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polish.*] To polish again. *Donne.*

To REPORT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.]

1. To noise by popular rumour. *Shakespeare.*
2. To give repute. *1 Tim.*
3. To give an account of.
4. To return ; to rebound ; to give back. *Bacon.*

REPORT. *s.* [*from the noun.*]

1. Rumour ; popular fame.
2. Repute ; publick character. *Shakespeare.*
3. Account returned. *1 Mac.*
4. Account given by lawyers of cases. *Watts.*
5. Sound ; loud noise ; repercussion. *Bacon.*

REPORTER. *s.* [*from report.*] Relater ; one that gives an account. *Hayward.*

REPORTINGLY. *ad.* [*from reporting.*] By common fame. *Shakespeare.*

REPO'SAL. *s.* [*from repose.*] The act of reposing. *Shakespeare.*

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.]

1. To lay to rest. *Milton.*
2. To place as in confidence or trust. *Rogers.*
3. To lodge ; to lay up. *Woodward.*

To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.]

1. To sleep ; to be at rest. *Chapman.*
2. To rest in confidence. *Shakespeare.*

REPO'SE. *s.* [*repos*, Fr.]

1. Sleep ; rest ; quiet. *Shakespeare. Philips.*
2. Cause of rest. *Dryden.*

REPO'SEDNESS. *s.* [*from reposed.*] State of being at rest.

To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.] To lay up ; to lodge as in a place of safety. *Derham.*

REPOSITION. *s.* [*from reposite.*] The act of replacing. *Wiseman.*

REPO'SITORY. *s.* [*repositorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up. *Rogers.*

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *possess.*] To possess again. *Spenser.*

To REP'REHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To reprove ; to chide. *Shakespeare.*
2. To blame ; to censure. *Philips.*
3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*
4. To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*

REEPREHE'NDER. *s.* [*from reprehend.*] Blamer ; censurer. *Hooker.*

REP'REHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*reprehensibilis*, Fr.] Blameable ; culpable ; censurable.

REP'REHE'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [*from reprehensibilis.*] Blameableness.

REP'REHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [*from reprehensibilis.*] Blameably ; culpably.

REP'REHE'NSION. *s.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.] Reproof ; open blame. *Hammond.*

REP'REHE'NSIVE. *a.* [*from reprehend.*] Given to reproof.

To REP'RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*repræsentare*, Lat.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present. *Milton.*
2. To describe ; to show in any particular character. *Addison.*
3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character.
4. To exhibit ; to show. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION. *s.* [*representation*, Fr.]

1. Image ; likeness. *Stillington.*
2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.
3. Respectful declaration.

REP'RESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*representatif*, Fr.]

1. Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury.*
2. Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*

REP'RE-

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REPRESE'NTATIVE. *f.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another. *Addison.*
2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.*
3. That by which any thing is shown. *Locke.*

REPRESE'NTER. *f.* [from *represent.*]

1. One who shows or exhibits. *Brown.*
2. One who bears a vicarious character. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTMENT. *f.* [from *represent.*] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor.*

To REPRESS. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Lat.]

1. To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Hayward.*
2. To compress. Not proper.

REPRESS. *f.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. *Government of the Tongue.*

REPRESS'ION. *f.* [from *repress.*] Act of repressing. *King Charles.*

REPRESS'IVE. *a.* [from *repress.*] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

To REPRIE'VE. *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *South.*

REPRIE'VE. *f.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death. *Clarendon.*

To REPRIMA'ND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove. *Arbutnot.*

REPRIMA'ND. *f.* [*reprimande*, Fr.] Re-proof; reprehension. *Addison.*

To REPRINT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*]

1. To renew the impression of any thing. *South.*
2. To print a new edition. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL. *f.* [*represalia*, low Lat.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Pope.*

REPRI'SE. *f.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.*

To REPROA'CH. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden.*
2. To charge with a fault in severe language. *Milton.*
3. To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH. *f.* [*reproche*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE. *a.* [*reprochable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL. *a.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakespeare.*
2. Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*

REPROA'CHFULLY. *ad.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. *Shakespeare.*
2. Shamefully; infamously.

REPROBATE. *a.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] Lost

to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

RE'PROBATE. *f.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Taylor.*

To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Latin.]

1. To disallow; to reject. *Ayliffe.*
2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*

3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southorne.*

RE'PROBATENESS. *f.* [from *reprobate.*] The state of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION. *f.* [*reprobation*, French.]

1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Shakespeare. Maine.*
2. A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

To REPRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce.*]

To produce again; to produce anew. *Newton.*

REPRODU'CTION. *f.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew. *Boyle.*

REPROO'F. *f.* [from *reprove.*]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension. *Pope.*
2. Censure; slander. *Psalms.*

REPROVABLE. *a.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension. *Taylor.*

To REPROVE. *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to censure.
2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Whitgiste. Taylor.*

3. To refute; to disprove. *Shakespeare.*
4. To blame for. *Carew.*

REPRO'VE. *f.* [from *reprove.*] A reprohender; one that reproves. *South.*

To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

RE'PTILE. *a.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*

RE'PTILE. *f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke. Prior.*

REPU'BLCAN. *a.* [from *republic.*] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLCAN. *f.* [from *republic.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison.*

REPU'BLC. *f.* [*respublica*, Lat.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Ben. Johnson.*

REPU'DIABLE. *a.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Latin.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley.*

REPUDIA'TION. *f.* [from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection. *Arbutnot.*

REPU'GNANCE. } *f.* [*repugnance*, Fr.]

REPU'GNANCY. } *f.* [*repugnance*, Fr.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety. *Bentley.*
2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passion. *South.*

REPU'G-

REQ

REPU'GNANT. *a.* [*regugnant*, Fr.]
 1. Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Contrary; opposite. *Woodward.*
REPU'GNANTLY. *ad.* [from *repugnant*.]
 Contradictorily. *Brown.*
To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullu-*
lo, Lat.] To bud again. *Howel.*
REPU'LSE. *f.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Latin.]
 The condition of being driven off or put
 aside from any attempt. *King Charles.*
To REPULSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To
 beat back; to drive off. *Knolles.*
REPU'LSION. *f.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act
 or power of driving off from itself. *Arbutnot.*
REPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *repulse*.] Driving
 off; having the power to beat back or drive
 off. *Newton.*
To REPURCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *pur-*
chase.] To buy again. *Shakespeare.*
RE'PUTABLE. *a.* [from *repute*.] Honour-
 able; not infamous. *Rogers.*
RE'PUTABLY. *ad.* [from *reputable*.]
 Without discredit. *Atterbury.*
REPUTATION. *f.* [*reputation*, Fr.] Cre-
 dit; honour; character of good. *Addison.*
To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Latin.] To
 hold; to account; to think. *Donne.*
REPU'TE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Character; reputation.
 2. Established opinion. *Milton.*
REPU'TELESS. *a.* [from *repute*.] Disre-
 putable; disgraceful. *Shakespeare.*
REQUE'ST. *f.* [*requeste*, Fr.]
 1. Petition; entreaty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Demand; repute; credit; state of be-
 ing desired. *Boyle.*
To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To
 ask; to solicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*
REQUESTER. *f.* [from *request*.] Petiti-
 oner; soliciter.
To REQUICKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.]
 To reanimate. *Shakespeare.*
RE'QUIEM. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. A hymn in which they implore for the
 dead *requiem* or rest. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Rest; quiet; peace. *Sandys.*
REQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *require*.] Fit
 to be required. *Hale.*
To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat.]
 1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.
Spelman.
 2. To make necessary; to need. *Dryden.*
RE'QUISITE. *a.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Neces-
 sary; needful; required by the nature of
 things. *Wake.*
RE'QUISITE. *f.* Any thing necessary.
Dryden.
RE'QUISITELY. *ad.* [from *requisite*.] Ne-
 cessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*
RE'QUISITENESS. *f.* [from *requisite*.]

RES

Necessity; the state of being requisite. *Boyle.*
REQUITAL. *f.* [from *requite*.]
 1. Return for any good or bad office; re-
 taliation. *Hooker.*
 2. Reward; recompense. *South.*
To REQUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] To
 repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recom-
 pense. *Pope.*
RE'REWARD. *f.* The rear or last troop.
RESA'LE. *f.* [*re* and *sale*.] Sale at second
 hand. *Bacon.*
To RESALU'TE. *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat. *re-*
saluer, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.
Chapman.
To RESAI'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *sail*.] To sail
 back. *Pope.*
To RESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*rescindo*, Lat. *re-*
scinder, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a
 law. *Hammond. Dryden.*
RESCI'SSION. *f.* [*rescission*, Fr. *rescissus*,
 Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.
Bacon.
RESCI'SSORY. *a.* [*rescisoire*, Fr. *rescissus*,
 Lat.] Having the power to cut off.
To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat.]
 1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To write over again. *Howel.*
RE'SCRIPT. *f.* [*rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict
 of an emperour. *Bacon.*
To RE'SCUE. *v. a.* [*rescorre*, old French.]
 To set free from any violence, confinement,
 or danger. *Shakespeare.*
RE'SCUE. *f.* [*rescouffe*, old Fr.] Deliverance
 from violence, danger, or confinement.
Shakespeare.
RE'SCUER. *f.* [from *rescue*.] One that
 rescues.
RESEA'RCH. *f.* [*recherche*, Fr.] En-
 quiry; search. *Rogers.*
To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.]
 To examine; to enquire. *Wotton.*
To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *seat*.] To
 seat again. *Dryden.*
RESEI'ZER. *f.* One that seizes again.
RESEI'ZURE. *f.* [*re* and *seizure*.] Re-
 peated seizure; seizure a second time.
Bacon.
RESE'MBLANCE. *f.* [*resemblance*, Fr.]
 Likeness; similitude; representation.
Hooker.
To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*ressembler*, Fr.]
 1. To compare; to represent as like some-
 thing else. *Raleigh.*
 2. To be like; to have likeness to.
Addison.
To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *send*.] To send
 back; to send again. *Shakespeare.*
To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.]
 1. To take well or ill. *Bacon.*
 2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or
 affront. *Milton.*

- RESE'NTER.** *f.* [from *resent.*] One who feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*
- RESE'NTFUL.** *a.* [resent and full.] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.
- RESE'NTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *resenting.*] With deep sense; with strong preception; with anger. *More.*
- RESE'NTMENT.** *f.* [ressentiment, Fr.]
1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Glanville.*
 2. Deep sense of injury. *Swift.*
- RESERVA'TION.** *f.* [reservation, Fr.]
1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind. *Sanderson.*
 2. Something kept back; something not given up. *Swift.*
 3. Custody; state of being treasured up. *Shakespeare.*
- RESE'RVATORY.** *f.* [reservoir, French.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Woodward.*
- To RESE'ERVE.** *v. a.* [reservo, Lat.]
1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose. *Spenser.*
 2. To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety.*
- RESE'ERVE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Store kept untouched. *Locke.*
 2. Something kept for exigence. *Tillotson.*
 3. Something concealed in the mind. *Addison.*
 4. Exception; prohibition. *Milton.*
 5. Exception in favour. *Rogers.*
 6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour. *Prior.*
- RESE'RVED.** *a.* [from *reserve.*]
1. Modest; not loosely free. *Walsh.*
 2. Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*
- RESE'RVEDLY.** *ad.* [from *reserved.*]
1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve. *Woodward.*
 2. Scrupulously; coldly. *Pope.*
- RESE'RVEDNESS.** *f.* [from *reserved.*] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness. *Ben. Johnson.*
- RESE'ERVER.** *f.* [from *reserve.*] One that reserves.
- RESERVOIR.** *f.* [reservoir, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store. *Pope.*
- To RESE'TTLE.** *v. a.* [re and settle.] To settle again. *Swift.*
- RESE'TTLEMENT.** *f.* [from *resettle.*]
1. The act of settling again. *Norris.*
 2. The state of settling again. *Mortimer.*
- RESI'ANCE.** *f.* [from *resiant.*] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.*
- RESI'ANT.** *a.* [ressiant, Fr.] Resident; present in a place. *Knolles.*
- To RESI'DE.** *v. n.* [resideo, Lat.]
1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present. *Milton.*
 2. [Resido, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*
- RESIDENCE.** *f.* [residence, Fr.]
1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.*
 2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
 3. That which settles at the bottom of liquours. *Brown.*
- RESIDENT.** *a.* [residens, Lat.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Barnet.*
- RESIDENT.** *f.* [from the adj.] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador. *Addison.*
- RESIDE'NTIARY.** *a.* [from *resident.*] Holding residence. *More.*
- RESI'DUAL.** } *a.* [from *residuum*, Lat.]
- RESI'DUARY.** } Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*
- RESI'DUE.** *f.* [residuum, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbutnot.*
- To RESIE'GE.** *v. a.* [re and siege, Fr.] To seat again. *Spenser.*
- To RESI'GN.** *v. a.* [resigno, Lat.]
1. To give up a claim or possession. *Denb.*
 2. To yield up. *Locke.*
 3. To give up in confidence. *Tillotson.*
 4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden.*
 5. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shakespeare.*
- RESIGNA'TION.** *f.* [resignation, Fr.]
1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession. *Hayward.*
 2. Submission; unresisting, acquiescence. *Addison.*
 3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.
- RESI'GNER.** *f.* [from *resign.*] One that resigns.
- RESI'GNMENT.** *f.* [from *resign.*] Act of resigning.
- RESI'LIENCE.** } *f.* [from *resilio*, Latin.]
- RESI'LIENCY.** } The act of starting or leaping back. *Bacon.*
- RESI'LIENT.** *a.* [resiliens, Lat.] Starting or springing back.
- RESILITION.** *f.* [resilio, Lat.] The act of springing back; resilience.
- RE'SIN.** *f.* [resina, Lat.] The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. *Quincy.*
- RE'SINOUS.** *a.* [from *resin*; *resineaux*, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin. *Boyle.*
- RE'SINOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *resinous.*] The quality of being resinous.
- RESIPI'SCENCE.** *f.* [resipiscence, Fr.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance

RES

TO RESIST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to act against. *Shakespeare.*
2. To not admit impression or force. *Milton.*

RESISTANCE. } *f.* [*resistance*, Fr.]

- RESISTENCE.** }
1. The act of resisting; opposition. *1 Mac.*
 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression. *Bacon.*

RESISTIBILITY. *f.* [from *resistible*.] Quality of resisting. *Locke.*

RESISTIBLE. *a.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted. *Hale.*

RESISTLESS. *a.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed. *Raleigh.*

RESOLVABLE. *a.* [from *resolve*.] 1. That may be analysed or separated. *South.*

2. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure. *Brown.*

RESOLUBLE. *a.* [*resoluble*, Fr.] That may be melted or dissolved.

TO RESOLVE. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Shakespeare.*
2. To solve; to clear. *Rogers.*
3. To settle in an opinion. *Shakespeare.*
4. To fix in determination. *Dryden.*
5. To fix in constancy; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*

6. To melt; to dissolve. *Arbutnot.*
7. To analyse. *Tillotson.*

TO RESOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To determine; to decree within one's self. *Milton.*
2. To melt; to be dissolved. *Shakespeare, Southern.*

3. To be settled in opinion. *Locke.*

RESOLVE. *f.* Resolution; fixed determination. *Denham.*

RESOLVEDLY. *ad.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and constancy. *Grew.*

RESOLVEDNESS. *f.* [from *resolved*.] Resolution; constancy; firmness. *Decay of Piety.*

RESOLVENT. *f.* [*resolvens*, Latin.] That which has the power of causing solution. *Wiseman.*

RESOLVER. *f.* [from *resolve*.]

1. One that forms a firm resolution. *Hammond.*
2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts. *Boyle.*

RESOLUTE. *a.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm. *Shakespeare.*

RESOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *resolute*.] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily. *Roscommon.*

RESOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *resolute*.] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution. *Boyle.*

RES

RESOLUTION. *f.* [*resolutio*, Lat.]

1. Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown.*
2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts. *Hale.*
3. Dissolution. *Digby.*
4. Fixed determination; settled thought. *King Charles.*

5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad. *Sidney.*

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice. *Hale.*

RESOLUTIVE. *a.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE. *f.* [from *resono*, Latin.] Sound; resound. *Boyle.*

RESONANT. *a.* [*resonant*, Fr.] Resounding. *Milton.*

TO RESORT. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.]

1. To have recourse. *Clarendon.*
2. To go publickly. *Milton.*
3. To repair to. *Pope.*
4. To fall back. *Hale.*

RESORT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting. *Dryden.*
2. Concourse; confluence. *Swift.*
3. Act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
4. Movement; active power; spring. *Bacon.*

TO RESOUND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to celebrate by sound. *Peacham.*
2. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. *Pope.*
3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise. *Milton.*

TO RESOUND. *v. n.* To be echoed back. *South.*

RESOURCE. *f.* [*ressource*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient. *Dryden.*

TO RESOW. *v. a.* [*re* and *sow*.] To sow anew. *Bacon.*

TO RESPEAK. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak*.] To answer. *Shakespeare.*

TO RESPECT. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to have regard to. *Bacon.*
2. To consider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sidney.*
3. To have relation to.
4. To look toward. *Brown.*

RESPECT. *f.* [*respectus*, Lat.]

1. Regard; attention. *Shakespeare.*
2. Reverence; honour. *Prior.*
3. Awful kindness. *Locke.*
4. Goodwill. *Shakespeare.*
5. Partial regard. *Proverbs.*
6. Reverend character. *Shakespeare.*
7. Manner of treating others. *Wotton.*
8. Consideration; motive. *Hooker.*
9. Relation; regard. *Tillotson.*

RESPECTER. *f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard. *Swift.*

RES

RESPECTFUL. *a.* [*respect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior.*

RESPECTFULLY. *ad.* [from *respectful.*] With some degree of reverence. *Dryden.*

RESPECTIVE. *a.* [from *respect.*]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things. *Burnet.*
2. Relative; not absolute. *Rogers.*
3. Worthy of reverence. *Shakespeare.*
4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. *Hooker.*

RESPECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *respective.*]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. *South.*
2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*
3. Partially; with respect to private views. *Obsolete. Hooker.*
4. With great reverence. *Shakespeare.*

RESPERSION. *f.* [*resperſio*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION. *f.* [*respiration*, Fr. *respiratio*, from *respiro*, Lat.]

1. The act of breathing. *Bacon.*
2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*

To RESPIRE. *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat.]

1. To breathe. *Dryden.*
2. To catch breath. *Milton.*
3. To rest; to take rest from toil. *Pope.*

RESPITE. *f.* [*respit*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence. *Milton. Prior.*
2. Pause; interval. *Raleigh.*

To RESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause. *Milton.*
2. [*Respiter*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE. } *f.* [from *resplendent.*]

RESPLE'NDENCY. } Lustre; brightness; splendour. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *a.* [*resplendens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre. *Newton.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *resplendent.*] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To RESPOND. *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Lat. *respondere*, Fr.]

1. To answer.
2. To correspond; to suit. *Broome.*

RESPONDENT. *f.* [*respondens*, Lat.]

1. An answerer in a suit. *Ayliffe.*
2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections. *Watts.*

RESPONSE. *f.* [*responsum*, Lat.]

1. An answer. *Hammond.*
2. Answer made by the congregation. *Addison.*
3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation. *Watts.*

RESPONSIBLE. *a.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable. *Government of the Tongue.*

RES

2. Capable of discharging an obligation. *Locke.*

RESPO'NSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *responsible.*] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPO'NSION. *f.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESPO'NSIVE. *a.* [*responsif*, Fr.]

1. Answering; making answer. *Ayliffe.*
2. Correspondent; suited to something else. *Fenton.*

RESPO'NSORY. *a.* [*responsorius*, Latin.] Containing answer.

REST. *f.* [*herē*, Saxon; *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose. *Pope.*
2. The final sleep; the quietness of death. *Dryden.*
3. Stillness; cessation of motion. *Bacon.*
4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance. *Daniel.*
5. Cessation from bodily labour. *Job.*
6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests. *Fairfax.*
7. Place of repose. *Milton.*
8. Final hope. *Clarendon.*
9. Remainder; what remains. *Dryden.*

REST. *a.* [*restes*, Fr. *quod restat*, Latin.] Others; those not included in any proposition. *Stillingfleet.*

To REST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber. *Milton.*
2. To sleep the final sleep; to die. *Milton.*
3. To be at quiet; to be at peace. *Milton.*
4. To be without motion; to be still. *Milton.*
5. To be fixed in any state or opinion. *Dryden.*
6. To cease from labour. *Taylor.*
7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. *Addison.*
8. To lean; to be supported. *Waller.*
9. To be left; to remain. *Bacon.*

To REST. *v. a.*

1. To lay to rest. *Dryden.*
2. To place as on a support.

RESTA'GNANT. *a.* [*restagnans*, Latin.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*

To RESTA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate.*] To stand without flow. *Wiseman.*

RESTAGNA'TION. *f.* [from *restagnate.*] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION. *f.* [*restauro*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former state. *Hooker.*

To RESTE'M. *v. a.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current. *Shakespeare.*

RE'STFUL. *a.* [*rest* and *full.*] Quiet; being at rest. *Shakespeare.*

RESTHA'ROW. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

RE-

RESTIFF. *a.* [*restif*, French; *restivo*, Ital.]
 1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. *Dryden.*
 2. Being at rest; being less in motion. *Brown.*

RESTIFNESS. *f.* [from *restiff*.] Obstinate reluctance. *King Charles.*

RESTINCTION. *f.* [*restinctus*, Latin.] The act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION. *f.* [*restitutio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away. *Taylor. Arbutnot.*
 2. The act of recovering its former state or posture. *Grew.*

RESTLESS. *a.* [from *rest*.]
 1. Being without sleep.
 2. Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.*
 3. Unconstant; unsettled. *Dryden.*
 4. Not still; in continual motion. *Milton.*

RESTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly. *South.*

RESTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *restless*.]
 1. Want of sleep. *Harvey.*
 2. Want of rest; unquietness. *Herbert.*
 3. Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*

RESTORABLE. *a.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored. *Swift.*

RESTORATION. *f.* [from *restore*; *restauration*, French.]
 1. The act of replacing in a former state. *Dryden.*
 2. Recovery. *Rogers.*

RESTORATIVE. *a.* [from *restore*.] That which has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*

RESTORATIVE. *f.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*

To RESTORE. *v. a.* [*restauro*, Latin.]
 1. To give back what has been lost or taken away. *Dryden.*
 2. To bring back. *Dryden.*
 3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin to its former state. *Prior.*
 4. To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER. *f.* [from *restore*.] One that restores. *Swift.*

To RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*restreindre*, French.]
 1. To withhold; to keep in. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To repress; to keep in awe. *Locke.*
 3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress. *Milton.*
 4. To abridge. *Clarendon.*
 5. To hold in. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To limit; to confine. *South.*

RESTRAINABLE. *a.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained. *Brown.*

RESTRAINEDLY. *ad.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude. *Ham.*

RESTRAINER. *f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds. *Brown.*

RESTRAINT. *f.* [from *restrain*; *restreint*, French.]

1. Abridgement of liberty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Prohibition. *Milton.*
 3. Limitation; restriction. *Brown.*
 4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding. *South.*

To RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Latin.] To limit; to confine. *Arbutnot.*

RESTRICTION. *f.* [*restriction*, French.] Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*

RESTRICTIVE. *a.* [from *restrict*.]
 1. Expressing limitation. *Stillington.*
 2. Styptic; astringent. *Wiseman.*

RESTRICTIVELY. *ad.* [from *restrictive*.] With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To RESTRINGE. *v. a.* [*restringo*, Latin.] To limit; to confine.

RESTRINGENT. *f.* [*restringens*, Latin.] That which hath the power of restraining. *Harvey.*

RESTY. *a.* [*restiff*, French.] Obstinate in standing still. *Swift.*

To RESUBLIME. *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime*.] To sublime another time. *Newton.*

To RESULT. *v. n.* [*resulter*, French; *resulto*, Latin.]
 1. To fly back. *Pope.*
 2. To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring. *Bacon.*
 3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Resilience; act of flying back. *Bacon.*
 2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes. *King Charles.*
 3. Inference from premises. *South.*
 4. Resolve; decision. *Swift.*

RESULTANCE. *f.* [*resultance*, French.] The act of resulting.

RESUMABLE. *a.* [from *resume*.] What may be taken back. *Hale.*

To RESUME. *v. a.* [*resumo*, Latin.]
 1. To take back what has been given. *Waller.*
 2. To take back what has been taken away.
 3. To take again. *Dryden.*
 4. To begin again what was broken off: as, *to resume a discourse.*

RESUMPTION. *f.* [*resumption*, French; *resumptus*, Latin.] The act of resuming. *Denham.*

RESUMPTIVE. *a.* [*resumptus*, Latin.] Taking back.

RESUPINATION. *f.* [*resupino*, Latin.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey*.] To review; to survey again. *Shakespeare.*

RESURRECTION. *f.* [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Watts.*

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To RESUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive.

RESUSCITA'TION. *f.* [from *resuscitate*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived. *Pope.*

To RETAIL. *v. a.* [*retailer*, French.]

1. To divide into small parcels. *Shakesp.*
2. To sell in small quantities. *Locke.*
3. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*
4. To tell in broken parts. *Shakespeare.*

RETA'L. *f.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities. *Swift.*

RETAILER. *f.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities. *Hakewell.*

To RETAIN. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Latin.]

1. To keep; not to lose. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aside. *Brown.*
3. To keep; not to dismiss. *Milton.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire. *Addison.*

To RETAI'N. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.*
2. To keep; to continue. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER. *f.* [from *retain*.]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance. *Bacon.*

To RETAKE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*

To RETALIATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. *f.* [from *retaliate*.] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy.*

To RETA'RD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Latin; *retarder*, French.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Denham.*
2. To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*

To RETA'RD. *v. n.* To stay back. *Brown.*

RETARDA'TION. *f.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard*.] Hindrance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*

RETA'RDER. *f.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obstructer. *Glanville.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [*hræcan*, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach.

RE'TCHLESS. *a.* Careless. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION. *f.* [*retectus*, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION. *f.* [*retention*, French; *retentio*, from *retentus*, Latin.]

1. The act of retaining. *Bacon.*
2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*
3. Memory. *South.*
4. Limitation. *Shakespeare.*

RET

5. Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shakespeare.*

RETE'NTIVE. *a.* [*retentus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of retention. *Philips.*
2. Having memory. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. *f.* [from *retentive*.] Having the quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE. *f.* [*reticence*, French; *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Latin.] Concealment by silence. *Diſt.*

RE'TICLE. *f.* [*reticulum*, Latin.] A small net. *Diſt.*

RETI'CULAR. *a.* [from *reticulum*, Latin.] Having the form of a small net.

RETI'CLATED. *a.* [*reticulatus*, Latin.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities. *Woodward.*

RE'TIFORM. *a.* [*retiformis*, Latin.] Having the form of a net. *Ray.*

RETI'NUE. *f.* [*retenue*, French.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Rogers.*

To RETI'RE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, French.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies.*
2. To retreat from danger. *2 Sam. xi.*
3. To go from a publick station. *2 Mac. v.*
4. To go off from company. *Arbutnot.*

To RETI'RE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away. *Sidney. Clarendon.*

RETI'RE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; recession. *Shakespeare.*
2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton.*

RETI'RED. *part. a.* [from *retire*.] Secret; private. *B. Johnson.*

RETI'REDNESS. *f.* [from *retired*.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Donne.*

RETI'REMENT. *f.* [from *retire*.]

1. Private abode; secret habitation. *Denham.*
2. Private way of life. *Thomson.*
3. Act of withdrawing. *Locke.*

RETO'LD. *part. pass. of retell.* Related or told again. *Shakespeare.*

To RETO'RT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Latin.]

1. To throw back. *Milton.*
2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond.*
3. To curve back. *Bacon.*

RETO'RT. *f.* [*retortum*, Latin.]

1. A censure or incivility returned. *Shakespeare.*
2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. *Arbutnot.*

RETO'RTER. *f.* [from *retort*.] One that retorts.

RETO'RTION. *f.* [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *toſs*.] To toſs back. *Pope.*

To RETOU'CH. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, French.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*

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TO RETRA'CE. *v. a.* [*retracer*, French.]
To trace back. *Dryden.*

TO RETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Latin;
retracter, French.]
1. To recall; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
2. To take back; to resume. *Woodward.*

RETRACTA'TION. *f.* [*retractio*, Latin.]
Recantation; change of opinion. *South.*

RETRA'CTION. *f.* [from *retract*.]
1. Act of withdrawing something advanced.
Woodward.
2. Recantation; declaration of change of
opinion. *Sidney.*
3. Act of withdrawing a claim. *K. Char.*

RETRA'CT. *f.* *Spen.* [*retraitte*, French.]
1. Retreat. Obsolete. *Bacon.*
2. A cast of the countenance. Obsolete.
Spenser.

RETREA'T. *f.* [*retraitte*, French.]
1. Place of privacy; retirement.
L'Estrange.
2. Place of security. *Milton.*
3. Act of retiring before a superiour force.
Bacon.

TO RETREA'T. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to a private abode. *Milton.*
2. To take shelter; to go to a place of se-
curity.
3. To retire from a superiour enemy.
4. To go out of the former place. *Woodw.*

RETREA'TED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*.]
Retired; gone to privacy.

TO RETRE'NCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]
1. To cut off; to pare away. *Dryden.*
2. To confine. *Addison.*

TO RETRE'NCH. *v. n.* To live with less
magnificence or expence. *Pope.*

RETRE'NCHMENT. *f.* [*retranchement*,
French.] The act of lopping away.
Atterbury.

TO RE'TRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin.]
To pay back; to make repayment of.
Locke.

RETRIBU'TION. *f.* [*retribution*, French.]
Repayment; return accommodated to the
action. *Hall. South.*

RETRIBUTORY. *a.* [from *retribute*.]
RETRIBUTIVE. *a.* Repaying; making
repayment.

RETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *retriev*] That
may be retrieved.

TO RETRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, French.]
1. To recover; to restore. *Rogers.*
2. To repair. *Prior.*
3. To regain. *Dryden.*
4. To recal; to bring back. *Berkley.*

RETROCE'SSION. *f.* [*retrocession*, Latin.]
The act of going back.

RETROCOPU'LATION. *f.* [*retro and co-*
putation.] Post-coition. *Brown.*

RETROGRADA'TION. *f.* [*retrogradation*,
French; from *retrograde*.] The act of go-
ing backward. *Ray.*

RETROGRADE. *a.* [*retrograde*, French.]
1. Going backward. *Bacon.*
2. Contrary; opposite. *Shakespeare.*

TO RETROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retro and gra-*
dior, Latin.] To go backward. *Bacon.*

RETROGRESSION. *f.* [*retro and gressus*,
Latin.] The act of going backwards.
Brown.

RETROMINGENCY. *f.* [*retro and mingo*,
Latin.] The quality of staling backward.
Brown.

RETROMINGENT. *a.* [*retro and mingens*,
Latin.] Staling backward. *Brown.*

RETROSPECT. *f.* [*retro and specia*, Lat.]
Look thrown upon things behind or things
past. *Addison.*

RETROSPE'CTION. *f.* [from *retrospect*.]
Act or faculty of looking backwards. *Swift.*

RETROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *retrospect*.]
Looking backwards. *Pope.*

TO RETU'ND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Latin.] To
blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

TO RETU'RN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, French.]
1. To come to the same place. *Proverbs.*
2. To come back to the same state. *Locke.*
3. To go back. *Locke.*
4. To make answer. *Pope.*
5. To come back; to come again; to re-
visit. *Milton.*
6. After a periodical revolution, to begin
the same again. *Milton.*
7. To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden.*

TO RETU'RN. *v. a.*
1. To repay; to give in requital. *Milton.*
2. To give back. *2 Chron.*
3. To send back. *Milton.*
4. To give account of. *Graunt.*
5. To transmit. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of coming back to the same place.
Dryden.
2. Retrogression.
3. Act of coming back to the same state.
1 Kings xx.
4. Revolution; vicissitude. *Bacon.*
5. Repayment of money laid out in com-
modities for sale. *Bacon.*
6. Profit; advantage. *Taylor.*
7. Remittance; payment from a distant
place. *Shakespeare.*
8. Repayment; retribution; requital.
Dryden.
9. Act of restoring or giving back; resti-
tution. *South.*
10. Relapse. *Swift.*

RETU'RNABLE. *a.* Allowed to be report-
ed back. *Hale.*

RETU'RNER. *f.* [from *return*.] One who
pays or remits money. *Locke.*

REVE. *f.* The bailiff of a franchise or ma-
nour. *Dryden.*

TO REVEA'L. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Latin.]
1. To

REV

2. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret. *Waller.*
2. To impart from heaven. *Romans.*
- REVEA'LER. *f.* [from *reveal.*]
1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known. *Atterbury.*
2. One that discovers to view. *Dryden.*
- To RE'VEL. *v. n.* [*raveelen*, Dutch.]
1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.
- RE'VEL. *f.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shakespeare.*
- To REVE'L. *v. a.* [*revello*, Latin.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*
- REVEL-ROUT. *f.* A mob; an unlawful assembly. *Ainsworth. Rowe.*
- REVELA'TION. *f.* Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Spratt.*
- RE'VELLER. *f.* [from *revel.*] One who feasts with noisy jollity. *Pope.*
- RE'VELRY. *f.* [from *revel.*] Loose jollity; festive mirth. *Milton.*
- To REVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*revancher*, French.]
1. To return an injury.
2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. *Dryden.*
3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shakespeare.*
- REVE'NGE. *f.* [*revanche*, French.] Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
- REVE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Denham.*
- REVE'NGEFULLY. *ad.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively. *Dryden.*
- REVE'NGER. *f.* [from *revenge.*]
1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys.*
2. One who punishes crimes. *Bentley.*
- REVE'NGEMENT. *f.* Vengeance; return of an injury. *Raleigh.*
- REVE'NGINGLY. *ad.* With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakespeare.*
- REVENUE. *f.* [*revenu*, French.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenser.*
- To REVE'RB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.] To strike against; to reverberate. *Shakespeare.*
- REVE'RBERANT. *a.* [*reverberans*, Latin.] Resounding; beating back.
- To REVE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.]
1. To beat back. *Shakespeare.*
2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*
- To REVE'RBERATE. *v. n.*
1. To be driven back; to bound back. *Howel.*
2. To resound.

REV

- REVERBERA'TION. *f.* [*reverberation*, French; from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back. *Addison.*
- REVE'RBERATOR. *v. a.* [*reverberatoire*, French.] Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*
- To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*reverere*, Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*
- REVERENCE. *f.* [*reverentia*, Latin.]
1. Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.*
2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.*
3. Title of the clergy. *Shakespeare.*
4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakespeare.*
- To RE'VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect. *Dryden. Rogers.*
- RE'VERENCER. *f.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*
- RE'VEREND. *a.* [*reverend*, French.]
1. Venerable; deserving reverence; expecting respect by his appearance. *Pope.*
2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. *Milton.*
- RE'VERENT. *a.* [*reverens*, Latin.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration. *Pope.*
- REVERE'NTIAL. *a.* [*reverentielle*, Fr.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration. *Donne.*
- REVERE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *reverential.*] With show of reverence. *Brown.*
- RE'VERENTLY. *ad.* [from *reverent.*] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shakespeare.*
- REVE'RER. *f.* [from *reverere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Government of the Tongue.*
- REVE'RSAL. *f.* [from *reverse.*] Change of sentence. *Bacon.*
- To REVER'SE. *v. a.* [*reversus*, Latin.]
1. To turn upside down. *Temple.*
2. To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.*
3. To turn back. *Milton.*
4. To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.*
5. To turn to the contrary. *Pope.*
6. To put each in the place of the other. *Rogers.*
7. To recall; to renew. *Spenser.*
- To REVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reversus*, Latin.] To return. *Spenser.*
- REVE'RSE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.*
2. A contrary; an opposite. *Rogers.*
3. [*Revers*, French.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed. *Camd.*
- REVE'RSIBLE. *a.* [*reversibile*, French; from *reverse.*] Capable of being reversed.
- REVERSION. *f.* [*reversion*, French; from *reverse.*]
1. The state of being to be possessed after the

the death of the present possessor. *Ham.*
 2. Succession; right of succession. *South.*
REVERSIONARY. *a.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbutnot.*
TO REVERT. *v. a.* [*revert*, Latin.]
 1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*
 2. To reverberate. *Thomson.*
TO REVERT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.] To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*
REVERT. *f.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. *Peacham.*
REVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *revert*.] Returnable.
REVERY. *f.* [*resverie*, French.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Addison.*
TO REVEST. *v. a.* [*revestir*, *revêtir*, Fr. *revestio*, Latin.]
 1. To clothe again. *Spenser.*
 2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.
REVESTIARY. *f.* [*revestiaire*, French.] Place where dresses are repositied. *Camden.*
REVICTION. *f.* [*revictum*, Latin.] Return to life. *Brown.*
TO REVICTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual*.] To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*
TO REVIE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *view*.]
 1. To look back. *Denham.*
 2. To see again. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To consider over again; to retrace; to reexamine. *Dryden.*
 4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.
REVIE'W. *f.* [*revue*, French, from the verb.] Survey; reexamination. *Atterbury.*
TO REVILE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile*.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenser.*
REVILE. *f.* Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Milton.*
REVILER. *f.* [from *revile*.] One who reviles. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
REVILINGLY. *ad.* [from *revile*.] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Maine.*
REVISAL. *f.* [from *revise*.] Review; reexamination. *Pope.*
TO REVISE. *v. a.* [*revisus*, Latin.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*
REVISE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Review; reexamination. *Boyle.*
 2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.
REVISER. *f.* [*reviseur*, French.] Examiner; superintendent.
REVISION. *f.* [*revision*, French.] Review.
TO REVISIT. *v. a.* [*revisito*, Latin.] To visit again. *Milton.*
REVIVAL. *f.* [from *revive*.] Recall from a state of languour, oblivion, or obscurity.
TO REVIVE. *v. v.* [*revivre*, French.]
 1. To return to life. *Kings.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languour or obscurity. *Milton.*
TO REVIVE. *v. a.*
 1. To bring to life again. *Milton.*
 2. To raise from languour, insensibility, or oblivion. *Spenser.*
 3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Lacke.*
 4. To quicken; to rouse. *Shakespeare.*
REVIVER. *f.* [from *revive*] That which invigorates or revives.
TO REVIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, French.] To recal to life.
REVIVIFICATION. *f.* [from *revivificate*.] The act of recalling to life. *Spectat.*
REVIVISCENCY. *f.* [*revivisco*, *reviviscencia*, Latin.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*
REUNION. *f.* [*reunion*, French.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord. *Donne.*
TO REUNITE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite*.]
 1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.
TO REUNITE. *v. n.* To cohere again.
RE'VOCABLE. *a.* [*revocable*, French.]
 1. That may be recalled. *Bacon.*
 2. That may be repealed.
RE'VOCABLENESS. *f.* [from *revocable*.] The quality of being revocable.
TO RE'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel's Caw. Wor.*
REVOCA'TION. *f.* [*revocatio*, Latin.]
 1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.*
 2. State of being recalled. *Howel.*
 3. Repeal; reversal. *Ayliffe.*
TO REVOKE. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, French; *revoco*, Latin.]
 1. To repeal; to reverse. *Dryden.*
 2. To check; to repress.
 3. To draw back. *Davies.*
REVOKEMENT. *f.* [from *revoke*.] Revocation; repeal; recal. *Shakespeare.*
TO REVOLT. *v. n.* [*revolter*, French.]
 1. To fall off from one to another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To change. *Shakespeare.*
REVOLT. *f.* [*revolte*, French.]
 1. Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh.*
 2. A revolter; one who changes sides. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Gross departure from duty. *Shakesp.*
REVOLTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty. *Milton.*
REVOLTER. *f.* [from *revolt*.] One who changes sides; a deserter. *Milton.*
TO REVOLVE. *v. n.* [*revolver*, Latin.]
 1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Cheyne. Watts.*
 2. To fall in a regular course of changing possessors; to devolve. *Ayliffe.*

R H E

To REVOLVE. *v. a.* [*revolver*, Latin.]
 1. To roll any thing round. *Milton.*
 2. To consider; to meditate on. *Shakesp.*
REVOLUTION. *f.* [*revolution*, French; *revolutus*, Latin.]
 1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Milton.*
 2. Space measured by some revolution. *Milton.*
 3. Change in the state of a government or country.
 4. Rotation in general; returning motion. *Milton.*
To REVO'MIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakerwill.*
REVULSION. *f.* [*revulsus*, Latin.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon.*
To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*.]
 1. To give in return. *1 Sam. xxiv.*
 2. To repay; to recompense for something good. *Milton.*
REWARD. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Recompense given for good. *Dryden.*
 2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.
REWARDABLE. *a.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward. *Taylor.*
REWARDER. *f.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one that recompenses. *Swift.*
To REWORD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words. *Shakespeare.*
RHABA'RBARATE. *a.* [from *rhubarbaro*, Latin.] Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb. *Floyer.*
RHA'BDOMANCY. *f.* [*ῥαβδος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by a wand. *Brown.*
RHA'PSODIST. *f.* [from *rhapsody*.] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts.*
RHA'PSODY. *f.* [*ῥαψωδία*.] Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection. *Hammond.*
RHE'TORICK. *f.* [*ῥητορικὴ*.]
 1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker.*
 2. The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shakespeare.*
RHETORICAL. *a.* [*rheticus*, Latin.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative. *More.*
RHETORICALLY. *ad.* [from *rheticus*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.
To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rheticor*, low Latin.] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Piety.*
RHETORICIAN. *f.* [*rheticien*, French.]

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One who teaches the science of rhetoric. *Baker.*
RHETORICIAN. *a.* Suited a master of rhetoric. *Blackmore.*
RHEUM. *f.* [*ῥευμα*.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*
RHEU'MATICK. *a.* [*ῥευματικόν*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour. *Floyer.*
RHEU'MATISM. *f.* [*ῥευματισμός*.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.
RHEU'MY. *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture. *Dryden.*
RHINO'CEROS. *f.* [*ῥῖν* and *κέρας*.] A vast beast in the East-Indies armed with a horn in his front. *Shakespeare.*
RHOMB. *f.* [*rhombe*, French; *ῥομβος*.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse. *Harris.*
RHO'MBICK. *a.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.
RHO'MEOID. *f.* [*ῥομβοειδής*.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Grew.*
RHOMBOIDAL. *a.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb. *Woodw.*
RHU'BARB. *f.* [*rhubarbaro*, Latin.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock. *Wiseman.*
RHYME. *f.* [*ῥυθμός*.]
 1. A harmonical succession of sounds.
 2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another. *Denham.*
 3. Poetry; a poem. *Spenser.*
RHYME or reason. Number or sense. *Spenser.*
To RHYME. *v. n.*
 1. To agree in sound. *Dryden.*
 2. To make verses. *Shakespeare.*
RHYMER. *f.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes; a versifier. *Shakespeare.*
RHY'THMICAL. *a.* [*ῥυθμικός*.] Harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.
RIB. *f.* [*ribbe*, Saxon.] A bone in the body.
 1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are segments of a circle. *Quincy.*
 2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side. *Shakesp.*
RIBALD. *f.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser.*
RIBALDRY. *f.* [*ribaudie*, old French.] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*
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RIBAND. *f.* [*riband*, *ruban*, Fr.] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Granville.*

RIBBED. *a.* [from *rib*.]

1. Furnished with ribs. *Sandys.*
2. Inclosed as the body by ribs. *Shakesp.*

RIBBON. *f.* See **RIBAND**.

To RIBROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast*.] To beat soundly. *Butler.*

RIBWORT. *f.* A plant.

RIC. *f.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man. *Gibson.*

RICE. *f.* [*oryza*, Latin.] One of the esculent grains.

RICH. *a.* [*riche*, Fr. *rica*, Saxon.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions. *Seed.*
2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid. *Milton.*
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.*
4. Fertile; fruitful. *Philips.*

RICHED. *a.* [from *rich*.] Enriched. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

RICHES. *f.* [*richesses*, French.]

1. Wealth; money or possession. *Hamm.*
2. Splendid sumptuous appearance. *Milton.*

RICHLY. *ad.* [from *rich*.]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently. *Milton.*
2. Plenteously. *Brown.*
3. Truly; abundantly. *Addison.*

RICHNESS. *f.* [from *rich*.]

1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*
2. Finery; splendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness. *Addison.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Spectator.*
5. Pampering qualities. *Dryden.*

RICK. *f.*

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet. *Swift.*
2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*

RICKETS. *f.* [*rachitis*, Latin.] A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Giffon*.] The *rickets* is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*

RICKETY. *a.* [from *rickets*.] Diseased with the rickets. *Arbutnot.*

RICKLUS. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

RICTURE. *f.* [*riatura*, Latin.] A gaping. *DiEt.*

RID. pret. of *ride*.

To RID. *v. a.* [from *hryddan*, Saxon.]

1. To set free; to redeem. *Exodus.*
2. To clear; to disencumber. *Hooker. Ben. Johnson. Addison.*
3. To dispatch. *Shakespeare.*

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*

RIDDANCE. *f.* [from *rid*]

1. Deliverance. *Hooker.*
2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose. *Shakespeare.*
3. Act of clearing away any incumbrances. *Milton.*

RIDDEN. the participle of *ride*. *Ha'e.*

RIDDLE. *f.* [*pa'del*, Saxon.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem. *Milton.*
2. Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.*
3. A coarse or open sieve. *Mortimer.*

To RIDDLE. *v. a.*

1. To solve; to unriddle. *Dryden.*
2. To separate by a coarse sieve. *Mort.*

To RIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shakespeare.*

RIDDLINGLY. *ad.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [*ridan*, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk. *Burnet.*
3. To be supported in motion. *Shakespeare.*
4. To manage an horse. *Dryden.*
5. To be on the water. *Knolles. Hayw.*
6. To be supported by something subservient. *Shakespeare.*

To RIDE. *v. a.* To manage insolently at will. *Swift.*

RIDER. *f.* [from *ride*.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior.*
2. One who manages or breaks horses. *Bramston.*
3. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE. *f.* [*hrygg*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch.]

1. The top of the back. *Hudibras.*
2. The rough top of any thing. *Milton. Ray.*
3. A steep protuberance. *Dryden.*
4. The ground thrown up by the plow. *Psalms. Woodward.*
5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle. *Moxon.*
6. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton.*

RIDGLING. } *f.* [*ovis rejicula*, Lat. *Ains.*]

RIDGIL. } A ram half castrated.

- Dryden.*
- RIDGY.** *a.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RIDICULE. *f.* [*ridiculum*, Latin.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Swift.*

To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*

RIDICULOUS. *a.* [*ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *Milton. South.*

RIDICULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*

RIDICULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillingfl.*

RIDING. *particip. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Ayliffe.*

RIDING. *f.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT. *f.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*

RIDINGHOOD. *f.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbutnot.*

RIE. *f.* An esculent grain.

RIFE. *a.* [*nype*, Saxon; *riif*, Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Arbutnot.*

RIFELY. *ad.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*

RIFENESS. *f.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbutnot.*

To RIFLE. *v. a.* [*riffer*, Fr. *rijfelen*, Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*

RIFLER. *f.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *f.* [from *rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. *Pope.*

To RIFT. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open. *Bacon.*
2. [*Ræver*, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG. *f.* *Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, *hrygg*; and the Islandick, *briggur*, both signifying a back. *Gibson.*

To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*.]

1. To dress; to accoutre. *L'Estrange.*
2. To fit with tackling. *South.*

RIGADOON. *f.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.

RIGA'TION. *f.* [*rigatio*, Latin.] The act of watering. *Diç.*

RIGGER. *f.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING. *f.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Creech.*

RIGGISH. *a.* [from *rig*, a whore.] Wanton; whorish. *Shakespeare.*

To RIGGLE. *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward.

RIGHT. *a.* [*riht*, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous, *Holder.*

2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment. *Shakespeare.*
3. Just; honest; equitable. *Psalms.*
4. Happy; convenient. *Addison.*
5. Not left. *Brown.*
6. Strait; not crooked. *Locke.*
7. Perpendicular.

RIGHT. *interject.* An expression of approbation. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *ad.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth. *Roscommon.*
2. In a direct line.
3. In a great degree; very. *Ben. Johnson.*
4. It is still used in titles: as, right honourable; right reverend. *Peacham.*

RIGHT. *f.*

1. Justice; not wrong. *Bacon. Tillotson.*
2. Freedom from error. *Prior.*
3. Just claim. *Milton.*
4. That which justly belongs to one. *Temple.*
5. Property; interest. *Dryden.*
6. Power; prerogative. *Tillotson.*
7. Immunity; privilege. *Clarendon.*
8. The side not left. *Milton.*
9. **To RIGHTS.** In a direct line; straight. *Woodward.*
10. **To RIGHTS.** Deliverance from error. *Woodward.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor. Waller.*

RIGHTEOUS. *a.* [*rihtpore*, Saxon.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Genesis.*
2. Equitable. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *righteous*.] Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *righteous*.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness. *Hooker.*

RIGHTFUL. *a.* [*right* and *full*.]

1. Having the right; having the just claim. *Shakespeare.*
2. Honest; just. *Prior.*

RIGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *rightful*.] According to right; according to justice. *Dryden.*

RIGHT-HAND. *f.* Not the left. *Shakesf.*

RIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*

RIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *right*.]

1. According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton.*
2. Honestly; uprightly. *Shakespeare.*
3. Exactly. *Dryden.*
4. Straitly; directly. *Ascham.*

RIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *right*.]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers.*
2. Straitness. *Bacon.*

RIGID. *a.* [*rigidus*, Latin.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.*
2. Severe;

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2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham.*
 3. Sharp; cruel. *Philips.*
RIGIDITY. *f.* [*rigidité*, French.]
 1. Stiffness. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Wotton.*
RIGIDLY. *ad.* [from *rigid*.]
 1. Stiffly; unpliantly.
 2. Severely; inflexibly.
RIGIDNESS. *f.* [from *rigid*.] Severity; inflexibility.
RIGLET. *f.* [*regulet*, French.] A flat thin square piece of wood. *Moxon.*
RIGOL. *f.* A circle. In *Shakespeare*, a diadem.
RIGOUR. *f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]
 1. Cold; stiffness. *Milton.*
 2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. *Denham.*
 4. Severity of conduct. *Spratt.*
 5. Strictness; unabated exactness. *Glanv.*
 6. Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser.*
 7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden.*
RIGOROUS. *a.* [from *rigour*.] Severe; allowing no abatement. *Rogers.*
RIGOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. *Milton.*
RILL. *f.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton.*
To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. *Prior.*
RIVULET. *f.* [corrupted from *rivulet*.] A small stream. *Carew.*
RIM. *f.* [*pima*, Saxon.]
 1. A border; a margin. *Carew.*
 2. That which encircles something else. *Brown.*
RIME. *f.* [*hrim*, Saxon.]
 1. Hoar frost. *Bacon.*
 2. A hole; a chink. *Brown.*
To RIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.
To RIMPLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wiseman.*
RIMY. *a.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; misty. *Harvey.*
RIND. *f.* [*pind*, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. *Boyle. Milton. Dryden.*
To RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.
RING. *f.* [*hping*, Saxon.]
 1. A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.*
 2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. *Addison.*
 3. A circle of metal to be held by. *Gulliver.*
 4. A circular course. *Smith.*
 5. A circle made by persons standing round. *Hayward.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*
 7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body. *Bacon. Milton.*
 8. A sound of any kind. *Bacon.*
To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rung.* [*hpingan*, Saxon.]
 1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. *Shakesp.*
 2. [From *ring*.] To encircle. *Shakesp.*
 3. To fit with rings. *Shakesp.*
 4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.
To RING. *v. n.*
 1. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal. *Dryden.*
 2. To practise the art of making musick with bells. *Holder.*
 3. To sound; to resound. *Locke.*
 4. To utter as a bell. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To tinkle. *Dryden.*
 6. To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*
RING-BONE. *f.* A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dict.*
RINGDOVE. *f.* [*rbingelduywe*, German.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*
RINGER. *f.* [from *ring*.] He who rings.
RINGLEADER. *f.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*
RINGLET. *f.* [diminutive of *ring*.]
 1. A small ring. *Pope.*
 2. A circle. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A curl. *Milton.*
RINGSTREAKED. *a.* [*ring* and *streaked*.] Circularly streaked. *Genesis.*
RINGTAIL. *f.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind of kite. *Bailey.*
RINGWORM. *f.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter. *Wiseman.*
To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German.]
 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To wash the soap out of cloaths. *King.*
RINSER. *f.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer.
RIOT. *f.* [*riotte*, old French.]
 1. Wild and loose festivity. *Milton.*
 2. A sedition; an uproar. *Milton.*
 3. To run **RIOT.** To move or act without controul or restraint. *Swift.*
To RIOT. *v. r.* [*riotter*, old French.]
 1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Daniel.*
 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.*
 3. To banquet luxuriously.
 4. To raise a sedition or uproar.
RIOTER. *f.* [from *riot*.]
 1. One who is dissipated in luxury.
 2. One who raises an uproar.
RIOTISE. *f.* [from *riot*.] Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser.*
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- RIOTOUS.** *a.* [*rioteux*, French.]
1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. *Brown.*
 2. Seditious; turbulent.
- RIOTOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *riotous*.]
1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Ecclus.*
 2. Seditiously; turbulently.
- RIOTOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *riotous*.] The state of being riotous.
- To RIP.** *v. a.* [*hrypan*, Saxon.]
1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife. *Dryden.*
 2. To take away by laceration or cutting. *Orway.*
 3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
- RIPE.** *a.* [*ripe*, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch]
1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Milton.*
 2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Complete; proper for use. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality. *Dryden.*
 5. Finished; consummate. *Hooker.*
 6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Addison.*
 7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement. *Dryden.*
- To RIPE.** *v. n.* [from the *adj.*] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Donne.*
- To RIPE.** *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Shakespeare.*
- RIPELY.** *ad.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakespeare.*
- To RIPPEN.** *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe. *Bacon.*
- To RIPPEN.** *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Pope. Swift.*
- RIPENESS.** *f.* [from *ripe*.]
1. The state of being ripe; maturity. *Sharp.*
 2. Full growth. *Denham.*
 3. Perfection; completion. *Hooker.*
 4. Fitness; qualification. *Shakespeare.*
- RIPPER.** *f.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.
- To RIPPLE.** *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.
- RIPTOWELL.** *f.* A gratuity, given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*
- To RISE.** *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. [*hrypan*, Saxon; *reisen*, Dutch.]
1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To get up from rest. *Daniel's Civ. W.*
 3. To get up from a fall. *Milton.*
 4. To spring; to grow up. *Milton.*
 5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Orway.*
 6. To swell. *Leviticus.*

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7. To ascend; to move upwards. *Newton.*
 8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun. *Milton.*
 9. To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice.
 10. To begin to act. *Milton. Dryden.*
 11. To appear in view. *Addison.*
 12. To change a station; to quit a siege. *Knolles.*
 13. To be excited; to be produced. *Orway.*
 14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections. *Pope.*
 15. To be roused; to be excited to action. *Eccl.*
 16. To make hostile attack. *Deut.*
 17. To grow more or greater in any respect. *Milton.*
 18. To increase in price. *Locke.*
 19. To be improved. *Tatler.*
 20. To elevate the stile. *Roscommon.*
 21. To be revived from death. *Matt.*
 22. To come by chance. *Spenser.*
 23. To be elevated in situation. *Dryden.*
- RISE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of rising.
 2. The act of mounting from the ground. *Bacon.*
 3. Eruption; ascent. *Bacon.*
 4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Creech. Locke.*
 5. Elevated place. *Denham.*
 6. Appearance of the sun in the east. *Waller.*
 7. Encrease in any respect.
 8. Encrease of price. *Temple.*
 9. Beginning; original. *Locke.*
 10. Elevation; encrease of sound. *Bacon.*
- RISER.** *f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises. *Chapman.*
- RISIBILITY.** *f.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing. *Arbutnot.*
- RISIBLE.** *a.* [*risibilis*, Latin.]
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.
- RISK.** *f.* [*risque*, Fr. *riesgo*, Spanish.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*
- To RISK.** *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addison.*
- RISKER.** *f.* [from *risk*.] He who risks. *Butler.*
- RITE.** *f.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Latin.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *Hammond.*
- RITUAL.** *a.* [*rituel*, French.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution. *Prior.*
- RITUAL.** *f.* [from the *adj.*] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *Addison.*
- RITUALIST.** *f.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual.

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RIVAGE. *f.* [French.] A bank; a coast. *Shakespeare.*

RIVAL. *f.* [*rivalis*, Latin.]
1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor. *Dryden.*

2. A competitor in love. *Sidney.*

RIVAL. *a.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakespeare.*

To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*

To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. *Shakespeare.*

RIVAL'ITY. } *f.* [*rivalitas*, Latin.] Com-
RIVALRY. } petition; emulation. *Addison.*

RIVALSHIP. *f.* [from *rival*.] The state or character of a rival.

To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. [*nytt*, broken, Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument. *Howel.*

To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence. *Woodward.*

To RIVE. for *derive* or *direct*. *Shakespeare.*

To RIVEL. *v. a.* [*gerupled*, Saxon.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden.*

RIVEN. part. of *rive*.

RIVER. *f.* [*riviere*, French.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Addison.*

RIVER-DRAGON. *f.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD. *f.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbutnot.*

RIVER-HORSE. *f.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RIVET. *f.* A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable. *Congreve.*

RIVULET. *f.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Bentley.*

RIXDOLLAR. *f.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and six-pence sterling.

ROACH. *f.* A fish: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness. *Walton.*

ROAD. *f.* [*rade*, French.]

1. Large way; path. *Suckling.*

2. [*Rode*, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor. *Sandys.*

3. Inroad; incursion. *Knolles.*

4. Journey. *Milton.*

To ROAM. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian.] To wander without any certain purpose; to

To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*

ROA'MER. *f.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer.

ROAN. *a.* [*rouen*, French.] Bay, forrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dict.*

To ROAR. *v. n.* [*paran*, Saxon.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in distress. *Shakespeare.*

3. To sound as the wind or sea. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noise. *Milton.*

ROAR. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.

2. An outcry of distress.

3. A clamour of merriment. *Shakespeare.*

4. The sound of the wind or sea.

5. Any loud noise. *Dryden.*

ROA'RY. *a.* [better *rory*; *rores*, Latin.]

Dewy. *Fairfax.*

To ROAST. *v. a.* [*rosten*, German; *z-por-t*, Saxon, roasted.]

1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire. *Swift.*

2. To impart dry heat to flesh. *Swift.*

3. To dress at the fire without water. *Bacon.*

4. To heat any thing violently. *Shakespeare.*

ROAST. for *roasted*. *Prior.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. *Shakespeare.*

ROB. *f.* Inspissated juices. *Arbutnot.*

To ROB. *v. a.* [*reber*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]

1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force; to plunder. *Addison.*

2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. *Shakespeare.*

3. To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*

ROBBER. *f.* [from *rob*.] A thief; one that robs by force, or steals by secret means. *Shakespeare.*

ROBBERY. *f.* [*roberie*, old French.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*

ROBE. *f.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. *Shakespeare.*

To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest. *Pope.*

ROBERT. *f.* An herb.

ROBE'RSMAN. } *f.* In the old statutes,
ROBE'RTSMAN. } a sort of bold and

stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood.

ROBIN. } *f.* [*rubecula*,
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } Lat.] A bird

so named from his red breast. *Suckling.*

ROBO'REOUS. *a.* [*robur*, Latin.] Made of oak.

ROBU'ST. } *a.* [*robustus*, Latin.]

ROBU'STIOUS. }

1. Strong;

R O D

1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.*
2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy. *Dryd.*
3. Requiring strength. *Locke.*
- ROBU'STNESS.** *f.* [from *robust.*] Strength; vigour. *Arbutnot.*
- ROCAMBO'LE.** *f.* A sort of wild garlick. *Arbutnot.*
- ROCHE-ALUM.** *f.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.
- RO'CHET.** *f.* [*rocket*, Fr. *roculus*, low Lat.]
 1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating. *Cleaveand.*
 2. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- ROCK.** *f.* [*roc*, *roche*, French.]
 1. A vast mass of stone. *Pope.*
 2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.
 3. A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To ROCK.** *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]
 1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards. *Boyle.*
 2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep. *Dryden.*
 3. To lull; to quiet. *Shakespeare.*
- To ROCK.** *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Young.*
- ROCK-DOE.** *f.* A species of deer. *Grew.*
- ROCK-RUBY.** *f.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*
- ROCK-SALT.** *f.* Mineral salt. *Woodw.*
- RO'CKER.** *f.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*
- RO'CKET.** *f.* [*rochetto*, Italian.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. *Add.*
- RO'CKET.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- ROCKLESS.** *a.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks. *Dryden.*
- RO'CKROSE.** *f.* [*Rock* and *rose.*] A plant.
- ROCKWORK.** *f.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. *Addison.*
- RO'CKY.** *a.* [from *rock.*]
 1. Full of rocks. *Sandys.*
 2. Resembling a rock. *Milton.*
 3. Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakesp.*
- ROD.** *f.* [*roede*, Dutch.]
 1. A long twig. *Boyle.*
 2. A kind of scepter. *Shakesp.*
 3. Any thing long and slender. *Granville.*
 4. An instrument for measuring. *Arbut.*
 5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs. *Spenser.*
- RODE** pret. of *ride.* *Milton.*
- RODOMONTA'DE.** *f.* [from a hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte.*] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Dryden.*

R O L

- To RODOMONTA'DE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thraasonically; to boast like Rodomonte.
- ROE.** *f.* [*na*, *na deon*, Saxon.]
 1. A species of deer. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The female of the hart. *Sandys.*
- ROE.** *f.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *rann*, Dan.] The eggs of fish. *Shakespeare.*
- ROGA'TION.** *f.* [*rogation*, French.] Litany; supplication. *Hooker. Taylor.*
- ROGATION-WEEK.** *f.* The week immediately preceeding Whitsunday: the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy thursday. *Diet.*
- ROGUE.** *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
 1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Bacon.*
 2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief. *South.*
 3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A wag.
- To ROGUE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wander; to play the vagabond. *Car.*
 2. To play knavish tricks.
- RO'GUERY.** *f.* [from *rogue.*]
 1. The life of a vagabond. *Donne.*
 2. Knavish tricks. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Wagery; arch tricks.
- RO'GUESHIP.** *f.* [from *rogue.*] The qualities or personage of a rogue. *Dryden.*
- RO'GUISH.** *a.* [from *rogue.*]
 1. Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenser.*
 2. Knavish; fraudulent. *Swift.*
 3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*
- RO'GUISHLY.** *ad.* [from *roguish.*] Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.
- RO'GUISHNESS.** *f.* [from *roguish.*] The qualities of a rogue.
- RO'GUY.** *a.* [from *rogue.*] Knavish; wanton. *L'Estrange.*
- To ROIST.** } *v. n.* [*rister*, Islandick, a violent man.]
- To ROI'STER.** } To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster. *Shakesp.*
- ROI'STER,** or *roisterer.* *f.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
- To ROLL.** *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch.]
 1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground. *Mark.*
 2. To move any thing round upon its axis. *Milton.*
 3. To move in a circle. *Milton.*
 4. To produce a periodical revolution.
 5. To wrap round upon itself.
 6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiseman.*
 7. To

R O M

7. To form by rolling into round masses, *Peacbam.*
 8. To pour in a stream or waves. *Pope.*
To ROLL. *v. n.*
 1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground. *Temple.*
 2. To run on wheels. *Dryden.*
 3. To perform a periodical revolution. *Dryden.*
 4. To move with appearance of circular direction. *Milton. Dryden.*
 5. To float in rough water. *Pope.*
 6. To move as waves or volumes of water. *Pope.*
 7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. *Prior. Pope.*
 8. To revolve on its axis. *Sandys.*
 9. To be moved tumultuously. *Milton.*
ROLL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.
 2. The thing rolling. *Thomson.*
 3. Mass made round. *Addison.*
 4. Writing rolled upon itself. *Spenser.*
 5. A round body rolled along. *Mortimer.*
 6. [*Retulus*, Latin.] Publick writing. *Exra. Hale.*
 7. A register; a catalogue. *Sidney. Davies.*
 8. chronicle. *Dryden.*
 9. Warrant. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Part; office. *L'Estrange.*
ROLLER. *f.* [from *roll*.]
 1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks. *Hamm. Roy.*
 2. Bandage; fillet. *Sharp.*
ROLLINGPIN. *f.* [rolling and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded. *Wiseman.*
ROLLYPOOLY. *f.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbutnot.*
ROMAGE. *f.* [*ramage*, French.] A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. *Shakesp.*
ROMANCE. *f.* [*roman*, French; *romanza*, Italian.]
 1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Milton. Waller. Dryden.*
 2. A lie; a fiction.
To ROMANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To lie; to forge.
ROMANCER. *f.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales. *Tate.*
To ROMANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.]
 To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech. *Dryden.*
ROMANTICK. *a.* [from *romance*.]
 1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild. *Keil.*
 2. Improbable; false.

R O O

3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery. *Thomson.*
ROMISH. *a.* [from *Rome*.] Popish. *Ayliffe.*
ROMP. *f.*
 1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Rough rude play. *Thomson.*
To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously. *Swift.*
RONDEAU. *f.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense. *Trevoux.*
RONT. *f.* An animal stunted in the growth. *Spenser.*
RO'NDLES. *f.* [from *round*.] A round mass. *Peacbam.*
RONION. *f.* A fat bulky woman. *Shakespeare.*
ROOD. *f.* [from *rod*.]
 1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure. *Swift.*
 2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. *Milton.*
 3. The cross. *Shakespeare.*
ROOF. *f.* [*hrop*, Saxon.]
 1. The cover of a house. *Sidney.*
 2. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.*
 3. The palate; the upper part of the mouth. *Bacon.*
To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with a roof. *Creech.*
 2. To inclose in a house. *Shakespeare.*
ROO'FY. *a.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs. *Dryden.*
ROOK. *f.* [*hroc*, Saxon.]
 1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryden.*
 2. A mean man at chess. *Dryden.*
 3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow. *Wycherly.*
To ROOK. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Hudibras.*
ROO'KERY. *f.* [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*
ROOKY. *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shakespeare.*
ROOM. *f.* [*num*, Saxon; *rum*, Gothick.]
 1. Space; extent of place. *Milton.*
 2. Space or place unoccupied. *Bentley.*
 3. Way unobstructed. *Creech.*
 4. Place of another; stead. *Calamy.*
 5. Unobstructed opportunity. *Addison.*
 6. An apartment in a house. *Suckling. Stillingfleet.*
ROOMAGE. *f.* [from *room*.] Space; place. *Wotton.*
ROOMINESS. *f.* [from *roomy*.] Space; quantity of extent.
 5 M ROOMY.

R O R

ROO'MY. *a.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*

ROOST. *f.* [hroft, Saxon.]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dryden.*
2. The act of sleeping. *Derham.*

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch; *rest*.]

1. To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange.*
2. To lodge. In burlesque.

ROOT. *f.* [*rôt*, Swedish; *roed*, Danish.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment. *Evelyn. Bacon.*
2. The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.*
3. A plant of which the root is esculent. *Watts.*
4. The original; the first cause. *Dawies.*
5. The first ancestor. *Shakespeare.*
6. Fixed residence. *Dryden.*
7. Impression; durable effect. *Hooker.*

To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth. *Shakespeare.*
2. To turn up earth.

To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.*
2. To impress deeply. *South.*
3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate. *Raleigh.*
4. To destroy; to banish. *Granville.*

ROOTED. *a.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*

ROOTEDLY. *ad.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly. *Shakespeare.*

ROOTY. *ad.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.

ROPE. *f.* [*nep*, Sax. *reep*, *roop*, Dutch.]

1. A cord; a string; a halter. *Hudibras.*
2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of onions.

To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden.*

RO'PEDANCER. *f.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*

RO'PINESS. *f.* [from *ropy*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PEMAKER, or roper. *f.* [*rope* and *maker*.] One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakespeare.*

RO'PERY. *f.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. *Shakespeare.*

RO'PETRICK. *f.* [*rope* and *trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter. *Shakespeare.*

RO'PY. *a.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*

RO'QUELAURE. *f.* [French.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*

RORA'TION. *f.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew.

RO'RID. *f.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown.*

RORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ros* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

R O T

RORI'FLUENT. *a.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

RO'SARY. *f.* [*rosarium*, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Cleaveland. Taylor.*

RO'SCID. *a.* [*roscidus*, Latin.] Dewy; abounding with dew. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *f.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Latin.] A flower. *Wisdom.*

To speak under the ROSE. To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered. *Brown.*

ROSE. *pret.* of *rise*. *Milton.*

RO'SEATE. *a.* [from *rose*.]

1. Rosy; full of roses. *Pope.*
2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

RO'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed. *Shakespeare.*

ROSEMARY. *f.* [*rosmarinus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings. *Camden.*

RO'SEWATER. *f.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from roses. *Wiseman.*

RO'SET. *f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters. *Peacham.*

RO'SIER. *f.* [*rosier*, French.] A rosebush. *Spenser.*

RO'SIN. *f.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Latin.]

1. Insipated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth.*
2. Any insipated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbutnot.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

RO'SINY. *a.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin.

RO'SSEL. *f.* Light land. *Mortimer.*

RO'STRATED. *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbutnot.*

RO'STRUM. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.
2. The beak of a ship.
3. The scaffold whence orators harangued. *Addison.*
4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks. *Quincy.*

RO'SY. *a.* [*roseus*, Latin.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Dryden. Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [*rotan*, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*

ROT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*

RO'TARY. *a.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

RO'-

R O U

RO'TATED. *a.* [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled round.

ROTATION. *f.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotatio*, Latin.] The act of whirling round like a wheel. *Newton.*

ROTATOR. *f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiseman.*

ROTE. *f.* [*not*, Saxon, merry.]
1. A harp; a lyre. *Spenser.*
2. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense. *Hudibras. Swift.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shakespeare.*

RO'TGUT. *f.* Bad beer. *Harvey.*

ROTHER NAILS. *f.* Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

RO'TTEN. *a.* [from *rot*.]
1. Putrid; carious; putrescent. *Sandys.*
2. Not firm; not trusty. *Shakesp.*
3. Not sound; not hard. *Knolles.*

RO'TTENNESS. *f.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction. *Wiseman.*

ROTU'ND. *a.* [*rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

ROTU'NDIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Latin.] Having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY. *f.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotondité*, Fr. from *rotund*.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*

ROTU'NDO. *f.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roffver*, Danish.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Watts.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over. *Milton. Gay.*

RO'VE. *f.* [from *rove*.]
1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle inconstant man.
3. A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.*
4. **At ROVERS.** Without any particular aim. *South.*

ROUGE. *f.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGH. *a.* [*hruh*, *hruhge*, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.]
1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface. *Burnet.*
2. Austere to the taste: as, rough wine. *Pope.*
3. Harsh to the ear. *Cowley.*
4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft. *Clarendon.*
5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation. *Locke.*
6. Harsh to the mind; severe. *Dryden.*
7. Hard featured; not delicate. *Milton.*
8. Not polished; not finished by art.
9. Terrible; dreadful.

ROUGHT. old pret. of *reach*. Reached. *Shakespeare.*

To ROU'GHCRAFT. *v. a.* [*rough* and *craft*.]
1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities. *Cleaveland.*
2. To form any thing in its first rudiments. *Dryden.*

ROU'GHCRAFT. *f.* [*rough* and *craft*.]
1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.*
2. A kind of plaister mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface. *Shakespeare.*

ROU'GHDRAUGHT. *f.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHDRAW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw*.] To trace coarsely. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. a.* [from *rough*.] To make rough. *Swift.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomson.*

To ROUGHHEW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew*.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form. *Hudibras.*

ROU'GHHEWN. *particip. a.*
1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.*
2. Not yet nicely finished. *Howell.*

ROU'GHLY. *ad.* [from *rough*.]
1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.
2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.*
3. Severely; without tenderness. *Dryden.*
4. Austerely to the taste.
5. Boisterously; tempestuously.
6. Harshly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS. *f.* [from *rough*.]
1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface. *Boyle.*
2. Austereness to the taste. *Brown.*
3. Taste of astringency. *Spectator.*
4. Harshness to the ear. *Dryden.*
5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness. *Denham.*
6. Absence of delicacy. *Addison.*
7. Severity; violence of discipline.
8. Violence of operation in medicines.
9. Unpolished or unfinished state.
10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.
11. Tempestuousness; storminess.
12. Coarseness of features.

ROUGHT. old pret. of *reach*. Reached. *Shakespeare.*

To ROU'GHWOR. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work*.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety. *Moxon.*

ROU'NCEVAL. *f.* See *PEA*. *Tusser.*

ROUND. *a.* [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Italian.]
1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*
2. Circu-

R O U

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. *Pope.*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous. *Shakespeare.*

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2. To form any thing in its first rudiments. *Dryden.*

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1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.*
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ROU'NCEVAL. *f.* See *PEA*. *Tusser.*

ROUND. *a.* [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Italian.]
1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*
2. Circu-

R O U

2. Circular. *Milton.*
 3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*
 4. Smooth; without defect in sound. *Peacham.*
 5. Not broken. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Large; not inconsiderable. *Addison.*
 7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*
 8. Quick; brisk. *Addison.*
 9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough. *Bacon.*
- ROUND.** *f.*
1. A circle; a sphere; an orb. *Shakesp.*
 2. Rundle; step of a ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*
 3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first. *Prior.*
 4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began. *Smith.*
 5. A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.
- ROUND.** *ad.*
1. Every way; on all sides. *Genesis.*
 2. In a revolution. *Addison.*
 3. Circularly. *Milton.*
 4. Not in a direct line. *Pope.*
- ROUND.** *prep.*
1. On every side of. *Milton.*
 2. About; circularly about. *Dryden.*
 3. All over. *Dryden.*
- To ROUND.** *v. a.*
1. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
 2. To make spherical or circular. *Cheyne.*
 3. To raise to a relief. *Addison.*
 4. To move about any thing. *Milton.*
 5. To mould into smoothness. *Swift.*
- To ROUND.** *v. n.*
1. To grow round in form. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To whisper. *Bacon.*
 3. To go rounds. *Milton.*
- ROUNDAABOUT.** *a.*
1. Ample; extensive. *Locke.*
 2. Indirect; loose. *Felton.*
- ROUNDEL.** *f.*
- ROUNDELAY.** *f.*
1. [*Rondelet*, French.] A kind of ancient poetry. *Spenser.*
 2. A round form or figure. *Howel.*
- ROUNDER.** *f.* [from *round*.] Circumference; incl. sure. *Shakespeare.*
- ROUNDHEAD.** *f.* [round and head.] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*
- ROUNDHOUSE.** *f.* [round and house.] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined. *Pope.*
- ROUNDISH.** *a.* [from *round*.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness. *Boyle.*
- ROUNDLY.** *ad.* [from *round*.]
1. In a round form; in a round manner.

R O Y

2. Openly; plainly; without reserve. *Hayward.*
 3. Briskly; with speed. *Locke.*
 4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Davies.*
- ROUNDNESS.** *f.* [from *round*.]
1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form. *Watts.*
 2. Smoothness. *Spenser.*
 3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.
- To ROUSE.** *v. a.*
1. To wake from rest. *Pope.*
 2. To excite to thought or action. *Addison, Atterbury.*
 3. To put into action. *Spenser.*
 4. To drive a beast from his lair. *Shakespeare.*
- To ROUSE.** *v. n.*
1. To awake from slumber. *Pope.*
 2. To be excited to thought or action. *Shakespeare.*
- ROUSE.** *f.* [*rusch*, German.] A dose of liquor rather too large. *Shakespeare.*
- ROUSER.** *f.* [from *rouse*.] One who rouses.
- ROUT.** *f.* [*rot*, Dutch.]
1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud. *Roocommon.*
 2. Confusion of any army defeated or dispersed. *Daniel.*
- To ROUT.** *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat. *Clarendon.*
- To ROUT.** *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds. *Bacon.*
- ROUTE.** *f.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*
- ROW.** *f.* [*reib*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Spenser.*
- To ROW.** *v. n.* [*ropan*, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars. *Gay.*
- To ROW.** *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*
- ROWEL.** *f.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]
1. The points of a spur turning on an axis. *Peacham.*
 2. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.
- To ROWEL.** *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mortimer.*
- ROWEN.** *f.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas. *Tusser.*
- ROWER.** *f.* [from *row*.] One that manages an oar. *Addison.*
- ROYAL.** *a.* [*roial*, Fr.]
1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Granville.*
 2. Noble; illustrious. *Shakespeare.*
- ROYALIST.** *f.* [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king. *South.*
- To ROY-**

RUB

TO ROYALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal*.] To make royal. *Shakespeare.*

ROYALLY. *ad.* [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*

ROYALTY. *f.* [*roialté*, Fr.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
2. State of a king. *Prior.*
3. Emblems of royalty. *Milton.*

TO ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*

ROYNISH. *a.* [*rogneaux*, Fr.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude. *Shakespeare.*

TO RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or smoothen any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate.
2. To touch so as to have something of that which touches behind. *Addison.*
3. To move one body upon another. *Arbutnot.*
4. To obstruct by collision. *Shakespeare.*
5. To polish; to retouch. *South.*
6. To remove by friction. *Collier.*
7. To touch hard. *Sidney.*
8. **TO RUB down.** To clean or curry a horse. *Dryden.*
9. **TO RUB up.** To excite; to awaken. *South.*
10. **TO RUB up.** To polish; to retouch.

TO RUB. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden.*
2. To get through difficulties. *L'Estrange.*

RUB. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction. *Shakespeare. Crashaw.*
2. Friction; act of rubbing.
3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakespeare.*
4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

RUB-STONE. *f.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser.*

RUBBER. *f.* [from *rub*.]

1. One that rubs.
2. The instrument with which one rubs. *Swift.*
3. A coarse file. *Moxon.*
4. A game; a contest; two games out of three. *Collier.*
5. A whetstone.

RUBICAN. *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks. *Farrier's Dict.*

RUBBAGE. } *f.* [from *rub*.]

RUBBISH. }

1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. Confusion; mingled mass. *Arbutnot.*

RUD

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBLE-STONE. *f.* Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*

RUBICUND. *a.* [*rubiconde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness.

RUBIED. *a.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby. *Milton.*

RUBIFICK. *a.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Latin.] Making red. *Grew.*

TO RUBIFY. *v. a.* To make red. *Brown.*

RUBIOUS. *a.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

RUBRICATED. *a.* [from *rubrica*, Latin.] Smeared with red.

RUBRICK. *f.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Stillingfleet.*

RUBRICK. *a.* Red. *Newton.*

TO RUBRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBIFORM. *a.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red. *Newton.*

RUBY. *f.* [from *ruber*, Lat.]

1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond. *Peacham.*
2. Redness. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any thing red. *Milton.*
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

RUBY. *a.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour. *Shakespeare.*

RUCTION. *f.* [*rueto*, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

TO RUD. *v. a.* [*rudu*, Sax.] To make red. *Spenser.*

RUDDER. *f.* [*roeder*, Dut.]

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed. *Raleigh.*
2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

RUDDINESS. *f.* [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redness. *Wifeman.*

RUDDLE. *f.* [*rudul*, Islandick.] Red earth. *Woodward.*

RUDDOCK. *f.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A kind of bird. *Carew.*

RUDDY. *a.* [*rudu*, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redness; pale red. *Orway.*
2. Yellow. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *a.* [*pede*, Saxon; *rudis*, Lat.]

1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakespeare.*
2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*
3. Harsh; inclement. *Waller.*
4. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Wotton.*
5. Rugged; uneven; shapeless.
6. Artless; inelegant. *Spenser.*
7. Such

R U F

7. Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*
- RU'DELY.** *ad.* [from *rude*.]
1. In a rude manner. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Unskilfully. *Dryden.*
 4. Violently; boisterously. *Spenser.*
- RU'DENESS.** *f.* [*rudeſſe*, Fr.]
1. Coarseness of manners; incivility. *Swift.*
 2. Ignorance; unskilfulness. *Hayward.*
 3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness. *Spenser.*
 4. Violence; boisterousness. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Storminess; rigour. *Evelyn.*
- RU'DERARY.** *a.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Diſt.*
- RUDERA'TION.** *f.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.
- RU'DESBY.** *f.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- RU'DIMENT.** *f.* [*rudimentum*, Lat.]
1. The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Milton.*
 2. The first part of education. *Wotton.*
 3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning. *Philips.*
- RUDIME'NTAL.** *a.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to first principles. *Spectator.*
- TO RUE.** *v. a.* [neoprian, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne.*
- RUE.** *f.* [*ruta*, Lat.] An herb called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *More.*
- RUE'FUL.** *a.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woful; sorrowful. *Dryden.*
- RUE'FULLY.** *ad.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*
- RUE'FULNESS.** *f.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
- RUE'LE.** *f.* [French.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. *Dryden.*
- RUFF.** *f.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Drayton.*
2. A small river fish. *Walton.*
 3. A state of roughness. *Chapman.*
 4. New state. *L'Eſtrange.*
- RUFFIAN.** *f.* [*ruffiano*, Italian.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Hayward. Addison.*
- RUFFIAN.** *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*
- TO RU'FFIAN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. *Shakespeare.*
- TO RU'FFLE.** *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Boyle.*

R U I

2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Glanville.*
 3. To put out of order; to surpise. *Hudibras.*
 4. To throw disorderly together. *Chapman.*
 5. To contract into plaits. *Addison.*
- TO RU'FFLE.** *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be in loose motion; to flutter. *Dryden.*
 3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. *Shakespeare.*
- RU'FFLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linen used as an ornament. *Addison.*
 2. Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Watts.*
- RU'FTERHOOD.** *f.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*
- RUG.** *f.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
1. A coarse nappy woollen cloath. *Peacham.*
 2. A coarse nappy coverlet use for mean beds. *Swift.*
 3. A rough woolly dog. *Shakespeare.*
- RU'GGED.** *a.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. *Bentley.*
 2. Not neat; not regular. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.*
 4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryden.*
 6. Sour; surly; discomposed. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*
 8. Rough; shaggy. *Fairfax.*
- RU'GGEDLY.** *ad.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.
- RU'GGEDNESS.** *f.* [from *rugged*.]
1. The state or quality of being rugged.
 2. Roughness; asperity. *Ray.*
- RUGIN.** *f.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*
- RU'GINE.** *f.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chironurgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*
- RUGO'SE.** *a.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*
- RU'IN.** *f.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
 2. The remains of building demolished. *Prior.*
 3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*
 4. Mischief; bane. *Milton.*
- TO RU'IN.** *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr.]
1. To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake.*
 3. To

R U M

3. To impoverish. *Addison.*
To RU'IN. *v. n.*
 1. To fall in ruins. *Milton.*
 2. To run to ruin. *Sandys.*
 3. To be brought to poverty or misery. *Locke.*
To RU'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin.*]
 1. To subvert; to demolish. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. *Bacon.*
RUINA'TION. *f.* Subversion; demolition. *Camden.*
RU'INOUS. *a.* [*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruineaux*, Fr.]
 1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward.*
 2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Swift.*
RU'INOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ruinous.*]
 1. In a ruinous manner.
 2. Mischievously; destructively. *Decay of Piety.*
RULE. *f.* [*regula*, Lat.]
 1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Philips.*
 2. An instrument by which lines are drawn. *South.*
 3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotson.*
 4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To govern; to controul; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden.*
 2. To manage. *Mac.*
 3. To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*
To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command. *Locke.*
RULER. *f.* [from *rule.*]
 1. Governour; one that has the supreme command. *Raleigh.*
 2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Moxon.*
RUM. *f.*
 1. A country parson. *Swift.*
 2. A kind of spirits distilled from molasses.
To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.]
 To make a hoarse low continued noise. *Shakespeare. Suckling. Roscommon.*
RU'MBLER. *f.* [from *rumble.*] The person or thing that rumbles.
RU'MINANT. *a.* [*ruminans*, Latin.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*
To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
 1. To chew the cud. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax. Watts.*
To RU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
 1. To chew over again.
 2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakespeare.*

R U N

- RUMINA'TION.** *f.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate.*]
 1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Meditation; reflection. *Shakespeare. Thomson.*
To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*ranmen*, German; *rimari*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.
To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To search places. *Swift.*
RU'MMER. *f.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Philips.*
RU'MOUR. *f.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Milton. Dryden.*
To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden.*
RU'MOURER. *f.* [from *rumour.*] Reporter; spreader of news. *Shakespeare.*
RUMP. *f.* [*rumpff*, German.]
 1. The end of the backbone. *Spenser. Swift.*
 2. The buttocks. *Shakespeare.*
To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations. *Blackmore.*
RU'MPLE. *f.* [*hnympelle*, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*
To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [*yjnan*, Saxon; *rennen*, Dutch.]
 1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to pass with very quick pace. *Dryden. Swift.*
 2. To use the legs in motion. *Locke.*
 3. To move in a hurry. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. To pace on the surface, not through the air. *Exodus.*
 5. To rush violently. *Dryden. Burnet.*
 6. To take a course at sea. *Ast.*
 7. To contend in a race. *Swift.*
 8. To fly; not to stand. *Shakespeare.*
 9. To stream; to flow. *Bacon. Milton.*
 10. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon. Addison.*
 11. To be fusible; to melt. *Moxon.*
 12. To pass; to proceed. *Temple. Locke.*
 13. To go away; to vanish. *Addison.*
 14. To have a legal course; to be practised. *Child.*
 15. To have a course in any direction. *Addison.*
 16. To pass in thought or speech. *Felton.*
 17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. *Arbutnot.*
 18. To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Saundersen.*
 19. To be busied upon. *Swift.*
 20. To be popularly known. *Temple.*
 21. To have reception, success, or continuance.
 22. To

R U N

22. To go on by succession of parts. *Pope.*
 23. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shakespeare.*
 24. To pass into some change. *Tillotson.*
 25. To proceed in a certain order. *Dryden.*
 26. To be in force. *Bacon.*
 27. To be generally received. *Knolles.*
 28. To be carried on in any manner. *Ayliffe.*
 29. To have a track or course. *Boyle.*
 30. To pass progressively. *Cheyne.*
 31. To make a gradual progress. *Pope.*
 32. To be predominant. *Woodward.*
 33. To tend in growth. *Felton.*
 34. To exert power or master. *Levit. xiii.*
 35. To become irregular; to change to something wild. *Granville.*
 36. To get by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.*
 37. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune. *Knolles.*
 38. To fall; to pass. *Watts.*
 39. To have a general tendency. *Swift.*
 40. To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atterbury.*
 41. To go on with violence. *Swift.*
 42. To RUN after. To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *Locke.*
 43. To RUN away with. To hurry without consent. *Locke.*
 44. To RUN in with. To close; to comply. *Baker.*
 45. To RUN on. To be continued. *Hooker.*
 46. To RUN over. To be so full as to overflow. *Dryden.*
 47. To be so much as to overflow. *Digby.*
 48. To RUN out. To be at an end. *Swift.*
 49. To RUN out. To spread exuberantly. *Hammond. Taylor.*
 50. To RUN out. To expatiate. *Broome.*
 51. To RUN out. To be wasted or exhausted. *Ben. Johnson. Swift.*
 To RUN. *v. a.*
 1. To pierce; to stab. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To force; to drive. *Locke.*
 3. To force into any way or form. *Felton.*
 4. To drive with violence. *Knolles.*
 5. To melt. *Felton.*
 6. To incur. *Calamy.*
 7. To venture; to hazard. *Clarendon. Dryden.*
 8. To import or export without duty. *Swift.*
 9. To prosecute in thought. *Collier. Felton.*
 10. To push. *Addison.*
 11. To RUN down. To chase to weariness. *L'Estrange.*
 12. To RUN down. To crush; to overbear. *South.*
 13. To RUN over. To recount cursorily. *Ray.*

R U R

14. To RUN over. To consider cursorily. *Wotton.*
 15. To run through. *South.*
 RUN. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Act of running. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Course; motion. *Bacon.*
 3. Flow; cadence. *Broome.*
 4. Course; process.
 5. Way of management; uncontrolled course. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Long reception; continued success. *Addison.*
 7. Modish clamour. *Swift.*
 8. At the long RUN. In fine; in conclusion; at the end. *Wiseman.*
 RU'NAGATE. *f.* [renegat, French.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
 RU'NAWAY. *f.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. *Shakespeare.*
 RU'NDLE. *f.* [of round.]
 1. A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.*
 2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wilkins.*
 RU'NDLET. *f.* A small barrel. *Bacon.*
 RUNG. pret. and part. pass. of ring. *Milton.*
 RU'NNEL. *f.* [from run.] A rivulet; a small brook. *Fairfax.*
 RU'NNER. *f.* [from run.]
 1. One that runs.
 2. A racer. *Dryden.*
 3. A messenger. *Swift.*
 4. A shooting sprig. *Mortimer.*
 5. One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.*
 6. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
 RU'NNET. *f.* [gepunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. *More.*
 RU'NNION. *f.* A paltry scurvy wretch. *Shakespeare.*
 RUNT. *f.* [runte, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleveland.*
 RU'PTION. *f.* [ruptus, Latin.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wiseman.*
 RU'PTURE. *f.* [rupture, French, from ruptus, Latin.]
 1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A breach of peace; open hostility. *Swift.*
 3. Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*
 To RU'PTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Sharp.*
 RUPTUREWORT. *f.* [herniaria, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
 RU'RAL. *a.* [rural, French; ruralis, Latin.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Sidney. Thomson.*
 RU-

R U S

RURA'LITY. } *f.* [from *rural.*] The qua-
RU'RALNESS. } lity of being rural. *Diſt.*
RURICOLIST. *f.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An
inhabitant of the country. *Diſt.*
RU'RIGENOUS. *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.]
Born in the country. *Diſt.*
RUSE. *f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice;
little ſtratagem. *Ray.*
RUSH. *f.* [*nyrc*, Saxon.]
1. A plant: they are planted with great
care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in
order to prevent the water from waſhing
away the earth; for the roots of theſe
rufhes faſten themſelves very deep in the
ground, and mat themſelves near the ſur-
face, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely toge-
ther. *Miller. Dryden.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.
Arbutnot.
RUSH-CANDLE. *f.* [*rufh* and *candle.*] A
ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a
rufh. *Milton.*
To RUSH. *v. n.* [*hneoran*, Saxon.] To
move with violence; to go on with tu-
multuous rapidity. *Spratt.*
RUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe.
Craſhaw.
RU'SHY. *a.* [from *rufh*.]
1. Abounding with ruſhes. *Thomſon.*
2. Made of ruſhes. *Tickel.*
RUSK. *f.* Hard bread for ſtores. *Raleigh.*
RU'SMA. *f.* A brown and light iron ſub-
ſtance to take off hair. *Grew.*
RU'SSET. *a.* [*rouſſet*, French; *ruffus*, Lat.]
1. Reddiſhly brown.
2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for grey.
3. Coarſe; homespun; ruſtick. *Shakeſp.*
RU'SSET. *f.* Country dreſs. *Dryden.*
RU'SSET. } *f.* A name given to ſeve-
RU'SSETING. } ral ſorts of pears or apples
from their colour. *Mortimer.*
RUST. *f.* [*nyrc*, Saxon.]
1. The red deſquamation of old iron.
Hooker. May.
2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any
metal. *Dryden.*
3. Loſs of power by inactivity.
4. Matter bred by corruption or degenera-
tion. *King Charles.*
To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tar-
niſhed or corroded. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleneſs.
To RUST. *v. a.*
1. To make ruſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.
RU'STICAL. *a.* [*ruſticus*, Latin; *ruſtique*,
French.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous;
brutal; rude. *Brown.*
RUSTICALLY. *ad.* [from *ruſtical.*] *See*

R Y E

vagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*
RU'STICALNESS. *f.* [from *ruſtical.*] The
quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs; ſa-
vagenefs.
To RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin.]
To reſide in the country. *Pope.*
To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To baniſh into the
country. *Speſiator.*
RUSTICITY. *f.* [*ruſticité*, French; *ruſtici-
tas*, Latin.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the coun-
try; ſimplicity; artleſsneſs; rudeneſs;
ſavagenefs. *Woodward.*
2. Rural appearance.
RU'STICK. *a.* [*ruſticus*, Latin.]
1. Rural; country. *Sidney.*
2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.*
3. Brutal; ſavage. *Pope.*
4. Artleſs; honeſt; ſimple.
5. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*
RU'STICK. *f.* A clown; a ſwain; an in-
habitant of the country. *South.*
RU'STINESS. *f.* [from *ruſty.*] The ſtate of
being ruſty.
To RU'STLE. *v. n.* [*hnyrtlan*, Saxon.] To
make a low continued rattle. *Shakeſpeare.*
RU'STY. *a.* [from *ruſt.*]
1. Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt.
Howel.
2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakeſpeare.*
To RUT. *v. n.* [*ruit*, French.] To deſire
to come together. Uſed of deer.
RUT. *f.* [*rut*, French.]
1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon.*
2. The track of a cart-wheel.
RUTH. *f.* [from *rue.*] Mercy; pity; ten-
derneſs; ſorrow for the miſery of another.
Fairfax. Milton.
RU'THFUL. *a.* [*ruth* and *full.*] Rueful;
woful; ſorrowful. *Grew.*
RU'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *ruthful.*]
1. Wofully; ſadly. *Knolles.*
2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spencer.*
3. Wofully. In irony. *Chapman.*
RU'THLESS. *a.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pi-
tleſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous.
Sandys.
RU'THLESSNESS. *f.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Want
of pity.
RU'THLESLY. *ad.* [from *ruthleſs.*] With-
out pity; cruelly; barbarouſly.
RU'TTIER. *f.* [*routiere*, French.] A di-
rection of the road or courſe at ſea.
RU'TTISH. *a.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; li-
bidinous; ſalacious; luſtful; lecherous.
Shakeſpeare.
RYE. *f.* [*nyge*, Saxon.] A coarſe kind of
bread-corn. *Arbutnot.*
RYE/GRASS. *f.* A kind of ſtrong graſs.
Mortimer.

S.

S A C

S, Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *rose, roseate, rosy, offer, nosel, resident, busy, business.*

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*, and sometimes *z*, as in *as, bas*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*.

SA'BATH. *f.* [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Milton.*

2. Intermision of pain or sorrow; time of rest. *Daniel, Dryden, Pope.*

SA'BATHBREAKER. *f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL. *a.* [*sabbaticus*, Latin.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *f.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SA'BINE. *f.* [*sabine*, French, *sabina*, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

S'ABLE. *f.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur. *Knolles.*

SA'BLE. *a.* [French.] Black. *Waller.*

SABLIERE. *f.* [French.]

1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *f.* [*sabre*, French.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion. *Pope.*

SABULO'SITY. *f.* [from *fabulous*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

SA'BULOUS. *a.* [*fabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCA'DE. *f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *a.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar. *Arbutnot.*

SACERDO'TAL. *a.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *f.* [*sacculus*, Latin.] A small sack or bag.

SACK. *f.* [שק, Hebrew; σακκος; *saccus*, Latin; *pæc*, Saxon.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags. *Betterton.*

2. To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder. *Fairfax, Denham, South.*

SACK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Dryden, Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *f.* [*sacabucbe*, Spanish.] A kind of pipe. *Shakespeare.*

SA'CKCLOATH. *f.* [*sack* and *cloath*.] Cloath of which sacks are made; coarse cloath sometimes worn in mortification. *Sandys.*

SA'CKER. *f.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *f.* [*sack* and *full*.] Top full. *Swift.*

SA'CKPOSSET. *f.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *f.* [*sacramentum*, Latin.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion. *Addison.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *a.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *a.* [*sacré*, French; *sacer*, Latin.]

1. Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milt.*

2. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Milton.*

3. Inviolable. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *ad.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously. *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *f.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *L'Estrange.*

SACRI'FICK. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *f.* [*sacrificateur*, Fr. from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*

SA'CRI-

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SA'CRIFICATORY. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, French; *sacrifico*, Latin.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate. *Milt.*
2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Broome.*
3. To destroy; to kill.
4. To devote with loss. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *s.* [*sacrifice*, French; *sacrificium*, Latin.]

1. The act of offering to heaven. *Milton.*
2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated. *Milton.*
3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.
4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *s.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Addison.*

SACRIFICIAL. *a.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE. *s.* [*sacrilege*, French; *sacrilegium*, Latin.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *Sidney. South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Latin.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *Pope.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sacrilegious*.] With sacrilege. *South.*

SA'CRING. *part.* Consecrating. *Shakesp.*

SA'CRIST. } *s.* [*sacristain*, French.]

SA'CRISTAN. } He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY. *s.* [*sacristie*, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are repositied. *Ad.*

SAD. *a.*

1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Pope.*
2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay. *Raleigh. Pope.*
3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Spenser. Herbert.*
4. Afflictive; calamitous.
5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addis.*
6. Dark coloured. *Walton.*
7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.
8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mor.*

To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

1. To make sad.
2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.*
3. To make dark coloured.
4. To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Mortimer.*

SA'DDLE. *s.* [*sadl*, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

S A G

1. To cover with a saddle. *Cleavel. Prior.*
2. To load; to burthen. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *a.* [*saddle and back*.] Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *s.* [from *saddle*.] One

SA'DDNER. } whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby.*

SA'DLY. *ad.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitously; miserably. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *s.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden.*
2. Melancholy look. *Milton.*
3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE. *a.* [*sauf*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger. *Dryden.*
2. Free from hurt. *L'Estrange.*
3. Conferring security. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; repositied out of the power of doing harm. *Shakespeare.*

SAFE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *s.* [*sauf conduit*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country. *Clarendon.*
2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SA'FEGUARD. *s.* [*safe and guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security. *Shakespeare. Atterbury.*
2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

SA'FELY. *ad.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke. Dryden.*
2. Without hurt. *Shakespeare.*

SA'FENESS. *s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger. *outh.*

SA'FETY. *s.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger. *Prior.*
2. Exemption from hurt.
3. Preservation from hurt. *Shakespeare.*
4. Custody; security from escape. *Shakesp.*

SA'FFLOW. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON. *s.* [*safran*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON Bastard. *s.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *a.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron. *Chapman.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy. *Shakesp.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *a.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent. *Dryden.*
2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *sagacious*.] The

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The quality of being sagacious.
SAGA'CITY. *f.* [*sagacitas*, Latin.]
 1. Quickness of scent.
 2. Acuteness of discovery; *South. Locke.*
SAGE. *f.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Latin.]
 A plant. *Miller.*
SAGE. *a.* [*sage*, French; *saggio*, Italian.]
 Wise; grave; prudent. *Waller.*
SAGE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.
Sandys. Pope.
SA'GELY. *ad.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.
SA'GENESS. *f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainsworth.*
SAGI'TTAL. *a.* [from *sagitta*, Latin, an arrow.]
 1. Belonging to an arrow.
 2. [In anatomy.] A suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wiseman.*
SAGI'TTARY. *f.* [*sagittarius*, Latin.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakespeare.*
SA'GO. *f.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*
SA'ICK. *f.* [*saica*, Ital.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.
SAID. *preterite and part. pass.* of *say*.
 1. Aforesaid. *Hale.*
 2. Declared; shewed.
SAIL. *f.* [*regl*, Saxon; *seybel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]
 1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water. *Dryden.*
 2. Wings. *Spenser.*
 3. A ship; a vessel. *Addison.*
 4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships. *Raleigh.*
 5. *To strike SAIL.* To lower the sail. *AEs xxvii.*
 6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority. *Shakespeare.*
To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be moved by the wind with sails. *Mortimer.*
 2. To pass by sea. *AEs.*
 3. To swim. *Dryden.*
 4. To pass smoothly along. *Shakespeare.*
To SAIL. *v. a.*
 1. To pass by means of sails. *Dryden.*
 2. To fly through. *Pope.*
SAI'LER. *f.* [from *sail*] A seaman; one
SAI'LOR. *f.* who practises or understands navigation. *Arbutnot. Pope.*
SAILYA'RD. *f.* [*sail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the sail is extended. *Dryden.*
SAIM. *f.* [*saim*, Italian.] Lard.
SA'INFOIN. *f.* [*sainfoin*, French.] A kind of herb.
SAINT. *f.* [*saint*, French.] A person eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakespeare.*
To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize. *Addison. Pope.*

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To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a shew of piety. *Pope.*
SAINTED. *a.* [from *saint*.]
 1. Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Holy; sacred. *Shakespeare.*
SAINT John's Wort. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
SA'INTLIKE. *a.* [*saint* and *like*.]
 1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryd.*
 2. Resembling a saint. *Bacon.*
SA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *saint*.] Like a saint; becoming a saint. *Milton.*
SA'INTSHIP. *f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a saint. *South. Pope.*
SAKE. *f.* [*sac*, Saxon; *saecke*, Dutch.]
 1. Final cause; end; purpose. *Tillotson.*
 2. Account; regard to any person or thing. *Shakespeare.*
SA'KER. *f.* [*Saker*, originally signifies an hawk; artillery.] Cannon.
SA'KERET. *f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a faker-hawk. *Bailey.*
SAL. *f.* [Latin, salt.] A word often used in pharmacy. *Floyer.*
SALA'CIOUS. *a.* [*salacis*, Latin; *salace*, French.] Lustful; lecherous. *Dryd. Arb.*
SALA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.
SALA'CITY. *f.* [*salacitas*, Lat. from *salacious*.] Lust; lechery. *Brown. Floyer.*
SA'LAD. *f.* [*salade*, Fr. *salaet*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. *Shakesp. B. Johnf. Watts.*
SALAMA'NDER. *f.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Latin.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect. *Bacon. Brown.*
SALAMA'NDER's Hair. *f.* A kind of
SALAMA'NDER's Wool. *f.* asbestos. *Bacon.*
SALAMA'NDRINE. *a.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander. *Spectator.*
SA'LARY. *f.* [*salair*, French; *salarium*, Latin.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*
SALE. *f.* [*saal*, Dutch.]
 1. The act of selling.
 2. Vent; power of selling; market. *Spensf.*
 3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.*
 4. State of being venal; price. *Addison.*
 5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *fallow*, in which fish are caught. *Spenser.*
SA'LEABLE. *a.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Carew. Locke.*
SA'LEABLENESS. *f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.
SA'LEABLY. *ad.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.
SA'LEBROUS. *a.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.
SA'LES-

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SA'LESMAN. *f.* [*sale* and *man.*] One who sells cloaths ready made. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *f.* [*sale* and *work.*] Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakespeare.*

SA'LIENT. *a.* [*faliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.*
2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore.*
3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*

SA'LINE. } *a.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Consist-

SA'LINOUS. } ing of salt; constituting salt. *Harvey. Newton.*

SA'LIGOTS. *f.* A kind of thistle. *Ainsw.*

SALIVA. *f.* [*Latin.*] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Wiseman.*

SA'LIVAL. } *a.* [*from saliva*, Lat.] Re-

SA'LIVARY. } lating to spittle. *Grew. Arbutnot.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [*from saliva*, Lat.] To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman.*

SALIVA'TION. *f.* [*from salivate.*] A method of cure much practised in venereal cases. *Grew.*

SALIVOUS. *a.* [*from saliva.*] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman.*

SA'LLET. } *f.* [*corrupted from sa-*

SA'LLETING. } *lad.*]

SA'LLIANCE. *f.* [*from sally.*] The act of issuing forth; sally. *Spenser.*

SA'LLOW. *f.* [*salix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *a.* [*jalo*, German, black, foul.] Sickly, yellow. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *f.* [*from fallow.*] Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison.*

SA'LLY. *f.* [*fallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon.*
2. Range; excursion. *Locke.*
3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick. *Wotton. Swift.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To make an eruption; to issue out. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *f.* [*sally* and *port.*] Gate at which sallies are made. *Denham.*

SA'LMAGUNDI. *f.* [*selon mon gout*, or *sale à mon gout.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *f.* [*salmo*, Latin.] The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August. They in a safe place in the gravel place their eggs or spawn, and then leave

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it to their Creator's protection. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years: his growth is very sudden, so that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon; a samlet. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON. *f.* A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTARIOUS. *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to salt things.

SA'LSIFY. *f.* [*Lat.*] A plant. Goatsbeard. *Mortimer.*

SALSOA'CID. *a.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *a.* [*salsugo*, Lat.] Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT. *f.* [*salt*, Gothick; *realtz*, Saxon.]

1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water. Essential salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables. *Shakespeare.*
2. Taste; smack. *Shakespeare.*
3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *a.*

1. Having the taste of salt: as *salt fish*. *Bacon.*
2. Impregnated with salt. *Addison.*
3. Abounding with salt. *Mortimer.*
4. [*Salax*, Latin.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shakespeare.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To season with salt. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *f.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit.*]

SA'LT-PIT. } Pit where salt is got. *Bacon.*

SA'LTANT. *a.* [*saltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *f.* [*saltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*
2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiseman.*

SA'LT-CAT. *f.* A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCE'LLAR. *f.* [*salt* and *cellar.*] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Swift.*

SA'LTER. *f.* [*from salt.*]

1. One who salts.
2. One who sells salt. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN. *f.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBANCO. *f.* A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

SA'LTIER. *f.* A *saltier* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. *Peacham.*

SAL'TISH. *a.* [*from salt.*] Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*

SA'LT.

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SALTLESS. *a.* [from *salt.*] Infipid; not tasting of salt.

SALTLY. *ad.* [from *salt.*] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALTNESS. *f.* [from *salt.*] Taste of salt. *Bacon.*

SALTPETRE. *f.* [*sal petræ*, Latin; *sal petre*, French.] Nitre. *Locke.*

SALVABILITY. *f.* [from *salvable.*] Possibility of being received to everlasting life. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVABLE. *a.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Possible to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVAGE. *a.* [*salvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian.] Wild; rude; cruel. *Waller.*

SALVATION. *f.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven. *Hooker. Milton.*

SALVATORY. *f.* [*salvatoire*, French.] A place where any thing is preserved. *Hale.*

SALUBRIOUS. *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. *Philips.*

SALUBRITY. *f.* [from *salubrious.*] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE. *f.* [realp, Sax. from *salvus*, Lat.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster. *Donne.*
2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied. *Spenser.*
2. To help; to remedy. *Sidney. Spenser.*
3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation. *Hooker.*
4. To salute. *Spenser.*

SALVER. *f.* A plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*

SALVO. *f.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. *Addis.*

SALUTARINESS. *f.* [from *salutary.*] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY. *a.* [*salutaris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety. *Bentley.*

SALUTATION. *f.* [*salutatio*, Latin.] The act or stile of saluting; greeting. *Milton. Taylor.*

To SALUTE. *v. a.* [*saluto*, Latin.]

1. To greet; to hail. *Shakespeare.*
2. To please; to gratify. *Shakespeare.*
3. To kiss.

SALUTE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting. *Brown. South.*
2. A kiss. *Roscommon.*

SALUTER. *f.* [from *salute.*] He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS. *a.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*

SAME. *a.* [*samo*, Gothick; *sammo*, Swedish.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree. *Arbutnot.*

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2. That which was mentioned before. *Daniel.*

SAMENESS. *f.* [from *same.*] Identity; the state of being not another; not different. *Swift.*

SAMLET. *f.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet.*] A little salmon. *Walton.*

SAMPHIRE. *f.* [*saint Pierre*, French.] A plant preserved in pickle. *Shakespeare.*

SAMPLE. *f.* [from *example.*] A specimen; a part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole. *Addison. Prior.*

To SAMPLE. *v. a.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*

SAMPLER. *f.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakespeare.*

SANABLE. *a.* [*sanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.

SANATION. *f.* [*sanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing. *Wiseman.*

SANATIVE. *a.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*

SANATIVENESS. *f.* [from *sanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION. *f.* [*sanctification*, Fr.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come. *Hooker.*
2. The act of making holy; consecration. *Stillingfleet.*

SANCTIFIER. *f.* [from *sanctify.*] He that sanctifies or makes holy. *Derham.*

To SANCTIFY. *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come. *Heb.*
2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness. *Hooker.*
3. To make free from guilt. *Dryden.*
4. To secure from violation. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity. *L'Estrange.*

SANCTIMONY. *f.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. *Raleigh.*

SANCTION. *f.* [*sanction*, French; *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *B. Johnson. Dryd. South. Watts. Baker.*
2. A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*

SANCTITUDE. *f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness. *Milton.*

SANCTITY. *f.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy. *Milt.*
2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness. *Addison.*
3. Saint; holy being. *Milton.*

To SANCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary.*] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. *Shakespeare.*

SANCTUARY. *f.* [*sanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. *Rogers.*
2. A

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2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. *Milton.*
 3. Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*
SAND. *f.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]
 1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. *Woodward. Boyle. Prior.*
 2. Barren country covered with sands. *Knolles.*
SA'NDAL. *f.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe. *Milton. Pope.*
SA'NDARAK. *f.* [*sandaraca*, Latin.]
 1. A mineral of a bright light colour, not much unlike to red arsenick.
 2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.
SA'NDBLIND. *a.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Involving a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear before them. *Shakesp.*
SA'NDBOX Tree. *f.* [*bura*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SA'NDED. *a.* [from *sand*.]
 1. Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*
 2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. *Shakespeare.*
SA'NDERLING. *f.* A bird. *Carew.*
SA'NDERS. *f.* [*jantalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*
SA'NDEVER. *f.* That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindever*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, having been first baked together, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt. *Boyle.*
SA'NDISH. *a.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Evelyn.*
SA'NDSTONE. *f.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind. *Woodward.*
SA'NDY. *a.* [from *sand*.]
 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand. *Philips.*
 2. Consisting of sand; unsolid. *Bacon.*
SANE. *a.* [*sanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy.
SANG. The preterite of *sing*. *Milton.*
SANGUIFEROUS. *a.* [*sanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood. *Derham.*
SANGUIFICATION. *f.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood. *Arbutnot.*
SA'NGUIFIER. *f.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*
To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood. *Hale.*
SA'NGUINARY. *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broome.*
SA'NGUINARY. *f.* [*sanguis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SA'NGUINE. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]
 1. Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Gov. of the Ton.*
 3. Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*
SA'NGUINE. *f.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour. *Spenser.*
SA'NGUINENESS. } *f.* [from *sanguine*.]
SA'NGUINITY. } Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *D. of Piety. Swift.*
SANGUINEOUS. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]
 1. Constituting blood. *Brown.*
 2. Abounding with blood. *Arbutnot.*
SA'NHEDRIM. *f.* [*synedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.
SA'NICLE. *f.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SA'NIES. *f.* [Latin.] Thin matter; ferous excretion. *Wiseman.*
SA'NIOUS. *a.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin ferous matter, not a well digested pus. *Wiseman.*
SA'NITY. *f.* [*sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind. *Shakespeare.*
SANK. The preterite of *sink*. *Bacon.*
SANS. *prep.* [French.] Without. *Shakesp.*
SAP. *f.* [*sæpe*, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Waller. Arbut.*
To SAP. *v. a.* [*zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden.*
To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly. *Tatler.*
SA'PPHIRE. *f.* [*sapphirus*, Latin.] A precious stone of a blue colour. *Woodward. Blackmore.*
SA'PPHIRINE. *a.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Donne. Boyle.*
SA'PID. *a.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate. *Brown.*
SAPIDITY. } *f.* [from *sapid*.]
SA'PIDNESS. } ness; power of stimulating the palate. *Boyle.*
SA'PIENCE. *f.* [*sapience*, Fren. *sapientia*, Latin.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Wotton. Raleigh.*
SA'PIENT. *a.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage. *Milton.*
SA'PLESS. *a.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]
 1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice. *Swift.*
 2. Dry; old; husky. *Dryden.*
SA'PLING. *f.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant. *Swift.*
SAPONACEOUS. } *a.* [from *sapo*, Latin,
SA'PONARY. } soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Arbutnot.*
SAPOR. *f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate. *Brown.*
SAPOR.

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SAPORIFICK. *a.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce tastes.

SA'PPINESS. *f.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SA'PPY. *a.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. *Philips.*

2. Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *f.* [*zarabande*, Spanish.] A Spanish dance. *Arbutb. and Pope.*

SA'RCASM. *f.* [*farcaſmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe. *Rogers.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely. *South.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *sarcastm*.]

SARCA'STICK. } Keen; taunting; severe. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *f.* Fine thin woven silk. *Brown.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, French.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *f.* [*σαρκξ* and *κρλη*.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *f.* [*σαρκωμα*.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGUS. *a.* [*σαρκξ* and *φαγω*.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *f.* [*σαρκξ* and *φαγω*.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SARCO'TICK. *f.* [from *σαρκξ*.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives. *Wiseman.*

SARCULA'TION. *f.* [*sarculus*, Lat.] The act of weeding. *Diſt.*

SA'RDEL. } *f.* A sort of precious

SA'RDINE Stone. } stone. *Revelat.*

SA'RDIOUS. }

SA'RDONYX. *f.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*

SARK. *f.* [*ſcynk*, Saxon.]

1. A shark or shirk.

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt. *Arbutb.*

SARN. *f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones.

SA'RPLIER. *f.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares. *Bailey.*

SA'RRAISINE. *f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. } *f.* Both a tree and a

SARSAPARE'LLA. } plant. *Ainsw.*

SARSE. *f.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift through a sarſe. *Bailey.*

SASH. *f.*

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.

S A T

2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies. *Swift.*

SA'SHOON. *f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsw.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT. The preterite of *sit*. *Dryden.*

SA'TAN. *f.* The prince of hell; any wicked spirit. *Luke.*

SATA'NICAL. } *a.* [from *Satan*.] Devil-

SATA'NICK. } ish; infernal. *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL. *f.* [*ſeckel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little bag used by schoolboys. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires. *Philips.*

SATE'LLITE. *f.* [*ſatelles*, Latin.] A small planet revolving round a larger. *Bentley.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *ſatelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.]

1. To satisfy; to fill. *Philips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire. *King Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *New.*

SA'TIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. *Pope.*

SATI'ETY. *f.* [*ſatietas*, Latin.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; state of being palled. *Hakewill. Pope.*

SA'TIN. *f.* [*ſatin*, French.] A soft, close and shining silk. *Swift.*

SA'TIRE. *f.* [*ſatira*, Latin.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *ſatire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed against a particular person. *Dryden.*

SATIRICAL. } *a.* [*ſatiricus*, Latin.]

SATIRICK. }

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective. *Roscommon.*

2. Censorious; severe in language. *Swift.*

SATIRICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſatirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *f.* [from *ſatire*.] One who writes satires. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*ſatirizer*, Fr. from *ſatire*.] To censure as in a satire. *Dryden. Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION. *f.* [*ſatisfactio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full. *Locke.*

2. The state of being pleased. *Locke.*

3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

4. Gratification; that which pleases. *South.*

5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury. *Milton.*

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SATISFA'CTIVE. *a.* [*satisfactus*, Latin.] Giving satisfaction. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *a.* [from *satisfactory*.] To satisfaction. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *f.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *a.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke.*
2. Atoning; making amends. *Sanderson.*

TO SATISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired. *Milton.*
2. To feed to the fill. *Job.*
3. To recompense; to pay to content. *Shakespeare.*
4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense. *Locke.*
5. To convince. *Dryden. Atterbury.*

TO SATISFY. *v. n.* To make payment. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE. *a.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more. *Greuv.*

SA'TURANT. *a.* [from *saturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the fill.

TO SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*saturare*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed. *Cheyne.*

SA'TURDAY. *f.* [*rætern-dæg*, Saxon.] The last day of the week. *Addison.*

SATU'RITY. *f.* [*saturitas*, from *saturare*, Latin.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *f.* [*Saturnus*, Latin.]

1. The remotest planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy. *Bentley.*
2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper. *Addison.*

SATU'RNIAN. *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Happy; golden. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *f.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god. *Peacham.*

SA'TYRIASIS. *f.* An abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer.*

SA'VAGE. *a.* [*selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
2. Untamed; cruel. *Pope.*
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught. *Raleigh. Milton. Spratt.*

SA'VAGE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

TO SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomson.*

SA'VAGELY. *ad.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly. *Shakespeare.*

SA'VAGENESS. *f.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *f.* [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Wild growth. *Shakespeare.*

SA'VANNA. *f.* An open meadow without wood. *Locke.*

SAUCE. *f.* [*saulse*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste. *Sidney. Cowley. Taylor. Baker.*
2. To serve one the same SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

TO SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
2. To gratify with rich tastes. *Shakesp.*
3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shakespeare.*

SA'UCEBOX. *f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Addison.*

SA'UCEPAN. *f.* [*sauce and pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*

SAU'CER. *f.* [*faciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]

1. A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table. *Hudibras.*
2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SA'UCILY. *ad.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Addison.*

SAU'CINESS. *f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours. *Dryden. Collier.*

SA'UCISSE. *f.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombcheat. *Bailey.*

SA'UCISSON. *f.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *a.* [*salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent. *Shakesp. Roscom. Dryden. Addison.*

TO SAVE. *v. a.* [*sauver*, *sa'ver*, French; *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To preserve finally from eternal death. *Milton. Rogers.*
3. Not to spend; to hinder from being spent. *Dryden.*
4. To reserve or lay by. *Job.*
5. To spare; to excuse. *Dryden.*
6. To salve; to reconcile. *Milton.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose. *Swift.*

TO SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap. *Bacon.*

SAVE. *ad.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. *Bacon. Milton.*

SA'VEALL. *f.* [*save and all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *f.* [from *save*.]

1. Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney.*
2. C

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2. One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Dryden. Swift.*
 3. A good husband.
 4. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton.*
- SA'VIN. *f.* [*sabina*, Latin; *savin*, *sabin*, French.] A tree. *Miller.*
- SA'VING. *a.* [from *save*.]
 1. Frugal; parcimonious; not lavish. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison.*
- SA'VING. *ad.* With exception in favour of. *Hooker.*
- SA'VING. *f.* [from *save*.]
 1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Addison.*
 2. Exception in favour. *L'Estrange.*
- SA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *saving*.] With parcimony.
- SA'VINGNESS. *f.* [from *saving*.]
 1. Parcimony; frugality.
 2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.
- SA'VIOUR. *f.* [*sauveur*, Lat.] Redeemer; he that has saved mankind from eternal death. *Milton. Addison.*
- To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger. *Locke. Prior. Tickel.*
- SA'VORY. *f.* [*savorée*, Fr. *satureia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SA'VOUR. *f.* [*saveur*, French.]
 1. A scent; odour. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton. South.*
- To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, French.]
 1. To have any particular smell or taste.
 2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taste of something. *Wotton. Denham.*
- To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
 1. To like. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To exhibit taste of. *Milton.*
- SA'VOURILY. *ad.* [from *savoury*.]
 1. With gust; with appetite. *Dryden.*
 2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*
- SA'VOURINESS. *f.* [from *savoury*.]
 1. Taste pleasing and picquant.
 2. Pleasing smell.
- SA'VOURY. *a.* [*savoureux*, French; from *savour*.]
 1. Pleasing to the smell. *Milton.*
 2. Picquant to the taste. *Genesis.*
- SAVO'Y. *f.* [*brassica sabaudica*, Latin.] A sort of colwort.
- SA'USAGE. *f.* [*saucisse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very small, with salt and spice.
- SAW. The preterite of *see*. *Milton.*
- SAW. *f.* [*sawe*, Danish; *saga*, Saxon.]
 1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
 2. [*Saga*, Sax. *saegbe*, Dutch.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb. *Shakesp. Milton.*

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- To SAW. *part.* *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scier*, French.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Hebr. Wisd. Ray. Collier. Moxon.*
- SA'WDUST. *f.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer.*
- SA'WFISH. *f.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SA'WPIT. *f.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Mortimer.*
- SAW-WORT. *f.* [*serratula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SAW-WREST. *f.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool. With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw. *Moxon.*
- SA'WER. } *f.* [*scieur*, French; from
 SA'WYER. } *saw*.] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon.*
- SA'XIFRAGE. *f.* [*saxifraga*, Latin.] A plant.
- SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *f.* [*silenum*, Lat.] A plant.
- SA'XIFRAGOUS. *a.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone. *Brown.*
- To SAY. *v. a.* *preter. said*. [*secgan*, Sax. *seggen*, Dutch.]
 1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenser.*
 2. To allege. *Tillotson. Atterbury.*
 3. To tell in any manner. *Spenser.*
- To SAY. *v. n.*
 1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter. *1 Kings. Clarendon.*
 2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell. *Swift.*
- SAY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A speech; what one has to say. *L'Estranges.*
 2. [For *assay*.] Sample. *Sidney.*
 3. Trial by a sample. *Boyle.*
 4. Silk. Obsolete.
 5. A kind of woollen stuff.
- SA'YING. *f.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered. *Tillotson. Atterbury.*
- SCAB. *f.* [*scæb*, Saxon; *scabbia*, Italian; *scabies*, Latin.]
 1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. *Dryden.*
 2. The itch or mange of horses.
 3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch. *L'Estrange.*
- SCA'BBARD. *f.* [*schap*, German. *Junius*.] The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax.*
- SCA'BBED. *a.* [from *scab*.]
 1. Covered or diseased with scabs. *Bacon.*
 2. Paltry; sorry. *Dryden.*
- SCA'BBEDNESS. *f.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabbed.
- SCA'BBINESS. *f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.
- SCAB-

SCA'BBY. *a.* [from *scab.*] Diseased with scabs. *Dryden.*

SCA'BIOUS. *a.* [*scabiosus*, Latin.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbutnot.*

SCA'BIOUS. *f.* [*scabieuse*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SCA'BROUS. *a.* [*scaber*, Latin.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface. *Arbutnot.*
2. Harsh; unmusical. *Ben. Johnson.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *f.* [from *scabrous.*] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BWORT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SCAD. *f.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *f.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavot*, Dutch, from *schawen*, to show.]

1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Milton.*
2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney.*
3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *f.* [from *scaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakespeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *f.* [from *scaffold.*] Building slightly erected. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. *f.* [French; *scalada*, Spanish, from *scala*, Latin.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls. *Arbutnot.*

SCA'LARY. *a.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder. *Brown.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian.] To burn with hot liquor. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Swift.*

SCALD. *f.* [from the verb.] Scurff on the head. *Spenser.*

SCALD. *a.* Paltry; sorry. *Shakespeare.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick:] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab. *Floyer.*

SCALE. *f.* [*scale*, Saxon; *schael*, Dutch.]

1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another. *Shakespeare.*
2. The sign *Libra* in the Zodiack. *Creech.*
3. [*Escaille*, French; *squama*, Lat.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes. *Drayton.*
4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham.*
5. Ladder; means of ascent. *Milton.*
6. The act of storming by ladders. *Milton.*
7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder. *Addison.*
8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented. *Graunt.*
9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal distances. *Shakespeare.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. To climb as by ladders. *Knolles.*
2. To measure or compare; to weigh. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take off a thin lamina. *Tob.*
4. To pare off a surface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *a.* [from *scale.*] Squamous; having scales like fishes. *Shakespeare.*

SCALE'NE. *f.* [French; *scalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *f.* [from *scaly.*] The state of being scaly.

SCALL. *f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] Leprosy; morbid baldness. *Lee.*

SCALLION. *f.* [*scalogna*, Italian.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *f.* [*escallop*, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell. *Hudibras. Mortimer.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP. *f.* [*schelpe*, Dutch.]

1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain. *Philips.*
2. The integuments of the head.

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. *f.* [French; *scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCA'LY. *a.* [from *scale.*] Covered with scales. *Milton.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others. *Wotton.*
2. To shift awkwardly. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *scambling.*] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *a.* [from *scammony.*] Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*

SCA'MMONY. *f.* [Latin.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish-brown colour and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus. *Tr. v. v. v.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation. *Addison.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scando*, Latin.]

1. To examine a verse by counting the feet. *Walsh.*
2. To examine nicely. *Milton. Calamy. Addison. Atterbury. Prior.*

SCA'NDAL. *f.* [*σκανδαλον*.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*
2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults. *Shakespeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλιζω*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Hammond. Clarendon.*
2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *a.* [*scandaleux*, French.]

1. Giving publick offence. *Hooker.*
2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.
3. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scandalous*.]

1. Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.*
2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. *Swift.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *f.* [from *scandalous*.]

The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION. *f.* [*scansio*, Latin.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [*gersænan*, Saxon.] To limit; to straiten. *Glanville.*

SCANT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Donne. Milton.*

SCANT. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. *Camden. Gay.*

SCANTILY. *ad.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Narrowly; not plentifully.

SCANTINESS. *f.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatness. *South.*

SCANTLET. *f.* A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCANTLING. *f.* [*escbantillon*, Fr. *ciantellino*, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*
2. A certain proportion. *Shakesp.*
3. A small quantity. *Taylor. Locke.*

SCANTLY. *ad.* [from *scant*.]

1. Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCANTNESS. *f.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*

SCANTY. *a.* [The same with *scant*.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient. *Locke.*
2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*
3. Sparingly; niggardly; parcimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.]

To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly. *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger. *Shakespeare.*
2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*
3. Negligent freak. *Shakespeare.*
4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA. *f.* [Latin.] The shoulder blade. *Wiseman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *a.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from
SCA'PULARY. } *scapula*, Latin.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders. *Wisem.*

SCAR. *f.* [*εσχάρα*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbutnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound. *Shakespeare.*

SCA'RAB. *f.* [*scarabée*, French; *scarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *f.* [*escarmouche*, French.] A buffoon in motley dress. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *a.* [*scarso*, Italian.]

1. Not plentiful.
2. Rare; not common. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scanty. *Hooker.*
2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCA'R CITY. } *f.* [from *scarce*.]
1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. *Collier.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Hayward. Calamy.*

SCA'RECROW. *f.* [*scare and crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds. *Raleigh.*

SCA'REFIRE. *f.* [*scare and fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. *Holder.*

SCARF. *f.* [*escharfe*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on. *Shakesp.*
2. To dress in any loose vesture. *Shakesp.*

SCA'RF SKIN. *f.* [*scarf and skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *f.* [*scarificatio*, Lat.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *f.* [from *scarify*.]

1. He who scarifies.
2. The

S C E

S C H

2. The instrument with which sacrifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Wiseman.*

SCA'RLET. *f.* [*esearlate*, French.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloath dyed with a scarlet colour. *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *a.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed. *Shakefp. Bacon. Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *f.* [*scarlet and bean.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLETOAK. *f.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. } *f.* [For skirmish. *Spens.*]

SCA'RMOGE. }

SCARP. *f.* [*escarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE. *f.* [*skidor*, Swedish; *skid*, Islandick.] A kind of wooden shoe on which they slide.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE. *f.* [*squatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *a.* [from *scatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with springs.

To SCATH. *v. a.* [*ſceaðan*, *ſcaðan*, Sax. *ſchaeden*, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Milton.*

SCATH. *f.* [*ſceað*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief. *Spens. Knolles. Fairf.*

SCA'THFUL. *a.* [from *ſcath*.] Mischievous; destructive. *Shakespeare.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [*ſcaten*, Saxon; *ſchatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. *Milton. Thomson.*
2. To dissipate; to disperse. *Prov.*
3. To spread thinly. *Dryden.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Bacon.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot.*

SCA'TTERLING. *f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Spenser.*

SCATURIENT. *f.* [*ſcaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURIGINOUS. *a.* [from *ſcaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'Venger. *f.* [from *ſcapan*, to shave.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean. *South. Baynard.*

SCE'LERAT. *f.* [French; *ſceleratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NERY. *f.* [from *scene*.]

1. The appearances of place or things. *Addison.*
2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *f.* [*scena*, Latin; *συνή*.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry. *Milton.*
2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition. *Milton. Addison. Prior.*
3. Part of a play. *Granville.*
4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.*
5. The place represented by the stage. *Shakespeare.*
6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *a.* [*ſcenique*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramatick; theatrical.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [*συνή* and *γράφω*.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſcenographical*.] In perspective. *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *f.* [*συνή* and *γράφω*.] The art of perspective.

SCENT. *f.* [*ſentir*, to smell, Fr.]

1. The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.*
2. The object of smell; odour good or bad. *Shakespeare. Denham. Prior.*
3. Chace followed by the smell. *Temple.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton.*
2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad. *Addison.*

SCE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *ſcent*.] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCE'PTRE. *f.* [*ſceptrum*, Latin.] The enſign of royalty born in the hand. *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTRED. *a.* [from *ſceptre*.] Bearing a ſceptre. *Milton.*

SCE'PTICK. *f.* See **SKEPTICK.**

SCHEDULE. *f.* [*ſchedula*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſcroll. *Hooker.*
2. A little inventory. *Shakespeare.*

SCHE'MATISM. *f.* [*σχηματισμός*.] Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. *Greekb.*

SCHE'MATIST. *f.* [from *ſcheme*.] A projector; one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME. *f.* [*σχήμα*.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe. *Atterbury.*
2. A project; a contrivance; a deſign. *Rorve. Swift.*
3. A representation of the aspects of the celeftial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *f.* [from *ſcheme*.] A projector; a contriver.

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SCHE'SIS. *f.* [*σχίσσις*.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things. *Norris.*

SCHISM. *f.* [*σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or division in the church. *Spratt.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *schismatick*.] Implying schism; practising schism. *King Charles.*

SCHISMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK. *f.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from the true church. *Bacon, Butler.*

To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schism*.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *f.* [*scholaris*, Lat.]
1. One who learns of a master; a disciple. *Hocker.*
2. A man of letters. *Locke.*
3. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*
4. One who has a lettered education. *Shakespeare.*

SCHO'LARSHIP. *f.* [from *scholar*.]
1. Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.*
2. Literary education. *Milton.*
3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *a.* [*scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *a.* [from *schola*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools. *Burnet.*
2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAS. *f.* [*scholiastes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHO'LION. } *f.* [Latin.] A note; an
SCHO'LIIUM. } explanatory observation. *Watts.*

SCHO'LY. *f.* [*scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. *Hooker.*

To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *f.* [*schola*, Latin.]
1. A house of discipline and instruction. *Dryden.*
2. A place of literary education. *Digby.*
3. A state of instruction. *Dryden.*
4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Davies, Taylor.*
5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers. *Sanderson.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To instruct; to train. *Spenser.*
2. To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Shakespeare, Dryden, Atterbury.*

SCI

SCHO'OLBOY. *f.* [*school and boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Swift.*

SCHOO'LDAY. *f.* [*school and day*.] Age in which youth is sent to school. *Shakespeare.*

SCHO'OLFELLW. *f.* [*school and fellow*.] One bred at the same school. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *f.* [*school and house*.] House of discipline and instruction. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *f.* [*school and man*.]
1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation. *Pope.*
2. One skilled in the divinity of the school. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMA'STER. *f.* [*school and master*.] One who presides and teaches in a school. *Bacon, South.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *f.* [*school and mistress*.] A woman who governs a school. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY. *f.* [*sciagraphie*, French; *σκιαγραφία*.]
1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*
2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *a.* [*sciaterique*, Fr.]
SCI'ATHERICK. } *σκιανγραφία*.] Belonging to a sun-dial. *Di. Brown.*

SCIA'TICA. } *f.* [*sciatique*, French; *ischiadica passio*, Lat.] The hip-gout. *Brown, Pope.*

SCIA'TICK. } *ischiadica passio*, Lat.] The hip-gout. *Brown, Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *a.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip. *Arbutnot.*

SCI'ENCE. *f.* [*science*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]
1. Knowledge. *Hammond.*
2. Certainty grounded on demonstration. *Berkley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or species of knowledge. *Hooker, Glanville.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*

SCI'ENTIAL. *a.* [from *science*.] Producing science. *Milton.*

SCI'ENTIFICAL. } *a.* [*scientia and facio*,
SCI'ENTIFICK. } Lat.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *South.*

SCI'ENTIFICALLY. *ad.* [from *scientific*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *f.* A short sword with a convex edge. *Shakespeare.*

SCI'NEY Close. *f.* A species of violet. *Ains.*

SCINK.

SC O

SCINK *f.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.*
To SCIN'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.]
 To sparkle; to emit sparks.
SCINTILLA'TION. *f.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillate*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted. *Brown.*
SCIO'LIST. *f.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] One who knows things superficially. *Glanville.*
SCIO'LOUS. *a.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. *Howel.*
SCIO'MACHY. *f.* [*σκία* and *μαχή*.] Battle with a shadow. *Cowley.*
SCION. *f.* [*scion*, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another. *Shakespeare.*
SCIRE FACIAS. *f.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, why judgment passed should not be executed. *Cowel.*
SCI'RRHUS. *f.* [from *σκιρρος*.] An indurated gland.
SCI'RRHOUS. *a.* [from *scirrhus*.] Having a gland indurated. *Wiseman.*
SCIRRHO'SITY. *f.* [from *scirrhus*.] An induration of the glands. *Arbutnot.*
SIC'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Bacon.*
SCI'SSILE. *a.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbutnot.*
SCI'SSION. *f.* [*scission*, French; *scissio*, Latin.] The act of cutting. *Wiseman.*
SCI'SSOR. *f.* A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Arbutnot.*
SCI'SSURE. *f.* [*scissum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Decay of Piety.*
SCLERO'TICK. *a.* [*σκληρός*.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*
SCLERO'TICKS. *f.* Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*
To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel
To SCOTCH. } by putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*
To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. *Bacon. Tillotson.*
SCOFF. *f.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language. *Hooker. Watts.*
SCOFFER. *f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher. *Burnet.*
SCOFFINGLY. *ad.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*
To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shakesp.*
SCOLD. *f.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*

SC O

SCO'LLOP. *f.* A pectinated shell-fish.
SCOLOPE'NDRA. *f.* [*σκολόπενδρα*.]
 1. A sort of venomous serpent.
 2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SCOMM. *f.* A buffoon. *L'Estrange.*
SCONCE. *f.* [*schantz*, German.]
 1. A fort; a bulwark. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The head. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A pensile candlestick, generally, with a looking glass to reflect the light. *Swift.*
To SCONCE. *v. a.* To mulct; to fine.
SCOOP. *f.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]
 1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to through out liquor. *Sharp.*
 2. A sweep; a stroke. *Shakespeare.*
To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*schopen*, Dutch.]
 1. To lade out. *Dryden.*
 2. To empty by lading. *Addison.*
 3. To carry off in any thing hollow. *Spectator.*
 4. To cut hollow, or deep. *Arbutnot. Philips. Pope.*
SCO'OPER. *f.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.
SCOPE. *f.* [*scopus*, Latin.]
 1. Aim; intention; drift. *Addison.*
 2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Hooker. Milton.*
 3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view. *Newton.*
 4. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Act of riot; folly. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Extended quantity. *Davies.*
SCO'PULOUS. *a.* [*scopulosus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Diet.*
SCORBU'TICAL. } *f.* [*scorbutique*, Fr.
SCORBU'TICK. } from *scorbutus*, Lat.]
 Diseased with the scurvy. *Arbutnot.*
SCORBU'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy. *Wiseman.*
SCORCE. *f.* This word is used by Spenser for discourse. *Fairy Queen.*
To SCORCH. *v. a.* [*reconced*, Saxon, burnt.]
 1. To burn superficially. *Dryden.*
 2. To burn. *Fairfax. South.*
To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. *Roscommon.*
SCO'RCHING *fennel.* *f.* A plant.
SCO'RDIIUM. *f.* [Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SCORE. *f.* [*skora*, Islandick.]
 1. A notch or long incision.
 2. A line drawn.
 3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies. *South.*
 4. Account kept of something past. *Tillotson.*
 5. Debt.

SCO

5. Debt imputed. *Donne.*
6. Reason; motive. *Collier.*
7. Sake; account; reason referred to some one. *Swift.*
8. Twenty. *Pope.*
9. *A song in SCORE.* The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.
- To SCORE.** *v. a.*
 1. To set down as a debt. *Swift.*
 2. To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*
 3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*
- SCO'RIA.** *f.* [Latin.] Dross; recrement. *Newton.*
- SCO'RIOUS.** *a.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.*
- To SCORN.** *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job.*
- To SCORN.** *v. n.* To scoff. *Crasshaw.*
- SCORN.** *f.* Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely. *Tillotson.*
- SCO'RNER.** *f.* [from *scorn*.]
 1. Contemner; despiser. *Spenser.*
 2. Scoffer; ridiculer. *Prior.*
- SCO'RNEUL.** *a.* [*scorn* and *full*.]
 1. Contemptuous; insolent. *Dryden.*
 2. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*
- SCO'RNFULLY.** *ad.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently. *Atterbury.*
- SCORPION.** *f.* [*scorpio*, Lat.]
 1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, with a very venomous sting. *Luke.*
 2. One of the signs of the Zodiack. *Dryden.*
 3. A scourge so called from its cruelty. *1 Kings.*
 4. A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SCORPION** *Sena.* *f.* [*emerus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SCORPION** *Grass.* } *f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
- SCORPION's Tail.** }
- SCORPION Wort.** }
- SCOT.** *f.* [*écot*, French.]
 1. Shot; payment.
 2. *Scot and Lot.* Parish payments. *Prior.*
- To SCOTCH.** *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakespeare.*
- SCOTCH.** *f.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Walton.*
- SCOTCH Collops,** or *Scotched Collops.* *f.* Veal cut into small pieces.
- SCOTCH Hoppers.** *f.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*
- SCO'TOMY.** *f.* [*σκότωμα*.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight. *Ainsworth.*
- SCO'VEL.** *f.* [*scopa*, Latin.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsworth.*
- SCO'UNDREL.** *f.* [*scondaruolo*, Italian.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*

SCR

- To SCOUR.** *v. a.* [*skurer*, Danish; *scheuren*, Dutch.]
 1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface. *Dryden. Arbutnot.*
 2. To purge violently.
 3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch. *Walton.*
 4. To remove by scouring. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To range in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. *Sidney.*
 6. To pass swiftly over. *Dryden.*
- To SCOUR.** *v. n.*
 1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To clean. *Bacon.*
 3. To be purged or lax. *Graunt.*
 4. To rove; to range. *Knolles.*
 5. To run here and there. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Shakespeare. Collier.*
- SCO'URER.** *f.* [from *scour*.]
 1. One that cleans by rubbing.
 2. A purge.
 3. One who runs swiftly.
- SCOURGE.** *f.* [*escourgee*, French; *scoreggia*, Italian.]
 1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *Milton.*
 2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *Shakespeare.*
 3. One that afflicts, harrasses, or destroys. *Atterbury.*
 4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*
- To SCOURGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To lash with a whip; to whip. *Watts.*
 2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate. *2 Mac.*
- SCO'URGER.** *f.* [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.
- To SCOURSE.** *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOUT.** *f.* [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Wilkins.*
- To SCOUT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Dryden.*
- To SCOWL.** *v. n.* [*scylan*, to squint, Sax.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. *Sidney. Crasshaw.*
- SCOWL.** *f.* [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom. *Crasshaw.*
- SCOW'LINGLY.** *ad.* [from *scowl*.] With a frowning and sullen look.
- To SCRA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scraffen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. *1 Sam.*
- SCRAG.** *f.* [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.
- SCRA'GGED.** *a.* Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities. *Bentley.*
- SCRA'-**

SCRA'GGEDNESS. }
 SCRA'GGINESS. } *f.*

1. Leanness; marcur.
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA'GGY. *f.* [from *scrag*.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbutnot.*
2. Rough; rugged; uneven.

To SCRAMBLE. *v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*; *scraffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something. *Locke.*
2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER. *f.* [from *scramble*.]

1. That scrambles. *Addison.*
2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*scrantzer*, Dutch.]

To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRA'NNEL. *a.* Grating by the sound.

Milton.

SCRAP. *f.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment. *L'Estrange.*
2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon. Granville.*
3. A small piece of paper. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Saxon; *scraperen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*
2. To take away by scraping; to erase. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South.*

5. To SCRAPE Acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAPE. *f.* [*skrap*, Swedish.] Difficulty; perplexity; distress.

SCRA'PER. *f.* [from *scrape*.]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped. *Swift.*
2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny. *Herbert.*
3. A vile fiddler. *Cowley.*

SCRAT. *f.* [*scritta*, Saxon.] A hermaphrodite.

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven. *Grew.*
2. To tear with the nails. *Mere.*

3. To wound slightly.

4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakespeare.*

5. To rub with the nails. *Camden.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

Newton.

2. Laceration with the nails.

Prior.

3. A slight wound.

Sidney.

SCRA'TCHER. *f.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *f.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *scratching*.] With the action of cratching. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *f.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.*

1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

2. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Swift.

3. To creep like a reptile.

Ainsworth.

SCRAWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing. *Arbutnot.*

SCRAWLER. *f.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *f.* A bird called a sea-swallow.

Ainsworth.

SCRE'ABLE. *a.* [*screabilis*, Latin.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [*creak*, or *shriek*.] To make a shrill or hoarse noise. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [*hremman*, Saxon.]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly.

Shakespeare.

SCREAM. *f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skreakia*, to cry, Islandick.]

1. To cry out as in terror or anguish.

Bacon.

2. To cry as a night owl.

SCREECH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horror and anguish.

2. Harsh horrid cry.

Pope.

SCREE'CHOWL. *f.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death. *Drayton.*

SCREEN. *f.* [*escrean*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light. *Bacon.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.*

2. To sift; to riddle.

Evelyn.

SCREW. *f.* [*seroeve*, Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this

there are two kinds, the male and female ; the former being cut convex ; but the latter channelled on its concave side.

Quincy. Wilkins.

T SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn by a screw. *Philips.*
2. To fasten with a screw. *Moxon.*
3. To deform by contortions. *Cowley.*
4. To force ; to bring by violence. *Howel.*

5. To squeeze ; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion. *Swift.*

SCREW Tree. *f.* [*isora*, Lat.] A plant of the Indies.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [*scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing. *Milton.*

2. To write without use or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Bentley. Pope.*

SCRIBBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing. *Boyle.*

SCRIBBLER. *f.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author ; a writer without worth.

Granville.

SCRIBE. *f.* [*scriba*, Lat.]

1. A writer. *Grew.*

2. A publick notary.

SCRIMER. *f.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator. *Shakespeare.*

SCRINE. *f.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositd. *Spenser.*

SCRIP. *f.* [*skræppa*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag ; a satchel.

Shakespeare. Milton.

2. A schedule ; a small writing.

Shakespeare.

SCRIPPAGE. *f.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPTORY. *a.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.] Written ; not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL. *a.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible ; biblical. *Atterbury.*

SCRIPTURE. *f.* [*scriptura*, Lat.]

1. Writing.

2. Sacred writing ; the Bible.

Hooker. Shakespeare. South. Seed.

SCRIVENER. *f.* [*scrivano*, Lat.]

1. One who draws contracts. *Shakespeare.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden.*

SCROFULA. *f.* [from *scrufa*, Latin.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

SCROFULOUS. *a.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula. *Arbutnot.*

SCROLL. *f.* A writing wrapped up.

Shakespeare. Knolles. Prior.

SCROYLE. *f.* A mean fellow ; a rascal ; a wretch. *Shakespeare.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring.

2. Any thing mean or despicable. *Swift.*

3. A worn out broom.

SCRUBBED. *a.* [*scrubbet*, Danish.]

SCRUBBY. *a.* Mean ; vile ; worthless ; dirty ; sooty. *Shakespeare.*

SCRUFF. *f.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*.

SCRUPLE. *f.* [*scrupule*, French ; *scrupulus*, Lat.]

1. Doubt ; difficulty of determination ; perplexity ; generally about minute things. *Taylor. Locke.*

2. Twenty grains ; the third part of a dram. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Shakespeare.

To SCRUPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt ; to hesitate. *Milton.*

SCRUPLER. *f.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter ; one who has scruples. *Graunt.*

SCRUPULOSITY. *f.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt ; minute and nice doubtfulness. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner ; tenderness of conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUPULOUS. *a.* [*scrupulosus*, Lat.]

1. Nicely doubtful ; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections ; captious.

Shakespeare.

3. Nice ; doubtful. *Bacon.*

4. Careful ; vigilant ; cautious. *Woodw.*

SCRUPULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scrupulous*.] Carefully ; nicely ; anxiously. *Taylor.*

SCRUPULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *scrupulous*.] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE. *a.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTATION. *f.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Search ; examination ; inquiry. *Diſt.*

SCRUTATOR. *f.* [*scrutateur*, Fr. from *scrutar*, Lat.] Enquirer ; searcher ; examiner.

SCRUTINOUS. *a.* [from *scrutiny*.] Captious ; full of inquiries. *Denham.*

SCRUTINY. *f.* [*scrutinium*, Lat.] Enquiry ; search ; examination. *Taylor.*

To SCRUTINIZE. *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]

To SCRUTINY. *v. a.* To search ; to examine. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTOIRE. *f.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire*, Fr.] A case or drawers for writings. *Prior.*

To SCRUSE. *v. a.* To squeeze ; to compress. *Spenser.*

To SCUD.

S C U

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*skutta*, Swedish.] To fly; to run away with precipitation. *Swift.*

To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.

SCUFFLE. *f.* A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Decoy of Piety.*

To SCUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayton.*

To SCULK. *v. n.* [*sculke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close. *Prior.*

SCULKER. *f.* [from *sculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL. *f.* [*skola* in Islandick.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp.*
2. A small boat; a cockboat.
3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*
4. A shoal of fish. *Milton.*

SCULLCAP. *f.* [*scull* and *cap*.]

1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCULLER. *f.*

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*
2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY. *f.* [from *skiola*, a vessel, Islandick.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Peacham.*

SCULLION. *f.* [from *escueille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen. *Shakspeare.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat.] To carve; to engrave. *Sandys.*

SCULPTILE. *a.* [*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving. *Brown.*

SCULPTOR. *f.* [*sculptor*, Latin.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images. *Addison.*

SCULPTURE. *f.* [*sculptura*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images.
2. Carved work. *Dryden.*
3. The act of engraving.

To SCULPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave. *Pope.*

SCUM. *f.* [*escume*, French; *schuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Bacon.*
2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement. *Raleigh. Rescommon. Addison.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum. *Lee.*

SCUMMER. *f.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed.

SCUPPER. *Hol's. f.* [*schoppen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.

S E A

SCURF. *f.* [*scurf*, Saxon; *skurff*, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry milia y scab. *Swift.*
2. A soil or stain adherent. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing sticking on the surface. *Addison.*

SCURFINES. *f.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being scurfy.

SCURRIL. *a.* [*scurilis*, Latin] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious. *Ben. Jonson.*

SCURRI'LITY. *f.* [*scurrilias*, L. t.] Grossness of reproach; loudness of jocularity. *Shakspeare.*

SCURRILOUS. *a.* [*scurilis*, Latin] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant. *Hooker.*

SCURRILOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scurrilous*.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery. *Tillotson.*

SCURVILY. *ad.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. *Souther.*

SCUR'VY. *f.* [from *scurf*.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils. *Arbutnot.*

SCUR'VY. *a.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy. *Lew. xxi.*
2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible. *Swift.*

SCUR'VYGRASS. *f.* [*scurvy* and *grass*.] The spoonwort. *Miller.*

'SCUSES. For excuses. *Shakspeare.*

SCUT. *f.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *f.* [*scuccione*, Italian.] The shield represented in heraldry. *Sidney.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *a.* [*scutella*, Latin.] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *a.* [*scutiformis*, Latin] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE. *f.* [*scutella*, Latin.]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form. *Hakerwill.*
2. A small grate. *Mortimer.*
3. [From *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spenser.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle*.] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbutnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Sdegnare*, Italian, for *disdain*.]

SDE'IGNFUL. *a.* Contracted for *disdainful*. *Spenser.*

SEA. *f.* [*rx*, Saxon; *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water opposed to the land. *Davies. Milton.*
2. A collection of water; a lake. *Mat. iv. 18.*
3. Pro-

SEA

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

King Charles.

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.

Milton.

5. Half SEAS over. Half drunk. *Speet.*

SE'ABEAT. *a.* [*sea and beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea.

Pope.

SEABO'AT. *f.* [*sea and boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Arbutnot.

SEABO'RN. *a.* [*sea and born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Waller.

SEABO'Y. *f.* [*sea and boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard.

Shakespeare.

SEABRE'ACH. *f.* [*sea and breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

L'Estrange.

SEABREE'ZE. *f.* [*sea and breeze.*] Wind blowing from the sea.

Mortimer.

SEABU'ILT. *a.* [*sea and built.*] Built for the sea.

Dryden.

SE'AHOLLY. *f.* [*eryngium, Latin.*] A plant.

SE'ACALF. *f.* [*sea and calf.*] The seal. The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck.

Grew.

SE'ACAP. *f.* [*sea and cap.*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

Shakespeare.

SE'ACHART. *f.* [*sea and chart.*] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

SEACOA'L. *f.* [*sea and coal.*] Coal, so called, because brought to London by sea.

Bacon.

SE'ACOAST. *f.* [*sea and coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea.

Mortimer.

SE'ACOMPASS. *f.* [*sea and compass.*] The card and needle of mariners.

Camden.

SE'ACOW. *f.* [*sea and cow.*] The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, its hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths of the large rivers, and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and very well tasted.

Hill.

SEADO'G. *f.* [*sea and dog.*] Perhaps the shark.

Roscommon.

SEAFARER. *f.* [*sea and fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

Pope.

SEA

SEAFAR'ING. *a.* [*sea and fare.*] Travelling by sea.

Shakespeare.

SEAFE'NNEL. The same with **SAMPHIRE**, which see.

SE'AFIGHT. *f.* [*sea and fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Wiseman.

SEAFOWL. *f.* [*sea and fowl.*] A bird that lives at sea.

Derbam.

SE'AGIRT. *a.* [*sea and girt.*] Girded or encircled by the sea.

Milton.

SE'AGULL. *f.* [*sea and gull.*] A water fowl.

Bacon.

SE'AGREEN. *a.* [*sea and green.*] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

Pope.

SE'AGREEN. *f.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *f.* A sea bird.

Ainsworth.

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *f.* [*sea, hedge and bog.*] A kind of sea shell-fish.

Carew.

SE'AHOG. *f.* [*sea and bog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLM. *f.* [*sea and holm.*]

1. A small uninhabited island.

2. Seaholly. A kind of sea-weed.

Carew.

SE'AHORSE. *f.* [*sea and horse.*]

1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part.

2. The morse.

Woodward.

3. By the *seahorse* Dryden means the hippopotamus.

SE'AMAID. *f.* [*sea and maid.*] Mermaid.

Shakespeare.

SE'AMAN. *f.* [*sea and man.*]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

Evelyn. Dryden.

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Locke.

SEAMA'RK. *f.* [*sea and mark.*] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.

Bacon.

SEAME'W. *f.* [*sea and mew.*] A fowl that frequents the sea.

Pope.

SE'AMONSTER. *f.* [*sea and monster.*] Strange animal of the sea.

Milton.

SE'ANYMPH. *f.* [*sea and nymph.*] Goddess of the sea.

Broome.

SE'AONION. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

SE'AOOSE. *f.* [*sea and oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore.

Mortimer.

SE'APIECE. *f.* [*sea and piece.*] A picture representing any thing at sea.

Addison.

SE'APOOL. *f.* [*sea and pool.*] A lake of salt water.

Spenser.

SE'APORT. *f.* [*sea and port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE. *f.* [*sea and risque.*] Hazard at sea.

Arbutnot.

SE'AROCKET. *f.* A plant.

Miller.

SE'AROOM. *f.* [*sea and room.*] Open sea; spacious main.

Bacon.

SEAROVER. *f.* [*sea and rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ASHARK. *f.* [*sea and shark.*] A ravenous sea-fish.

Shakespeare.

SEA-

S E A

SE'ASHELL. *f.* [*sea and shell.*] Shells found on the shore. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASHORE. *f.* [*sea and shore.*] The coast of the sea. *Dryden.*

SE'ASICK. *a.* [*sea and sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea. *Knolles.*

SE'ASIDE. *f.* [*sea and side.*] The edge of the sea. *Jud. vii. 12.*

SE'ASERPENT. *f.* [*sea and serpent.*] Serpent generated in the water.

SEASE'RVICE. *f.* [*sea and service.*] Naval war. *Swift.*

SEASU'RGEON. *f.* [*sea and surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard. *Wisem.*

SEASURROUNDED. *a.* [*sea and surround.*] Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*

SEATE'RM. *f.* [*sea and term.*] Word of art used by the seamen. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER. *f.* [*sea and water.*] The salt water of the sea. *Wiseman.*

SEAL. *f.* [*seol, seale, Saxon; seel, Danish.*] The seacalf. *Carew.*

SEAL. *f.* [*rigel, Saxon.*]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony. *Pope.*
2. The impression made in wax. *Knolles.*
3. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal. *Shakespeare.*
2. To confirm or attest by a seal. *Shakesp.*
3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle. *Rom. xv.*
4. To shut; to close. *Bacon.*
5. To mark with a stamp. *Shakespeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Neb. ix. 38.*

SE'ALER. *f.* [from *seal.*] One that seals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *f.* [*seal and wax.*] Hard wax made of rosin used to seal letters. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *f.* [*ream, Saxon; zoom, Dutch.*]

1. The edge of cloath where the threads are doubled; the future where the two edges are sewed together. *Addison.*
2. The juncture of planks in a ship. *Dryd.*
3. A cicatrix; a scar.
4. A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn.
5. Tallow; grease; hog's lard. *Dryden.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.
2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*

SE'AMLESS. *a.* [from *seam.*] Having no seam.

SE'AMRENT. *f.* [*seam and rent.*] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *f.* [*reamertrne, Saxon.*] A woman whose trade is to sew. *Cleavel.*

SE'AMY. *a.* [from *seam.*] Having a seam; shewing the seam. *Shakespeare.*

S E A

SEAN. *f.* [*reigne, Saxon.*] A net.

SEAR. *a.* [*reapian, Saxon, to dry.*] Dry; not any longer green. *Shakespeare.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [*reapian, Saxon.*] To burn; to cauterize. *Rowe.*

SE'ARCLOATH. *f.* [*rapclath, Saxon.*] A plaster; a large plaster. *Mortimer.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*saffer, French.*] To sift finely. *Boyle.*

SEARCE. *f.* A sieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *f.* [from *scarce.*] He who searces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher, French.*]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.*
2. To inquire; to seek. *Milton.*
3. To probe as a chirurgeon. *Shakespeare.*
4. To SEARCH out. To find by seeking. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a search. *Milton.*
2. To make inquiry. *Locke.*
3. To seek; to try to find. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton.*
2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking. *Addison.*
3. Quest; pursuit. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *f.* [from *search.*]

1. Examiner; inquirer; trier. *Prior.*
2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt.*

SE'ASON. *f.* [*saison, French.*]

1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. *Addison.*
2. A time as distinguished from others. *Milton.*
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence. *Philips.*
4. A time not very long. *Shakespeare.*
5. That which gives a high relish. *Shakespeare.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner, French.*]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Brown.*
2. To give a relish to. *Dryden. Tillotson.*
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakespeare.*
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*
5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpose. *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE. *a.* [*saison, French.*] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *f.* [from *seasonable.*] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time. *Addison.*

SE'ASONABLY. *ad.* [from *seasonable.*] Properly with respect to time. *Spratt.*

SE'A-

SE'ASONER. *f.* [from *To season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *f.* [from *season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish. *Ben. Johnson.*

SEAT. *f.* [*fett*, old German.]

1. A chair, bench, any thing on which one may sit. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Hakewill.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh.*

4. Situation; site. *Raleigh.*

TO SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arbutnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction. *Milton.*

3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle. *Raleigh.*

4. To fix; to place firm. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *ad.* [*sea* and *peard*, Saxon.] Towards the sea. *Pope.*

SE'CANT *f.* [*secans*, Latin; *secante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it. *Dict.*

TO SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE'DER. *f.* [from *secede*.] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

TO SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Latin.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*

SECE'SSION. *f.* [*secessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *f.* [*seculum*, Latin.] A century. *Hammond.*

TO SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Whitgift.*

SE'COND. *f.* [*second*, French; *secundus*, Latin.]

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferior. *Addison.*

SECOND HAND. *f.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND-HAND. [used adjectively.] Not original; not primary. *Swift.*

At SECOND-HAND. In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *f.* [*second*, French; from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him. *Drayton.*

2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer. *Wotton.*

3. The sixtieth part of a minute. *Wilkins.*

TO SE'COND. *v. a.* [*seconder*, French.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Roscommon.*

2. To follow in the next place. *Raleigh.*

SE'COND Sight. *f.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders. *Addison.*

SE'COND fought. *a.* [from *second fight*.] Having the second fight. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY. *ad.* [from *secondary*.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *f.* [from *secondary*.] The state of being secondary. *Norr.*

SE'CONDARY. *a.* [*secundarius*, Latin.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first rate. *Bentley.*

2. Acting by transmission or deputation. *Prior.*

3. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *f.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *ad.* [from *second*.] In the second place. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *f.* [*second* and *rate*.]

1. The second order in dignity or value. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used adjectively. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *f.* [from *secret*.]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden. *Shakesp.*

2. Solitude; retirement. *South.*

3. Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

SE'CRET. *a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private. *Dut.*

2. Retired; private; unseen. *Milton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted. *Shakesp.*

4. Unknown; not discovered: as, a *secret* remedy.

5. Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET. *f.* [*secret*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden. *Shakesp.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Milton.*

3. Privacy; secrecy. *Milton.*

TO SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *f.* [*secretaire*, French; from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY. *f.* [*secretarius*, low Latin.] One entrusted with the management of business.

S E C

business; one who writes for another.

Clarendon.

TO SECRETE. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal œconomy.] To secern; to separate.

SECRETION. *f.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the animal œconomy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.

SECRETIOUS. *a.* [from *secretus*, Lat.]

Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SECRETIST. *f.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*

SECRETLY. *ad.* [from *secret.*] Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly.

Addison.

SECRETNES. *f.* [from *secret.*]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SECRETORY. *a.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

Performing the office of secretion. *Ray.*

SECT. *f.* [*secta*, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets. *Dryden.*

SECTARISM. *f.* [from *sect.*] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established. *King Charles.*

SECTARY. *f.* [*sectaire*, French.]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims. *Bacon.*
2. A follower; a pupil. *Spenser.*

SECTATOR. *f.* [*sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. *Raleigh.*

SECTION. *f.* [*sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton.*
2. A part divided from the rest.
3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book. *Boyle.*

SECTOR. *f.* [*sectur*, French.] In geometry, an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes.

SECULAR. *a.* [*secularis*, Latin.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.

Hooker.

2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules. *Temple.*

3. Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century. *Addison.*

SECULARITY. *f.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life. *Burnet.*

TO SECULARIZE. *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular.*]

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
2. To make worldly.

S E D

SECULARLY. *ad.* [from *secular.*] In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS. *f.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness.

SECUNDINE. *f.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

Gowley.

SECURE. *a.* [*securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured. *Milton.*
2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

3. Free from danger; safe. *Milton.*

TO SECURE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain. *Dryden.*
2. To protect; to make safe. *Watts.*
3. To insure.
4. To make fast.

SECURELY. *ad.* [from *secure.*] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.

Dryden.

SECUREMENT. *f.* [from *secure.*] The cause of safety; protection; defence.

Brown.

SECURITY. *f.* [*securitas*, Latin.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear. *Hayward.*

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. *Shakespeare. Davies.*

3. Protection; defence. *Tillotson.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Safety; certainty. *Swift.*

SEDA'N. *f.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. *Arbuthnot.*

SEDA'TE. *a.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

Watts.

SEDA'TELY. *ad.* [from *sedate.*] Calmly; without disturbance. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS. *f.* [from *sedate.*] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

SE'DENTARINESS. *f.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *a.* [*sedentario*, Italian; *sedentarius*, Latin.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. *Milton.*

SEDGE. *f.* [*græcg*, Saxon.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Sandys.*

SE'DGY. *a.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakespeare.*

SE'DIMENT. *f.* [*sedimentum*, Latin.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

Woodward.

SEDI'TION. *f.* [*seditio*, Latin.] A tumult, an insurrection; a popular commotion.

Shakespeare.

SEDI-

S E E

SEDITIONOUS. *a.* [*seditionus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon.*
SEDITIONOUSLY. *ad.* [from *seditionus*.] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.
SEDITIONOUSNESS. *f.* [from *seditionus*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.
To SEDUCE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Latin.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. *Shakespeare.*
SEDUCEMENT. *f.* [from *seduce*.] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Pope.*
SEDUCER. *f.* [from *seduce*.] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shakespeare.*
SEDUCIBLE. *a.* [from *seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside. *Brown.*
SEDUCTION. *f.* [*seductus*, Latin.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond.*
SEDULITY. *f.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application. *South.*
SEDULOUS. *a.* [*sedulus*, Latin.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Prior.*
SEDULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Philips.*
SEDULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.
SEE. *f.* [*sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop. *Shakespeare.*
To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [*rean*, Sax. *sien*, Dutch.]
 1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke.*
 2. To observe; to find. *Milton.*
 3. To discover; to descry. *Shakesp.*
 4. To converse with. *Locke.*
 5. To attend; to remark. *Addison.*
To SEE. *v. n.*
 1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant. *Dryden.*
 2. To discern without deception. *Tillotson.*
 3. To enquire; to distinguish. *Shakesp.*
 4. To be attentive. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To scheme; to contrive. *Shakesp.*
SEE. *interjection.* Lo; look; observe; behold. *Halifax.*
SEED. *f.* [*reob*, Saxon; *saed*, Dutch.]
 1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *More.*
 2. First principle; original. *Hooker.*
 3. Principle of production. *Waller.*
 4. Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Spenser.*
 5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*
To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow

S E E

to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed. *Swift.*
SE'EDCAKE. *f.* [*seed and cake*.] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds. *Tusser.*
SEEDLIP. } *f.* A vessel in which the
SEEDLOP. } sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*
SE'EDPEARL. *f.* [*seed and pearl*.] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*
SE'EDPLOT. *f.* [*seed and plot*.] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted. *B. Johnson. Hamm. Clarend.*
SE'EDTIME. *f.* [*seed and time*.] The season of sowing. *Bacon. Atterbury.*
SE'EDLING. *f.* [from *seed*.] A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn.*
SE'EDNESS. *f.* [from *seed*.] Seedtime; the time of sowing. *Shakespeare.*
SE'EDSMAN. *f.* [*seed and man*.] The sower; he that scatters the seed. *Shakesp.*
SEE'DY. *a.* [from *seed*.] Abounding with seed.
SEE'ING. *f.* [from *see*.] Sight; vision. *Shakespeare.*
SEE'ING. } *ad.* [from *see*.] Since;
SEE'ING that. } fith; it being so that. *Milton.*
To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [*recan*, Sax. *secken*, Dutch.]
 1. To look for; to search for. *Clarendon. Herbert.*
 2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain. *Milton.*
 3. To go to find. *Dryden.*
 4. To pursue by secret machinations. *Shakespeare.*
To SEEK. *v. n.*
 1. To make search; to make inquiry; to endeavour. *Milton.*
 2. To make pursuit. *Deut.*
 3. To apply to; to use solicitation. *Deut.*
 4. To endeavour after. *Knolles.*
To SEEK. At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience. *Milt. Roscommon.*
SEE'KER. *f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.*
SEE'KSORROW. *f.* [*seek and sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney.*
To SEEL. *v. a.* [*sceller*, to seal, French.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled. *Sidney. Bacon.*
To SEEL. *v. n.* [*ryllan*, Saxon.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*
SEE'LY. *a.* [from *peel*, lucky time, Sax.]
 1. Lucky; happy. *Spenser.*
 2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*
To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.]
 1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Dryden.*
 2. To

2. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakespeare*, to be beautiful.
4. It SEEMS. There is an appearance, though no reality. *Blackmore.*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation. *Atterbury.*
6. It appears to be. *Brown.*
- SEE'MER. *f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance. *Shakespeare.*
- SEE'MING. *f.* [from *seem*.]
1. Appearance; show; semblance. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Fair appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Opinion. *Milton.*
- SEE'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Glanville.*
- SEE'MINGNESS. *f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*
- SEE'MLINESS. *f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden.*
- SEE'MLY. *a.* [*soommeligbt*, Danish.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Hooker. Philips.*
- SEE'MLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*
- SEEN. *a.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.
- SE'ER. *f.* [from *see*.]
1. One who sees. *Addison.*
 2. A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Prior.*
- SEE'RWOOD. *f.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood. *Dryden.*
- SEE'SAW. *f.* [from *saw*.] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*
- To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw*.] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbutnot.*
- To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden*. [*reodan*, Saxon; *seoden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenser.*
- To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakespeare.*
- SEE'THER. *f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*
- SE'GMENT. *f.* [*segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown.*
- SE'GNITY. *f.* [from *segnis*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Diſt.*
- To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrego*, Latin.] To set apart; to separate from others.
- SEGREGA'TION. *f.* [from *segregate*.] Separation from others. *Shakespeare.*
- SEIGNEU'RIAL. *a.* [from *seignior*.] Invested with large powers; independant. *Temple.*
- SE'IGNIOR. *f.* [from *senior*, Latin; *seigneur*, French.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

- SE'IGNIORY. *f.* [*seigneurie*, French; from *seignior*.] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser. Davies.*
- SE'IGNORAGE. *f.* [*seigneurie*, French; from *seignior*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke.*
- To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over. *Fairfax.*
- SEINE. *f.* [*regne*, Saxon.] A net used in fishing. *Carew.*
- SE'INER. *f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets. *Carew.*
- To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*saisir*, French.]
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on. *Pope.*
 2. To take forcible possession of by law. *Camden.*
 3. To make possessed. *Addison.*
- To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'IZIN. *f.* [*saisine*, French.]
1. [In law.] *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements. *Corwel.*
 2. The act of taking possession. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. The things possessed. *Hale.*
- SE'IZURE. *f.* [from *seize*.]
1. The act of seizing. *Milton.*
 2. The thing seized. *Wotton.*
 3. The act of taking forcible possession. *Dryden.*
 4. Gripe; possession. *Watts.*
 5. Catch.
- SE'LCOUTH. *a.* [*sel'd*, rare, Saxon; and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenser.*
- SE'LDOM. *ad.* [*sel'dan*, Saxon; *selden*, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *South.*
- SE'LDOMNESS. *f.* [from *seldom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker.*
- SE'LD SHOWN. *a.* [*seld* and *shown*.] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakespeare.*
- To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Latin.] To chuse in preference to others rejected. *Kneller.*
- SELE'CT. *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; cull-ed out on account of superiour excellence. *Prior.*
- SELE'CTION. *f.* [*selectio*, Latin; from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing; choice. *Brown.*
- SELE'CTNESS. *f.* [from *select*.] The state of being select.
- SELE'CTOR. *f.* [from *select*.] He who selects.
- SELENOGRA'PHICAL } *a.* [*selenogra-*
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *phique*, Fren.]
Belonging to selenography.

SEM

SELE'NOGRAPHY. *f.* [*σελήνη* and *γραφω*.] A description of the moon. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun. plur. selves.* [*ryf*, Saxon; *self, selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others. *Dryden.*
2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally: as, *I did not hurt him, he hurt himself; the people kiss me, but I clap myself.* *Locke.*
3. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my, thy, our, your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive.
4. It is much used in composition.

SE'LFHEAL. *f.* [*brunello*, Latin.] A plant. The same with *SANICLE*.

SE'LFISH. *a.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others. *Addison.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *f.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love. *Boyle.*

SE'LFISHLY. *ad.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others. *Pope.*

SE'LFISAME. *a.* [*self* and *same*.] Numerically the same. *Milton.*

SE'LION. *f.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *self*.] *Ben. Johnson.*

SELL. *f.* [*selle*, French; *sella*, Latin.] A saddle. *Spenser.*

TO SELL. *v. a.* [*ryllan*, Saxon.] To give for a price. *Swift.*

TO SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shakespeare.*

SE'LLANDER. *f.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth.*

SE'LLER. *f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender. *Shakespeare.*

SE'LVAGE. *f.* The edge of cloath where it is closed by complicating the threads. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *self*. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *a.* [*semblable*, Fr.] Like; resembling. *Shakespeare.*

SE'MBLABLY. *ad.* [from *semblable*.] With remembrance. *Shakespeare.*

SE'MBLANCE. *f.* [*semblance*, French; from *semblant*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation. *Milton. Woodw. Rogers.*
2. Appearance; show; figure. *Fairfax.*

SE'MBLANT. *a.* [*semblant*, French.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *f.* Show; figure; resemblance. *Spenser.*

SEM

SE'MBLATIVE. *a.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Shakespeare.*

TO SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.] To represent; to make a likeness. *Prior.*

SE'MI. *f.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half.

SE'MIANNULAR. *a.* [*semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round. *Grew.*

SE'MIBREF. *f.* [*semibreve*, French.] A note in musick relating to time. *Donne.*

SEMICIRCLE. *f.* [*femicirculus*, Latin.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED. *a.* [*semi* and *circ-*

SEMICIRCULAR. *a.* [*lar*.] Half round.

SEMICOLON. *f.* [*semi* and *κόλον*.] Half a colon; a point made thus [*;*] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMI'DIAMETER. *f.* [*semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts. *More.*

SEMI'DIAPHANE'ITY. *f.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

SEMI'DIAPHANOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half transparent. *Woodward.*

SE'MIDDOUBLE. *f.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones. *Bailey.*

SEMI'FLU'ID. *a.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbutnot.*

SEMI'LU'NAR. *a.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.]

SEMI'LU'NARY. *a.* Resembling in form a half moon. *Grew.*

SE'MIMETAL. *f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

SEMINA'LITY. *f.* [from *semen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of seed. *Brown.*
2. The power of being produced. *Brown.*

SE'MINAL. *a.* [*seminal*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical. *Swift.*

SE'MINARY. *f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted. *Mortimer.*
2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward.*
3. Seminal state. *Brown.*
4. Original; first principles. *Harvey.*
5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *f.* [from *semino*, Latin.] The act of sowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. *a.* [*semen* and *facio*, Latin.]

SEMINI'FICK. *a.* Productive of seed. *Brown.*

SEMI-

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SEMINIFICA'TION. *f.* The propagation from the seed or feminal parts. *Hale.*
SEMIOPA'COUS. *a.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark. *Boyle.*
SEMIPE'DAL. *a.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.
SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*
SEMIO'RDINATE. *f.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another. *Harris.*
SEMIPELLU'CID. *a.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *f.* [In astronomy.]
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUA'VER. *f.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUIN'TILE. *f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*
SEMISE'XTILE. *f.* [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.
SEMISPHE'RICAL. *a.* [*semi* and *spherical*] Belonging to half a sphere.
SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a half spheroid.
SEMITE'RTIAN. *f.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbutnot.*
SEMIVO'WEL. *f.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth. *Broome.*
SE'MPERVIVE. *f.* A plant. *Bocon.*
SEMPITE'RNAL. *a.* [*sempiternus*, Latin.]
 1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Hale.*
 2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.
SEMPITER'NITY. *f.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*
SE'MPSTRESS. *f.* [*seamerstpe*, Saxon.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Gulliver.*
SE'NARY. *a.* [*senarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.
SE'NATE. *f.* [*senatus*, Latin.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good. *Denham.*
SE'NATEHOUSE. *f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council. *Shakesp.*
SE'NATOR. *f.* [*senator*, Latin.] A publick counsellor. *Granville.*

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SENATO'RIAL. } *a.* [*senatorius*, Latin.]
SENATO'RIAN. } Belonging to senators; befitting senators.
To SEND. *v. a.* [*sendan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]
 1. To dispatch from one place to another. *Genesis. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*
 2. To commission by authority to go and act. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To grant as from a distant place. *Gen.*
 4. To inflict, as from a distance. *Deutr.*
 5. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Cheyne.*
 6. To diffuse; to propagate. *Pope.*
To SEND. *v. n.*
 1. To deliver or dispatch a message. *Clarendon.*
 2. To SEND *for.* To require by message to come, or cause to be brought. *Dryden.*
SE'NDER. *f.* [from *send*.] He that sends. *Shakespeare.*
SENE'SCENCE. *f.* [*senesco*, Latin.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*
SE'NESCHAL. *f.* [*seneschal*, French.] One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies. *Milton.*
SE'NGREEN. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
SE'NILE. *a.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boyle.*
SE'NIOR. *f.* [*senior*, Latin.]
 1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority. *Whitgift.*
 2. An aged person. *Dryden.*
SE'NIORITY. *f.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth. *Broome.*
SE'NNA. *f.* [*senā*, Latin.] A physical tree. *Shakespeare.*
SE'NNIGHT. *f.* [Contracted from *seven-night*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Shakespeare.*
SENO'CLAR. *a.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes. *Derham.*
SENSA'TION. *f.* [*sensatio*, Latin.] Perception by means of the senses. *Rogers.*
SENSE. *f.* [*sensus*, Latin.]
 1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived. *Davies.*
 2. Perception by the senses; sensation. *Dryden.*
 3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind. *Milton.*
 4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. *Pope.*
 6. Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden.*
 7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Roscom.*
 8. Consciousness; conviction. *Dryden.*
 9. Moral perception. *L'Estrange.*
 10. Meaning; import. *Tillotson. Watts.*
SE'NSED

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SENSED. *part.* Perceived by the senses. *Glanville.*

SENSEFUL. *a.* [from *sense* and *full.*] Reasonable; judicious. *Norris.*

SENSELESS. *a.* [from *sense.*]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception. *Locke.*
2. Unfeeling; wanting perception. *Rowe.*
3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish. *Clarendon.*
4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason. *South.*
5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. *Peacham.*
6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious. *Southborne.*

SENSELESSLY. *ad.* [from *senseless.*] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably. *Locke.*

SENSELESSNESS. *f.* [from *senseless.*] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity. *Grew.*

SENSIBILITY. *f.* [*sensibilité*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation. *Addison.*
2. Quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE. *a.* [*sensible*, French.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses. *Raleigh.*
2. Perceptible by the senses. *Hooker.*
3. Perceived by the mind. *Temple.*
4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses. *Dryden.*
5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shakespeare.*
6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. *Dryden.*
7. Convinced; persuaded. *Addison.*
8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise. *Addison.*

SENSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickness of perception; sensibility. *Sharp.*
4. Painful consciousness. *Hammond.*

SENSIBLY. *ad.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.
2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impression on the senses. *Hooker.*
4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. In low language, judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE. *a.* [*sensitif*, French.] Having sense or perception, but not reason. *Hammond.*

SENSITIVE Plant. *f.* [*mimosa*, Latin.] A plant. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon

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being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

SENSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *sensitive.*] In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *f.* [Latin.]

SE'NSORY. }

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense. *Bacon.*
2. Organ of sensation. *Bentley.*

SENSUAL. *a.* [*sensuel*, French.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. *Pope.*
2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. *Milton. Atterbury.*

SENSUALSIT. *f.* [from *sensual.*] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *f.* [from *sensual.*] Addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures. *Dav.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v a.* [from *sensual.*] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. *Pope.*

SENSUALLY. *ad.* [from *sensual.*] In a sensual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *a.* [from *sense.*] Tender; pathetick; full of passion. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle passive of *send.* *Exr.*

SE'NTENCE. *f.* [*sentence*, French.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge. *Milton.*
3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Broome.*
4. A short paragraph; a period in writing. *Daniel.*

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one. *Milton.*
2. To condemn. *Temple.*

SENTENTIOSITY. *f.* [from *sententious.*] Comprehension in a sentence. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *a.* [*sentencieux*, French.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick. *Crasshaw.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sententious.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity. *Bacon.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sententious.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *f.* One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *a.* [*sentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception. *Glanville.*

SE'NTI-

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SE'NTIMENT. *f.* [*sentiment*, French.]
 1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.*
 2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

SE'NTINEL. *f.* [*sentinelle*, French.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. *Davies.*

SE'NTRY. *f.*
 1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army. *Dryden.*
 2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry. *Brown.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *f.* [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting disunion or discription. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *a.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Susceptive of disunion; discriptible.
 2. Possible to be disjoined from something. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *f.* [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separable. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin; *separer*, French.]
 1. To break; to divide into parts.
 2. To disunite; to disjoin. *Milton.*
 3. To sever from the rest. *Boyle.*
 4. To set apart; to segregate. *Acts.*
 5. To withdraw. *Genesis.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Divided from the rest. *Burnet.*
 2. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *ad.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *f.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

SEPARA'TION. *f.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, French.]
 1. The act of separating; disjunction. *Abbot.*
 2. The state of being separate; disunion. *Bacon.*
 3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled. *Bacon.*
 4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state. *Shakespeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *f.* [*separatiste*, Fren. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick. *South.*

SEPARA'TOR. *f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *a.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation. *Cheyne.*

SEPIL'BLE. *a.* [*sepio*, Latin.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *f.* [*sepimentum*, Latin.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSITION. *f.* [*sepono*, Latin.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

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SEPT. *f.* [*septum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation. *Boyle.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTE'MBER. *f.* [Latin.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March. *Peacbam.*

SEP'TENARY. *a.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY. *f.* The number seven. *Brown.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *a.* [*septennis*, Latin.]
 1. Lasting seven years.
 2. Happening once in seven years. *Howel.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *f.* [French.] The north. *Shakespeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *a.* [*septentrionalis*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } Lat.] Northern. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *ad.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the north; northerly. *Brown.*

To SEPTE'NTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrio*, Latin.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SEPTICAL. *a.* [*σντηλικός*.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Brown.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Latin.] Having seven sides. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *a.* [*septuagenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*septuagesimus*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *a.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much.

SEPUL'CHRAL. *a.* [*sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Latin.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne.*

SE'PULCHRE. *f.* [*sepulchrum*, Latin.] A grave; a tomb. *Sandys. Dryden.*

To SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *Ben. Johnson. Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *f.* [*sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*sequacis*, Latin.]
 1. Following; attendant. *Dryden.*
 2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL. *f.* [*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Latin.]
 1. Conclusion; succeeding part. *South.*
 2. Consequence; event. *Milton.*
 3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgiste.*

SE'QUENCE. *f.* [from *sequor*, Latin.]
 1. Order of succession. *Shakesp.*
 2. Series;

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2. Series ; arrangement ; method. *Bacon.*
SE'QUENT. *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.]
 1. Following ; succeeding. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. Consequential.
SE'QUENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] A follower. *Shakespeare.*
To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequestro*, low Latin.]
 1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy. *Milton.*
 2. To put aside ; to remove. *Bacon.*
 3. To withdraw ; to segregate. *Hooker.*
 4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.
 5. To deprive of possessions. *South.*
SEQUE'STRABLE. *a.* [from *sequestrate*.]
 1. Subject to privation.
 2. Capable of separation. *Boyle.*
To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. n.* To sequester ; to separate from company. *Arbutnot.*
SEQUESTRA'TION. *f.* [*sequestration*, Fr.]
 1. Separation ; retirement. *South.*
 2. Disunion ; disjunction. *Boyle.*
 3. State of being set aside. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. *Swift.*
SEQUESTRA'TOR. *f.* [from *sequestrate*.]
 One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions. *Taylor.*
SERA'GLIO. *f.* A house of women kept for debauchery. *Norris.*
SERAPH. *f.* [שרפ] One of the orders of angels. *Locke. Pope.*
SERA'PHICAL. } *a.* [*seraphique*, French ;
SERA'PHICK. } from *seraph*.] Ange-
 lick ; angelical. *Taylor.*
SERAPHIM. *f.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton.*
SERE. *a.* [*reapian*, Saxon, to dry.] Dry ; withered ; no longer green. *Milton.*
SERENA'DE. *f.* [*serenus*, Latin.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley.*
To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick. *Spectator.*
SERENE. *a.* [*serenus*, Lat.]
 1. Calm ; placid ; quiet. *Pope.*
 2. Unruffled ; undisturbed ; even of temper. *Milton.*
To SERENE. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Lat.]
 1. To calm ; to quiet.
 2. To clear ; to brighten. *Philips.*
SERENELY. *ad.* [from *serene*.]
 1. Calmly ; quietly. *Pope.*
 2. With unruffled temper ; coolly. *Locke.*
SERENENESS. *f.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.
SERENITUDE. *f.* [from *serene*.] Calmness ; coolness of mind. *Wotton.*
SERENITY. *f.* [*serenité*, Fr.]

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1. Calmness ; temperature. *Bentley.*
 2. Peace ; quietness ; not disturbance. *Temple.*
 3. Evenness of temper ; coolness of mind. *Locke.*
SERGE. *f.* [*xerger*, Spanish.] A kind of cloath. *Hale.*
SER'GEANT. *f.* [*sergente*, Italian.]
 1. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates. *Shakespeare. AEs.*
 2. A petty officer in the army. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. *Bacon.*
 4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants : as, *sergeant chiburgeons*.
SER'GEANTRY. *f.* Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him : as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land ; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself. Petit *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars : as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowel.*
SER'GEANTSHIP. *f.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant.
SERIES. *f.* [*series*, Lat.]
 1. Sequence ; order. *Ward.*
 2. Succession ; course. *Pope.*
SERIOUS. *a.* [*serius*, Lat.]
 1. Grave ; solemn ; not volatile ; not light of behaviour.
 2. Important ; weighty ; not trifling. *Shakespeare.*
SERIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *serious*.] Gravely ; solemnly ; in earnest ; without levity. *South.*
SERIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *serious*.] Gravity ; solemnity ; earnest attention. *Atterbury.*
SERMOCINA'TION. *f.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.
SERMOCINA'TOR. *f.* [*sermocinator*, Lat.] A preacher ; a speechmaker. *Howel.*
SER'MON. *f.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker. Croshaw.*
To SER'MON. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr.]
 1. To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser.*
 2. To tutor ; to teach dogmatically ; to lesson. *Shakespeare.*
SER'MOUNTAIN, or *Seseli*, *f.* [*silex*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SERO'SITY. *f.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbutnot.*
SE'ROUS.

S E R

SERIOUS. *a.* [*serius*, Lat.]

1. Thin ; watery.
2. Adapted to the serum. *Arbutnot.*

SERPENT. *f.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are divided into two kinds ; the *viper*, which brings young, and the *snake*, that lays eggs. *Spenser. Milton.*

SERPENTINE. *a.* [*serpentinus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling a serpent. *Sidney.*
2. Winding like a serpent ; anfractuons. *Sandys.*

SERPENTINE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SERPENTINE Stone. *f.* There were three species of this stone, all of the marble kind. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents ; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

SERPENTS Tongue. *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

SERPET. *f.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Diseased with a serpigo. *Wiseman.*

SERPI'GO. *f.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter. *Wiseman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*ferrer*, Fr.] To drive hard together ; to croud into a little space. *Bacon.*

SERRATE. } *a.* [*ferratus*, Latin.]

SERRATED. } Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw. *Derham.*

SERRA'TION. *f.* [from *ferra*, Lat.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE. *f.* [from *ferra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

To SERRY. *v. a.* [*ferrer*, Fr.] To press close ; to drive hard together. *Milton.*

SERVANT. *f.* [*servant*, Fr.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Milton.*
2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual. *Shakespeare.*
3. A word of civility used to superiours or equals. *Swift.*

To SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, French ; *servio*, Lat.]

1. To attend at command. *Milton.*
2. To obey servilely or meanly. *Denham.*
3. To supply with food ceremoniously. *Dryden.*
4. To bring as a menial attendant. *Bacon. Taylor.*
5. To be subservient or subordinate to. *Milton.*
6. To supply with any thing.
7. To obey in military actions.
8. To be sufficient to. *Locke.*
9. To be of use to ; to assist. *Taylor.*
10. To promote. *Milton.*
11. To comply with. *Hooker.*

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12. To satisfy ; to content. *South.*

13. To stand instead of any thing to one. *Pope.*

14. To SERVE himself of. To make use of. *Digby. Dryden.*

15. To requite : as, he served me ungratefully.

16. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being. *Milton.*

17. To SERVE a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry him to justice.

To SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave. *Hof. Genesis.*

2. To be in subjection. *Isaiab.*

3. To attend ; to wait. *Luke.*

4. To act in war. *Knolles.*

5. To produce the end desired. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose. *Dryden.*

7. To suit ; to be convenient. *Dryden.*

8. To conduce ; to be of use. *Hebrews.*

9. To officiate or minister.

SERVICE. *f.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Lat.]

1. Menial office ; low business done at the command of a master. *Shakespeare.*

2. Attendance of a servant. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place ; office of a servant. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. *Shakespeare.*

5. Attendance on any superiour. *Shakespeare.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shakespeare.*

7. Obedience ; submission. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends. *Davies.*

9. Actual duty ; office. *Rogers.*

10. Employment ; business. *Swift.*

11. Military duty. *Watton.*

12. A military atchievement. *Shakesp.*

13. Purpose ; use. *Spelman.*

14. Useful office ; advantage. *Pope.*

15. Favour. *Shakespeare.*

16. Publick office of devotion. *Hooker.*

17. Course ; order of dishes. *Hakerwill.*

18. A tree and fruit. [*forbus*, Lat.] *Peacbam.*

SERVICEABLE. *a.* [*servissable*, old Fr.]

1. Active ; diligent ; officious. *Sidney.*

2. Useful ; beneficial. *Atterbury.*

SERVICEABLENESS. *f.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness ; activity. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness ; beneficialness. *Norris.*

SERVILE. *a.* [*servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish ; dependant ; mean. *Milton.*

2. Fawning ; cringing. *Sidney.*

SERVILELY. *ad.* [from *servile*.] Meanly ; slavishly. *Swift.*

SERVILENESS. } *f.* [from *servile*.]

SERVILITY. }

1. Slavishness ; involuntary obedience.

Government of the Tongue.

2. Mean

S E T

2. Meanness ; dependance ; baseness. *West.*
3. Slavery, the condition of a slave. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'RVING-MAN. *f.* [*serve* and *man.*] A menial servant. *Shakespeare.*
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1. Servant ; attendant. *Davies.*
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1. Slavery ; state of a slave ; dependance. *South.*
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- SE'RUM. *f.* [Latin.]
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 2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume. *Arbutnot.*
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SESQUIA'LTERAL. } Lat.] In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more ; as 6 and 9.
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- SESQUITE'RTIAN. *f.* [In mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more ; as between 6 and 8.
- SESS. *f.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense*.] Rate ; cess charged ; tax. *Davies.*
- SE'SSION. *f.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Lat.]
1. The act of sitting. *Brown.*
 2. An assembly of magistrates or senators. *Chapman. Milton.*
 3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess. *Stillingfleet.*
 4. A meeting of justices : as, the sessions of the peace.
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- To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I set* ; part. pass. *I am set.* [*setzan*, Saxon ; *setten*, Dut.]
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 2. To put into any condition, state, or posture. *Hooker.*
 3. To make motionless ; to fix immovably. *Garth.*
 4. To fix ; to state by some rule. *Addison.*
 5. To regulate ; to adjust. *Suckling. Locke. Prior.*
 6. To fit to musick ; to adapt with notes. *Dryden. Donne.*
 7. To plant, not sow. *Bacon.*

S E T

8. Tointersperse or mark with any thing. *Dryden.*
9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state. *Herbert.*
10. To fix the affection ; to determine the resolution. *Milton.*
11. To predetermine ; to settle. *Hooker.*
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19. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect. *Psalms.*
20. To apply to something. *Dryden.*
21. To fix the eyes. *Jeremiah.*
22. To offer for a price. *Ecclus.*
23. To place in order ; to frame. *Knolles.*
24. To station ; to place. *Dryden.*
25. To oppose. *Shakespeare.*
26. To bring to a fine edge : as, to set a razor.
27. To SET about. To apply to. *Locke.*
28. To SET against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition. *Duppa.*
29. To SET against. To oppose ; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Burnet.*
30. To SET apart. To neglect for a season. *Knolles.*
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32. To SET aside. To reject. *Woodward.*
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44. To SET forth. To show ; to exhibit. *Brown.*
45. To

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45. To SET forward. To advance; to promote. *Job.*
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 47. To SET off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Waller.*
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 3. To fix in any place. *Milton.*
 4. To establish; to confirm. *Prior.*
 5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addison.*

S E V

6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.*
 7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.*
 8. To make close or compact. *Mortimer.*
 9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions. *Addison.*
 10. To fix inseparably. *Boyle.*
 11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Davies.*
 12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness. *Duppa.*
- TO SETTLE.** *v. n.*
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there. *Milton.*
 2. To lose motion or fermentation. *Addison.*
 3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state. *Prior.*
 5. To become fixed so as not to change. *Bacon.*
 6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.
 7. To take any lasting state. *Burnet.*
 8. To rest; to repose. *Pope.*
 9. To grow calm. *Shakespeare.*
 10. To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.*
 11. To crack as work sinks. *Mortimer.*
- SETTLEDNESS.** *f.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state. *King Charles.*
- SETTLEMENT.** *f.* [from *settle*.]
1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
 2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. *Dryden.*
 3. A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift.*
 4. Subsidence; dregs. *Mortimer.*
 5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life. *L'Estrange.*
 6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.
- SE'TWAL.** *f.* An herb. *DiA.*
- SEVEN.** *a.* [reapen, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than six. *Genesis. Raleigh.*
- SE'VENFOLD.** *a.* [seven and fold.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles. *Donne.*
- SE'VENFOLD.** *ad.* Seven times. *Genesis.*
- SE'VENNIGHT.** *f.* [seven and night.]
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. *Sidney.*
 2. It happened on Monday was *sevensnight*, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday *sevensnight*, that is, on the Monday after next Monday. *Addison.*
- SE'VENSORE.** *a.* [Seven and score.] Seven times twenty. *Bacon.*

S E V

- SE'VENTEEN.** *a.* [reopontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten.
- SEVENTEENTH.** *a.* [reopontepa, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth. *Hale.*
- SE'VENTH.** *a.* [reopopa, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. *Dryden.*
 2. Containing one part in seven. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'VENTHLY.** *ad.* [From *seventh*.] In the seventh place. *Bacon.*
- SE'VENTIETH.** *a.* [From *seventy*.] The tenth seven times repeated.
- SEVENTY.** *a.* [Handreopontiz, Saxon.] Seven times ten. *Taylor.*
- TO SE'VER.** *v. a.* [separo, Lat.]
1. To part by violence from the rest. *Granville.*
 2. To divide; to part; to force asunder. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To separate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden.*
 4. To separate by chemical operation. *Bacon.*
 5. To disjoin; to disunite. *Boyle.*
 6. To keep distinct; to keep apart. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SE'VER.** *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition. *King Charles.*
- SE'VERAL.** *a.* [from *sever*.]
1. Different; distinct; unlike one another. *Davies.*
 2. Divers; many. *Addison.*
 3. Particular; single. *Dryden.*
 4. Distinct; appropriate. *Milton.*
- SE'VERAL.** *f.* [from the *a.*]
1. A state of separation; or partition. *Tusser.*
 2. Each particular singly taken. *Hammond.*
 3. Any inclosed or separate place. *Hooker.*
 4. Inclosed ground. *Bacon.*
- SE'VERALLY.** *ad.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly; separately. *Hooker. Newton.*
- SE'VERALTY.** *f.* [from *several*.] State of separation from the rest. *Wotton.*
- SE'VERANCE.** *f.* [from *sever*.] Separation; partition. *Carew.*
- SEVE'RE.** *a.* [severus, Lat.]
1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Taylor.*
 2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent. *Milton.*
 3. Cruel; inexorable. *Wisdom.*
 4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict. *Milton.*
 5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate. *Waller.*
 6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact. *Milton.*
 7. Painful; afflictive.
 8. Close; concise; not luxuriant. *Dryd.*
- SE-

SEX

SEVERELY. *ad.* [from *severe.*]
 1. Painfully; afflictively. *Swift.*
 2. Ferociously; horridly. *Dryden.*
SEVERITY. *f.* [*severitas*, Lat.]
 1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. *Bacon.*
 2. Hardness; power of distressing. *Hale.*
 3. Strictness; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.*
 4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness.
SEVOCA'TION. *f.* [*sewoco*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.
To SEW. for *sue*. *Spenser.* To follow.
To SEW. *v. n.* [*suo*, Lat.] To join any thing by the use of the needle. *Ecclus.*
To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. *Mark.*
To SEW up. To inclose in any thing sewed. *Shakespeare.*
To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*
SEWER. *f.* [*asseour*, old Fr.]
 1. An officer who serves up a feast. *Milton.*
 2. [From *issue*, *issuer.*] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*. *Bacon.*
 3. He that uses a needle.
SEX. *f.* [*sexe*, French; *sexus*, Latin.]
 1. The property by which any animal is male or female. *Milton.*
 2. Womankind; by way of emphasis. *Dryden.*
SEXAGENARY. *a.* [*sexagenarius*, Lat.] Aged sixty years.
SEXAGE'SIMA. *f.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.
SEXAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *sexagesimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.
SEXA'NGLED. } *a.* [from *sex* and *angulus*, Lat.]
SEXA'NGULAR. } Having six corners or angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*
SEXA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *sexangular.*] With six angles; hexagonally.
SEXE'NNIAL. *a.* [*sex* and *annus*, Latin.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.
SEX'TAIN. *f.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines.
SEXTANT. *f.* [*sextant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.
SE'XTARY. *f.* A pint and a half.
SE'XTARY. } *f.* The same as *sacristy*; a
SE'XTRY. } vestry. *Diæ.*
SE'XTILE. *a.* [*sextilis*, Latin.] Is a position or aspect of two planets, when 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another. *Milton. Glanville.*
SE'XTON. *f.* [corrupted from *sacristan.*] An under-officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. *Graunt.*

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SEXTONSHIP. *f.* [from *sexton.*] The office of a sexton. *Swift.*
SEXTUPLE. *a.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told. *Brown.*
To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks.
SHA'BBILY. *ad.* [from *shabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably.
SHA'BBINESS. *f.* [from *shabby.*] Meanness; paltriness. *Addison.*
SHA'BBY. *a.* Mean; paltry. *Swift.*
To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [*shaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Smith.*
SHA'CKLES. *f.* Wanting the singular. [*reacul*, Saxon; *schaeckles*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains. *South.*
SHAD. *f.* A kind of fish.
SHADE. *f.* [*readu*, Saxon; *schade*, Dut.]
 1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton.*
 2. Darkness; obscurity. *Roscommon.*
 3. Coolness made by interception of the sun. *Milton.*
 4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded. *Milton.*
 5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Protection; shelter.
 7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.*
 8. A colour; gradation of light. *Locke.*
 9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted. *Pope.*
 10. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; manes. *Tickell.*
To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To overspread with opacity. *Milton.*
 2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread. *Dryden.*
 3. To shelter; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To protect; to cover; to screen. *Milton.*
 5. To mark with different gradations of colours. *Milton.*
 6. To paint in obscure colours.
SHA'DINESS. *f.* [from *shady.*] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.
SHA'DOW. *f.* [*readu*, Saxon; *schaduw*, Dutch.]
 1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Opacity; darkness; shade. *Addison.*
 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Obscure place. *Dryden.*
 5. Dark part of a picture. *Peacham.*
 6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight. *Shakespeare.*
 7. An

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7. An imperfect and faint representation : opposed to substance. *Raleigh.*
8. Inseparable companion. *Milton.*
9. Type ; mystical representation. *Milton.*
10. Protection ; shelter ; favour. *Psalms.*

To SHADOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity. *Ezekiel.*
2. To cloud ; to darken. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*
4. To conceal under cover ; to hide ; to screen. *Shakespeare.*
5. To protect ; to screen from danger ; to shroud. *Shakespeare.*
6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Addison.*
7. To paint in obscure colours. *Dryden.*
8. To represent imperfectly. *Milton.*
9. To represent typically. *Hooker.*

SHADOWY. *a.* [from *shadow*.]

1. Full of shade ; gloomy. *Fenton.*
2. Not brightly luminous. *Milton.*
3. Faintly representative ; typical. *Milton.*
4. Unsubstantial ; unreal. *Addison.*
5. Dark ; opaque. *Milton.*

SHADY. *a.* [from *shade*.]

1. Full of shade ; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.*
2. Secure from the glare of light, or fultriness of heat. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *f.* [*scæft*, Saxon.]

1. An arrow ; a missile weapon. *Waller.*
2. [*Shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbutnot.*
3. Any thing strait ; the spire of a church. *Peacbam.*

SHAG. *f.* [*scæaga*, Sax.]

1. Rough woolly hair. *Grew.*
2. A kind of cloth. *Carew.*

SHAG. *f.* A sea bird.

SHA'GGED. } *a.* [from *shag*.]
SHA'GGY. }

1. Ruggedly ; hairy. *Dryden.*
2. Rough ; rugged. *Milton.*

SHAGRE'EN. *f.* [*chagrin*, French.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.]

To irritate ; to provoke.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk sideways ; a low word. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit, *shook* ; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*. [*scæacan*, Sax. *ſhecken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion ; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards ; to agitate. *Shakespeare. Neb.*
2. To make to totter or tremble. *Roscommon.*
3. To throw down by a violent motion. *Taiter.*
4. To throw away ; to drive off. *Shakespeare.*

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5. To weaken ; to put in danger.

6. To drive from resolution ; to depress ; to make afraid. *Atterbury.*

7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to *join with*, to *take leave of*. *Shakespeare. King Charles.*

8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of ; to free from ; to divest of. *Waller. Stillingfleet.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion. *Job.*
2. To totter.
3. To tremble ; to be unable to keep the body still. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be in terroure ; to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion. *Herbert.*
2. Vibratory motion. *Addison.*
3. Motion given and received. *Addison.*

SHA'KER. *f.* [from *shake*.] The person or thing that shakes. *Pop.*

SHALE. *f.* [Corrupted for *shell*.] A husk ; the case of seeds in filiquous plants. *Shakespeare.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [*ſceal*, Sax.] It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.

SHA'LLOON. *f.* A slight woollen stuff. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *f.* [*chaloupe*, French.] A small boat. *Raleigh.*

SHA'LLOW. *a.*

1. Not deep ; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface. *Bacon.*
2. Not intellectually deep ; not profound ; trifling ; futile ; silly. *Milton. Addison.*
3. Not deep of sound. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *f.* A shelf ; a sand ; a flat ; a shoal ; a place where the water is not deep. *Bentley.*

SHA'LOWBRAINED. *a.* [*shallow* and *brain*.] Foolish ; futile ; trifling. *South.*

SHA'LOWLY. *ad.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth. *Carew.*
2. Simply ; foolishly. *Shakespeare.*

SHA'LOWNESS. *f.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.
2. Want of thought ; want of understanding ; futility. *Herbert.*

SHALM. *f.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knolles.*

SHALT. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*ſhammi*, Welsh, to cheat.]

1. To trick ; to cheat ; to fool with a fraud ; to delude with false pretences. *L'Estrange.*
2. To obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Estrange.*

SHAM.

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SHAM. *f.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. *L'Estrange.*

SHAM. *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended. *Gay.*

SHAMBLES. *f.* [*Scannaglia*, Ital.] The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery. *Shakespeare.*

SHAMBLING. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smitb.*

SHAME. *f.* [*ſceam*, Sax. *ſchaemte*, Dut.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost. *Locke.*
2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy. *South.*
3. Reproach. *Ecc'us.*

TO SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame. *Shakespeare. Cleaveland. Dryden.*
2. To disgrace. *Spenser.*

TO SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed. *Spenser. Raleigh.*

SHAMEFACED. *a.* [*ſhame* and *face*.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance. *Sidney. Addison.*

SHAMEFACEDLY. *ad.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS. *f.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity. *Dryden.*

SHAMEFUL. *a.* [*ſhame* and *full*.] Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Milton.*

SHAMEFULLY. *ad.* [from *shameful*.] Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously. *South.*

SHAMELESS. *a.* [from *ſhame*.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious. *South.*

SHAMELESSLY. *ad.* [from *shameless*.] Impudently; audaciously; without shame. *Hale.*

SHAMELESSNESS. *f.* [from *shameless*.] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty. *Taylor.*

SHAMMER. *f.* [from *ſham*.] A cheat; an impostor.

SHAMOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, French.] See **CHAMOIS.** A kind of wild goat. *Sba.*

SHAMROCK. *f.* The Irish name for three leaved grais. *Spenser.*

SHANK. *f.* [*ſceanca*, Saxon; *ſchenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee. *L'Estrange.*
2. The bone of the leg. *Shakespeare.*
3. The long part of any instrument. *Mox.*

SHANKED. *a.* [from *ſhank*.] Having a shank.

SHANKER. *f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrecence.

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TO SHAPE. *v. a.* preter *ſhaped*; part. *paſt.* *ſhaped* and *ſhapen*. [*ſcyppan*, Saxon; *ſchep*, Dut.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions. *Thomson.*
2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust. *Prior.*
3. To image; to conceive. *Shakespeare.*
4. To make; to create. *Psalms.*

SHAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Make of the trunk of the body. *Addison.*
3. Being, as moulded into shape. *Milton.*
4. Idea; pattern. *Milton.*

SHAPELESS. *a.* [from *ſhap*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. *Donne.*

SHAPESMITH. *f.* [*ſhape* and *ſmitb*.] One who undertakes to improve the form. *Garth.*

SHAPELINESS. *f.* [from *ſhapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY. *a.* [from *ſhape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHARD. *f.* [*ſchaerde*, Friſick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel. *Shakespeare.*
2. A plant. *Dryden.*
3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a fish or trait. *Fairy Queen.*
4. A sort of fish.

SHARDBORN. *a.* [*ſhard* and *born*.] Born or produced among broken stones or pots. *Shakespeare.*

SHARDED. *a.* [from *ſhard*.] Inhabiting shards. *Shakespeare.*

TO SHARE. *v. n.* [*ſceapan*, *ſcypan*, Sax.]

1. To divide; to part among many. *Carew.*
2. To partake with others. *Spenser.*
3. To cut; to separate; to shear. *Dryden.*

TO SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend. *Dryden.*

SHARE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend. *Temple.*
2. A part. *Brown.*
3. [*ſceap*, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground. *Dryden.*

SHAREBONE. *f.* [*ſhare* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham.*

SHARER. *f.* [from *ſhare*.]

1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel.*

SHARK. *f.* [*canis charcharias*, Lat.]

1. A voracious sea-fish. *Thomson.*
2. A

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2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. *South.*
 3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South.*
To SHARK. v. a. To pick up hastily or sily. *Shakespeare.*
To SHARK. v. n.
 1. To play the petty thief. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To cheat; to trick. *South.*
SHARP. a. [*ſcearp*, Sax. *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]
 1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point. *Moxon.*
 2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. *More.*
 3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney.*
 4. Quick, as of sight or hearing. *Davies.*
 5. Sour without astringency; sour but not austere; acid. *Dryden.*
 6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. *Bacon. Ray.*
 7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick. *South.*
 8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest. *Milton.*
 10. Painful; afflictive. *Knolles. Tillotson.*
 11. Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Dryden.*
 12. Attentive; vigilant. *Collier. Swift.*
 13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ray.*
 14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute. *Hooker. Digby.*
 15. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon.*
 16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*
SHARP. ſ. [from the adjective.]
 1. A sharp or acute sound. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. *Collier.*
To SHARP. v. a. [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben. Johnson.*
To SHARP. v. n. [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks. *L'Estrange.*
To SHA'RPEN. v. a. [from *sharp*.]
 1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *South.*
 2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Ascham.*
 3. To make quicker of sense. *Milton.*
 4. To make eager or hungry. *Tillotson.*
 5. To make fierce or angry. *Job xvi. 9.*
 6. To make biting, or sarcastick. *Smith.*
 7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.*
 8. To make sour.
SHA'PPER. ſ. [from *sharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Pope.*
SHA'RPLY, ad. [from *sharp*.]
 1. With keenness; with good edge or point.
 2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spenser.*
 3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *Ben. Johnson.*

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4. Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward.*
 5. With quickness. *Bacon.*
 6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.
SHA'RPNESS. ſ. [from *sharp*.]
 1. Keeness of edge or point. *Dryden.*
 2. Not obtuseness. *Wotton.*
 3. Sourness without austereness. *Watts.*
 4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm. *Spratt.*
 5. Painfulness; afflictiveness. *South.*
 6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit. *Dryden. Addison.*
 7. Quickness of senses. *Hooker.*
SHARP SET. [sharp and set.] Eager; vehemently desirous. *Sidney.*
SHARP-VISAGED. a. Having a sharp countenance.
SHARP-SIGHTED. a. [*sharp and sight*.] Having quick sight. *Davies. Clarendon. Denham. L'Estrange.*
To SHA'TTER. v. a. [*ſchetteren*, Dutch.]
 1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts. *Boyle.*
 2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention. *Norris.*
To SHA'TTER. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments. *Bacon.*
SHA'TTER. ſ. [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.
SHA'TTERBRAINED. } a. [from *shatter*,
SHA'TTERPATED. } brain and pate.]
 Inattentive; not consistent.
SHA'TTERY. a. [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts. *Woodward.*
To SHAVE. v. a. preterit. *shaved*, parts *shaved* or *shaven*. [*ſceapian*, Saxon, *ſebawen*, Dutch.]
 1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles.*
 2. To pare close to the surface. *Milton.*
 3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching. *Milton.*
 4. To cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*
 5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.
SHA'VELING. ſ. [from *shave*.] A man shaved, a friar, or religious. *Spenser.*
SHA'VE. ſ. [from *shave*.]
 1. A man that practises the art of *shaving*.
 2. A man closely attentive to his own interest. *Swift.*
 3. A robber, a plunderer. *Knolles.*
SHA'VING. ſ. [from *shave*.] Any thin slice pared off from any body. *Mortimer.*
SHAW. ſ. [*ſcua*, Saxon; *ſchawe*, Dutch.] A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is called *Gentle shaw*.
SHA'BANDER. ſ. [among the Persians.] A great officer, a viceroy. *Bailey.*
SHA'WFOWL. ſ. [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial

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artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHA'WM. *f.* [from *schawme*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cornet. *Psalm.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her.* [*fi*, Gothick; *reo*, Sax. *sche*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman before mentioned.

Donne.

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely.

Shakespeare.

3. The female, not the male. *Bacon. Prior.*

SHEAF *f.* *sheaves* plural. [*ſceap*, Saxon; *ſchoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

Locke.

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. *Shakespeare.*

To SHEAR. *preter. ſhore*, or *ſheared*, *part. paſſ. ſhorn.* [*ſceapan*, *ſcypen*, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon.*

2. To cut. *Grew.*

SHEAR. } *f.* [from the verb.]

SHEARS. } *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin. *Shakespeare.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

Mortimer.

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of sheers.

4. Wings, in *Spenser.*

SHEA'RED *f.* [*ſceapd*, Saxon.] A fragment. *Iſa. xxx.*

SHEARER. *f.* [from *ſhear.*] One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep. *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *f.* [*ſhear* and *man.*] He that shears. *Shakespeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *f.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *f.* [*ſcæðe*, Saxon.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon.

Cleveland. Addison.

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To SHEATHE. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a *ſheatb* or scabbard; to inclose in any case. *Boyle.*

2. To fit with a *ſheatb.* *Shakespeare.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWINGED. *a.* [*ſheatb* and *wing.*] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *a.* [from *ſheatb.*] Forming a sheath. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *f.* Gilded leather. *Spenser.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [*ſcedan*, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *Davies.*

2. To scatter; to let fall. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer.*

Mortimer.

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SHED. *f.*

1. A slight temporary covering. *Sandys.*

2. In composition. Effusion; as, bloodshed.

SHE'DDER. *f.* [from *ſhade.*] A spiller; one who sheds. *Ezek.*

SHEEN. } *a.* Bright; glittering; shewy.

SHEE'NY. } *Shakespeare. Fairfax. Milton.*

SHEEN. *f.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *f.* plural likewise *ſheep.* [*ſceap*, Saxon; *ſchaep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence. *Locke.*

2. A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

To SHEEPBITE. *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite.*] To use petty thefts. *Shakespeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *f.* [from *ſheepbite.*] A petty thief. *Tupper.*

SHEE'PCOT. *f.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little inclosure for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEEPFO'LD. *f.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where sheep are inclosed. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *f.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *a.* [from *ſheep.*] Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *f.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *f.* [*ſheep* and *master.*] An owner of sheep. *Bacon.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *f.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear.*] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn. *South.*

SHEEPS EYE. *f.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*

SHEEPWALK. *f.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEER. *a.* [*ſcyn*, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* See **SHEAR.**

To SHEER off. *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERS. *f.* See **SHEARS.**

SHEET. *f.* [*ſceatz*, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts x. ii.*

2. The linen of a bed. *Dryden.*

3. [*echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in top sails they draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Diet.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body. *Newton.*

5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any

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6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*
SHEET. *anchor. f.* [*sheets* and *anchor.*] In a ship, is the largest anchor.
To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To furnish with *sheets*.
 2. To enfold in a *sheet*.
 3. To cover as with a *sheet*. *Shakespeare.*
SHE'KEL. *f.* [*שקל*] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, in value about 2s. 6d. *Cowley.*
SHE'LDAPLE. *f.* A chaffinch.
SHE'LDRAPE. *f.* A bird that preys upon fishes.
SHELF. *f.* [*scylf*, Saxon; *scelf*, Dutch.]
 1. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it. *Swift.*
 2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water. *Boyle.*
 3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; but *Dryden* has *shelfs*.
SHE'LFY. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows. *Dryden.*
SHELL. *f.* [*scyll*, *scell*, Saxon; *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.]
 1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust. *Locke.*
 2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. The covering of the seeds of filiquous plants. *Arbutnot.*
 4. The covering of kernels. *Donne.*
 5. The covering of an egg. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The outer part of an house. *Addison.*
 7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry. *Dryden.*
 8. The superficial part. *Ayliffe.*
To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip off the shell.
To SHELL. *v. n.*
 1. To fall off as broken shells. *Wiseman.*
 2. To cast the shell.
SHE'LLDUCK. *f.* A kind of wild duck. *Mortimer.*
SHE'LLFISH. *f.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters. *Woodward.*
SHE'LLY. *a.* [from *shell*.]
 1. Abounding with shells. *Prior.*
 2. Consisting of shells. *Bentley.*
SHE'LTR. *f.* [*scylt*, a shield, Saxon.]
 1. A cover from any external injury or violence. *Dryden.*
 2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security. *Psal. lxi. 3.*
 3. The state of being covered; protection; security. *Denham.*
To SHE'LTR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover from external violence. *Milt.*
 2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.*

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3. To betake to cover. *Atterbury.*
 4. To cover from notice. *Prior.*
To SHE'LTR. *v. n.*
 1. To take shelter. *Milton.*
 2. To give shelter. *Thomson.*
SHE'LTRLESS. *a.* [from *shelter*.] Harbourless; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*
SHE'LVING. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakespeare.*
SHE'LVY. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakespeare.*
To SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent*. [*scendan*, Saxon; *scenden*, Dutch.]
 1. To ruin; to spoil. *Dryden.*
 2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame. *Spenser.*
 3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass. *Spenser.*
SHE'PHERD. *f.* [*scap*, sheep, and *hynð*, a keeper, Saxon, *scap-hynð*.]
 1. One who tends sheep in the pasture. *Milton.*
 2. A swain; a rural lover. *Raleigh.*
 3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor. *Prior.*
SHE'PHERDESS. *f.* [from *shepherd*] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass. *Dryden.*
SHEPHERDS Needle. *f.* [*scandix*, Latin.] Venus-comb. An herb.
SHEPHERDS Purse, or *Pouch*. *f.* [*bursa pastoris*, Latin.] A common weed.
SHE'PHERDS Rod. *f.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.
SHE'PHERDISH. *a.* [from *shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. *Sidney.*
SHE'RBET. *f.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.
SHERD. *f.* [*scapnð*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*
SHE'RIFF. *f.* [*scynegerefa*, Saxon, from *scyne*, a shire, and *neve*, a steward.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*
SHE'RIFFALTY. *f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHE'RIFFDOM. *f.*
SHE'RIFFSHIP. *f.*
SHE'RIFFWICK. *f.*
SHE'RRIS. *f.* [from *Xeres*, a town of Andalusia in Spain.]
SHE'RRIS Sack. *f.*
SHE'RRY. *f.* A kind of sweet Spanish wine. *Shakespeare.*
SHEW. See *SHOW*.
SHIDE. *f.* [from *scedan*, to divide, Sax.] A board; a cutting.
SHIELD. *f.* [*scylt*, Saxon.]
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Do

2. Defence; protection.
 3. One that gives protection or security.
Dryden.

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.
 2. To defend; to protect; to secure.
Smith.
 3. To keep off; to defend against. *Spens.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [*skipta*, Runick, to change.]

1. To change place. *Woodward.*
 2. To change; to give place to other things. *Locke.*
 3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen. *Young.*
 4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty. *Daniel.*
 5. To practise indirect methods. *Raleigh.*
 6. To take some method for safety. *L'Estr.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter. *L'Estr. Swift.*
 2. To transfer from place to place. *Tusser.*
 3. To put by some expedient out of the way. *Bacon.*
 4. To change in position. *Raleigh.*
 5. To change, as cloaths. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To dress in fresh cloaths. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To SHIFT off. To defer; to put away by some expedient. *Rogers.*

SHIFT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means. *More.*
 2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last recourse. *Bacon.*
 3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem. *Denham.*
 4. Evasion; elusory practice. *South.*
 5. A woman's linen.

SHIFTER. *f.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Milton.*

SHIFTLESS. *a.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derham.*

SHILLING. *f.* [*scýlling*, Sax. and Erse; *schelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating. *Congreve.*

SHILY. *ad.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *f.* [*scina*, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg. *Shakesp. Hudibras.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I shined*, *I have shined*. [*scinan*, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam. *Denham.*
 2. To be without clouds. *Bacon.*
 3. To be glossy. *Jer. v. 28.*
 4. To be gay; to be splendid. *Spenser.*
 5. To be beautiful. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous. *Addis.*

7. To be propitious. *Numbers.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally. *Wisdom.*

SHINE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather. *Locke.*
 2. Brightness; splendour; lustre.

SHINNESS. *f.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. *Arbutnot.*

SHINGLE. *f.* [*schindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses. *Mortimer.*

SHINGLES. *f.* [*cingulum*, Latin.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins. *Arbutnot.*

SHINY. *a.* [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [*scip*, *scyp*, Saxon; *schap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

SHIP. *f.* [*scip*, Saxon; *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship. *Knolles.*
 2. To transport in a ship. *Shakespeare.*

SHIPBOARD. *f.* [*ship* and *board*.]

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard*, *on shipboard*, in a ship. *Dryden.*
 2. The plank of a ship. *Exek.*

SHIPBOY. *f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship. *Shakespeare.*

SHIPMAN. *f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman. *Shakespeare.*

SHIPMASTER. *f.* Master of the ship. *Jonas.*

SHIPPING. *f.* [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation. *Raleigh.*
 2. Passage in a ship. *John.*

SHIPWRECK. *f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The parts of a shattered ship. *Dryden.*
 3. Destruction; miscarriage. *1 Tim.*

To SHIPWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior.*
 3. To throw by loss of the vessel. *Shakespeare.*

SHIPWRIGHT. *f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships. *Shakespeare.*

SHIRE. *f.* [*scip*, from *scipan*, to divide, Saxon.] A division of the kingdom; a county. *Spenser. Prior.*

SHIRT. *f.* [*shiert*, Danish; *scyne*, *scynic*, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man. *Dryden.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt. *Dryden.*

SHIRT.

SHIRTLESS. *a.* [from *shirt*.] Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

SHITTAH. } *f.* A sort of precious wood,
SHITTIM. } of which *Moses* made the
 greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks
 belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is
 hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and
 extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia.
Calmet.

SHUTTLECOCK. *f.* A cork stuck with
 feathers, and driven by players from one to
 another with battledoors. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *f.* [*schyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread. *Shakespeare.*
2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from
 the main substance. *Boyle.*

To SHIVER. *v. n.* [*schawren*, German.]
 To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with
 cold or fear. *Bacon. Cleaveland.*

To SHIVER. *v. n.* [from *shive*.] To fall at
 once into many parts or shives. *Woodw.*

To SHIVER. *v. a.* To break by one act
 into many parts; to shatter. *Philips.*

SHIVER. *f.* [from the verb.] One frag-
 ment of many into which any thing is
 broken. *Shakespeare.*

SHIVERY. *a.* [from *shiver*.] Loose of co-
 herence; incompact; easily falling into
 many fragments. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *f.* [*scole*, Saxon.]

1. A croud; a multitude; a throng.
Waller.
2. A shallow; a sand bank. *Abbot.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To croud; to throng. *Chapman.*
2. To be shallow; to grow shallow. *Milt.*

SHOAL. *a.* Shallow; obstructed or incum-
 bered with banks.

SHOALINESS. *f.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallow-
 ness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY. *a.* [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals;
 full of shallow places. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *f.* [*choc*, French; *schocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence;
 violent concourse. *Milton.*
2. Concussion; external violence. *Hale.*
3. The conflict of enemies. *Milton.*
4. Offence; impression of disgust. *Young.*
5. A pile of sheaves of corn. *Job. Sandys.*
6. A rough dog. *Locke.*

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence. *Shakespeare.*
2. To offend; to disgust. *Dryden.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offensive. *Addis.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser.*

SHOD. for *shoed*, the preterit and participle
 passive of to *shoe*. *Tusser.*

SHOE. *f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*scœ*,
scœ, Saxon; *schœ*, Dutch.] The cover of
 the foot. *Boyle.*

To SHOE. *v. n.* preterit, I *shod*; participle
 passive *shod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a shoe. *Shakespeare.*
2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*

SHOE'BOY. *f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that
 cleans shoes. *Swift.*

SHOE'ING-HORN. *f.* [*shoe* and *born*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission
 of the foot into a narrow shoe.
2. Any thing by which a transaction is fa-
 cilitated. *Spectator.*

SHOEMA'KER. *f.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One
 whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOE'TYE. *f.* [*shoe* and *tye*.] The ribband
 with which women tie shoes. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *f.* [from *shock*.] Violent concussion.
Bentley.

To SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by
 sudden interrupted impulses. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *shine*. *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite, and in poetry parti-
 ciple passive, of *shake*. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shot*; parti-
 ciple, *shot* or *shotten*. [*scœtan*, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it
 fly with speed or violence. *Milton.*
2. To discharge from a bow or gun.
Shakespeare.
3. To let off. *Abbot.*
4. To strike with any thing *shot*. *Exod.*
5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.
Ezekiel.
6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.
Addison.
7. To push suddenly. *Dryden.*
8. To push forward. *Psalms.*
9. To fit to each other by planing; a work-
 man's term. *Moxon.*
10. To pass through with swiftness.
Dryden.

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting. *Temple.*
2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable
 growth. *Cleaveland.*
3. To form itself into any shape. *Burnet.*
4. To be emitted. *Watts.*
5. To protuberate; to jet out. *Abbot.*
6. To pass as an arrow. *Addison.*
7. To become any thing suddenly. *Dryd.*
8. To move swiftly along. *Dryden.*
9. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing
 emitted from a distance. *Bacon.*
2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to
 strike with a missile weapon discharged by
 any instrument. *Shakespeare.*
3. [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches issuing
 from the main stock. *Milton. Evelyn.*

SHOOTER. *f.* [from *shoot*.] One that
 shoots; an archer; a gunner.
Fairfax. Herbert.

SHOP. *f.* [*scœp*, Saxon.]

1. A place where any thing is sold.
Shakespeare.

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon.*
SHOPBOARD. *f.* [*shop* and *board.*] Bench on which any work is done. *South.*
SHOPBOOK. *f.* [*shop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*
SHOPKEEPER. *f.* [*shop* and *keep.*] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale. *Addison.*
SHOPMAN. *f.* [*shop* and *man.*] A petty trader. *Dryden.*
SHORE. the preterite of *shear.* *Shakesp.*
SHORE. *f.* [*scop*, Saxon.]
 1. The coast of the sea. *Milton.*
 2. The bank of a river. *Spenser.*
 3. A drain; properly *sewer.*
 4. [*schooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress. *Wotton.*
To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Dutch.]
 1. To prop; to support. *Watts.*
 2. To set on shore. Not in use. *Shakesp.*
SHORELESS. *a.* [from *shore.*] Having no coast. *Boyle.*
SHORN. The participle passive of *shear.* *Dryden.*
SHORT. *a.* [*sceort*, Saxon.]
 1. Not long; commonly not long enough. *Pope.*
 2. Not long in space or extent. *Pope.*
 3. Not long in time or duration. *Dryden.*
 4. Repeated by quick iterations. *Smith.*
 5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not adequate. *South. Locke. Addison. Newton.*
 6. Not far distant in time. *Clarendon.*
 7. Defective; imperfect.
 8. Scanty; wanting. *Hayward.*
 9. Not fetching a compass. *L'Estrange.*
 10. Not going so far asw as intended. *Dryd.*
 11. Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.*
 12. Narrow; contracted. *Burnet.*
 13. Brittle; friable. *Walton.*
 14. Not bending. *Dryden.*
SHORT. *f.* [from the adjective.] A summary account. *Shakespeare.*
SHORT. *ad.* Not long. *Dryden.*
To SHOR'TEN. *v. a.* [from *short.*]
 1. To make short, either in time or space. *Hooker.*
 2. To contract; to abbreviate. *Suckling.*
 3. To confine; to hinder from progression. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To cut off; to defeat. *Spenser.*
 5. To lop. *Dryden.*
SHOR'THAND. *f.* [*short* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*
SHOR'TLIVED. *a.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long. *Addison.*
SHOR'TLY. *ad.* [from *short.*]
 1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. *Calamy.*

2. In a few words; briefly. *Pope.*
SHOR'TNESS. *f.* [from *short.*]
 1. The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Bacon.*
 2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. *Hooker.*
 3. Want of retention. *Bacon.*
 4. Deficiency; imperfection. *Glanville.*
SHOR'TRIBS. *f.* [*short* and *ribs.*] The bastard ribs. *Wise man.*
SHOR'TSIGHTED. *a.* [*short* and *sight.*]
 1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Newton.*
 2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far. *Denham.*
SHOR'TSIGHTEDNESS. *f.* [*short* and *sight*]
 1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
 2. Defect of intellectual sight. *Addison.*
SHOR'TWAISTED. *a.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short body. *Dryden.*
SHOR'TWINDED. *a.* [*short* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations. *May.*
SHOR'TWINGED. *a.* [*short* and *wing*] Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and *short winged.* *Dryden.*
SHOR'Y. *a.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast. *Burnet.*
SHOT. The preterite and participle passive of *shoot.* *Spenser.*
SHOT. *f.* [*schot*, Dutch.]
 1. The act of shooting. *Sidney.*
 2. The flight of a shot. *Genesis.*
 3. [*Escot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
SHOTE. *f.* [*sceota*, Sax.] A fish. *Carew.*
SHO'TFREE. *a.* [*shot* and *free.*] Clear of the reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
SHO'TTEN. *a.* [from *shoot.*] Having ejected the spawn. *Shakespeare.*
To SHOVE. *v. a.* [*scufan*, Sax. *schuyvan*, Dutch.]
 1. To push by main strength. *Shakesp.*
 2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
 3. To push; to rush against. *Arbutnot.*
To SHOVE. *v. n.*
 1. To push forward before one. *Gulliver.*
 2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Garth.*
SHOVE. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push. *Gulliver.*
SHO'VEL. *f.* [*scopl*, Sax. *scheffel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Glanville.*
To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To throw or heap with a shovel. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*
SHO'VELBOARD. *f.* [*shovel* and *board.*] A long

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A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*
SHOVELLER, or *Sbowelard*. *f.* [from *shovel*.] A bird. *Grew.*
SHOUGH. *f.* [for *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a shock. *Shakespeare.*
SHOULD. [*scude*, Dutch; *sceoldan*, Saxon.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed. *Bacon.*
SHOULDER. *f.* [*sculþne*, Saxon; *scholder*, Dutch.]
 1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The upper joint of the foreleg. *Addison.*
 3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*
 4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A rising part; a prominence. *Moxon.*
TO SHOULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To push with insolence and violence. *Spenser.*
 2. To put upon the shoulder. *Glanville.*
SHOULDERBELT. *f.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that comes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*
SHOULDERCLAPPER. *f.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One who affects familiarity. *Shakespeare.*
SHOULDERSHOTTEN. *a.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in the shoulder. *Shakespeare.*
SHOULDERSLIP. *f.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift.*
TO SHOUT. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exhortation. *Waller.*
SHOUT. *f.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation. *Knolles. Dryden.*
SHOUTER. *f.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts. *Dryden.*
TO SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown*. [*scapan*, Sax. *schowen*, Dutch.]
 1. To exhibit to view. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To give proof of; to prove. *Dryden.*
 3. To publish; to make publick; to proclaim. *Peter.*
 4. To make known. *Milton.*
 5. To point the way; to direct. *Swift.*
 6. To offer; to afford. *Acts. Deuter.*
 7. To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*
 8. To teach; to tell. *Milton.*
TO SHOW. *v. n.*
 1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance. *Dryden. Philips.*
 2. To have appearance. *Shakespeare.*
SHOW. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A spectacle; something publickly exposed to view for money. *Addison.*
 2. Superficial appearance. *Milton.*
 3. Ostentatious display. *Granville.*
 4. Object attracting notice. *Addison.*
 5. Splendid appearance. *Milton.*

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6. Semblance; likeness. *Milton.*
 7. Speciousness; plausibility. *Whitgift.*
 8. External appearance. *Sidney.*
 9. Exhibition to view. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. *Bacon.*
 11. Phantoms; not realities. *Dryden.*
 12. Representative action. *Addison.*
SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread*. *f.* [*show* and *bread*.] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same time took away the stale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*
SHO'WER. *f.* [*scheure*, Dutch.]
 1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*
 2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.*
 3. Any very liberal distribution. *Shakespeare.*
TO SHO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.*
 2. To pour down. *Milton.*
 3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*
TO SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.
SHO'WERY. *a.* [from *shower*.] Rainy. *Bacon. Addison.*
SHO'WISH, or *Showy*. *a.* [from *show*.]
 1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*
 2. Ostentatious. *Addison.*
SHOWN. pret. and part. pass. of *To show*. Exhibited. *Milton.*
SHRANK. The preterite of *shrink*. *Gen.*
TO SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [*scneadan*, Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. *Hooker.*
SHRED. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A small piece cut off. *Bacon. Pope.*
 2. A fragment. *Shakespeare.*
SHREW. *f.* [*schreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakespeare.*
SHREWD. *a.* [Contracted from *shrewed*.]
 1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Maliciously sly; cunning. *Tilolson.*
 3. Bad; ill-betokening. *South.*
 4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *South.*
SHRE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *shrewd*.]
 1. Mischievously; destructively. *Wotton.*
 2. Vexatiously. *South.*
 3. With strong suspicion. *Locke.*
SHRE'WINESS. *f.* [from *shrewd*.]
 1. Sly cunning; archness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mischievousness; petulance.
SHRE'WISH. *a.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities

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- qualities of a shrew ; forward ; petulantly clamorous. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WISHLY.** *ad.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly ; peevishly ; clamorously ; forwardly. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WISHNESS.** *f.* [from *shrewish*.] The qualities of a shrew ; forwardness ; petulance ; clamorousness. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WMOUSE.** *f.* [*scneapa*, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous : which is false, her teeth being equally harmless with those of any other mouse.
- To SHRIEK.** *v. n.* [*skriegar*, Danish ; *scricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror ; to scream. *Dryden.*
- SHRIEK.** *f.* [*skrieg*, Danish ; *scriccio*, Ital.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror. *Dryden.*
- SHRIFT.** *f.* [*scnift*, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. *Rowe.*
- SHRIGHT,** for *shrieked*. *Spenser.*
- SHRILL.** Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound. *Shakespeare.*
- To SHRILL.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound. *Spenser. Fenton.*
- SHRILLY.** *ad.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.
- SHRILLNESS.** *f.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.
- SHRIMP.** *f.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, Germ.]
1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish. *Carew.*
 2. A little wrinkled man ; a dwarf. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRINE.** *f.* [*scpin*, Saxon ; *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is repositied. *Watts.*
- To SHRINK.** *v. n.* preterite, *I shrunk*, or *shrank* ; participle, *shrunken*. [*scpincan*, Saxon.]
1. To contract itself into less room ; to shrivel ; to be drawn together by some internal power. *Bacon.*
 2. To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*
 3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To fall back as from danger. *South.*
- To SHRINK.** *v. a.* participle pass. *shrunken*, *shrank*, or *shrunken*. To make to shrink. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
- SHRINK.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Corrugation ; contraction into less compass. *Woodward.*
 2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror. *Daniel.*
- SHRINKER.** *f.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.
- To SHRIVE.** *v. a.* [*scnifan*, Saxon.] To hear at confession. *Cleveland.*
- To SHRI'VEL.** *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles. *Arbutb.*
- To SHRI'VEL.** *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*
- SHRI'VER.** *f.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. *Shakespeare.*
- SHROUD.** *f.* [*scnub*, Saxon.]
1. A shelter ; a cover. *Milton.*
 2. The dress of the dead ; a winding-sheet. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The sail ropes. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
- To SHROUD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shelter ; to cover from danger. *Knolles. Raleigh. Waller.*
 2. To dress for the grave. *Donne.*
 3. To clothe ; to dress.
 4. To cover or conceal. *Dryden. Addis.*
 5. To defend ; to protect.
- To SHROUD.** *v. n.* To harbour ; to take shelter. *Milton.*
- SHRO'VETIDE.** } *f.* [from *shrove*,
SHRO'VETUESDAY. } the preterite of
shrive.] The time of confession ; the day before Ash-wednesday or Lent. *Tusser.*
- SHRUB.** *f.* [*scnibbe*, Saxon.]
1. A bush ; a small tree. *Locke.*
 2. Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.
- SHRU'BBY.** *a.* [from *shrub*.]
1. Resembling a shrub. *Mortimer.*
 2. Full of shrubs ; bushy. *Milton.*
- To SHRUG.** *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body. *Donne. Swift.*
- To SHRUG.** *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Hudibras.*
- SHRUG.** *f.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion. *Cleveland. Swift.*
- SHRUNK.** The preterite and part. pass. of *shrink*. *1 Maccabees.*
- SHRUNKEN.** The part. passive of *shrink*. *Bacon.*
- To SHU'DDER.** *v. a.* [*schudren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with aversion. *Dryden. Smith.*
- To SHUFFLE.** *v. a.* [*scyfelung*, Saxon, a bustle, a tumult.]
1. To throw into disorder ; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another. *Blackmore.*
 2. To remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud. *Locke.*
 3. To shake ; to divest. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To change the position of cards with respect to each other. *Bacon.*
 5. To form tumultuously, or fraudulently. *Howel.*
- To SHUFFLE.** *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville.*
 2. To play mean tricks ; to practise fraud ; to evade fair questions. *South.*
 3. To

S I B

3. To struggle; to shift. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shakespeare.*
- SHUFFLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other. *Bentley.*
 2. A trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange.*
- SHUFFLECAP.** *f.* [*shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbutnot.*
- SHUFFLER.** *f.* [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.
- SHUFFLINGLY.** *ad.* [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait. *Dryden.*
- To SHUN.** *v. a.* [*arcunan*, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Waller.*
- SHUNLESS.** *a.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakespeare.*
- To SHUT.** *v. a.* preterite, *I shut*; part. passive, *shut*. [*scittan*, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]
 1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open. *Milton.*
 2. To inclose; to confine. *Gal.*
 3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton.*
 4. To exclude. *Dryden.*
 5. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deut.*
 6. *To SHUT out.* To exclude; to deny admission. *Locke.*
 7. *To SHUT up.* To close; to confine. *Raleigh.*
 8. *To SHUT up.* To conclude. *Knolles.*
- To SHUT.** *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.
- SHUT.** *Participial adjective.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*
- SHUT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Close; act of shutting. *Dryden.*
 2. Small door or cover. *Wilkins.*
- SHUTTER.** *f.* [from *shut*.]
 1. One that shuts.
 2. A cover; a door. *Dryden.*
- SHUTTLE.** *f.* [*schietspoel*, Dutch; *skutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Sandys.*
- SHUTTLECOCK.** *f.* [See *SHUTTLECOCK*.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenser.*
- SHY.** *a.* [*schorwe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Italian.]
 1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Addison.*
 2. Cautious; wary; chary. *Hudibras.*
 3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Norris.*
 4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Southern.*
- SIBILANT.** *a.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing. *Holder.*
- SIBILATION.** *f.* [from *sibilo*, Latin.] A hissing sound. *Bacon.*

S I D

- SICAMORE.** *f.* [*sicamorus*, Latin.] A tree. *Peacbam.*
- To SICCATE.** *v. a.* [*sicco*, Latin.] To dry.
- SICCATION.** *f.* [from *siccate*.] The act of drying.
- SICCIFICK.** *a.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Lat.] Causing driness.
- SICCITY.** *f.* [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Latin.] Driness; aridity; want of moisture. *Wiseman.*
- SICE.** *f.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice. *Dryden.*
- SICH.** *a.* Such. See *SUCH*. *Spenser.*
- SICK.** *a.* [*reoc*, Saxon; *sieck*, Dutch.]
 1. Afflicted with disease. *Cleaveland.*
 2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.
 3. Corrupted. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Disgusted. *Pope.*
- To SICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. *Shakespeare.*
- To SICKEN.** *v. a.* [from *sick*.]
 1. To make sick; to diseased. *Prior.*
 2. To weaken; to impair. *Shakesp.*
- To SICKEN.** *v. n.*
 1. To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Bacon.*
 2. To be fatiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence. *Dryden.*
 4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope.*
- SICKER.** *a.* [*siccer*, Welsh; *seker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser.*
- SICKER.** *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser.*
- SICKLE.** *f.* [*ricol*, Saxon; *fickel*, Dutch, from *secale*, or *ficula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *Spenser. South.*
- SICKLEMAN.** *f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
- SICKLER.** *f.* *Shakesp. Sandys.*
- SICKLINESS.** *f.* [from *sickly*.] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease. *Shakespeare. Graunt.*
- SICKLY.** *ad.* [from *sick*.] Not in health. *Shakespeare.*
- SICKLY.** *a.* [from *sick*.]
 1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
 2. Faint; weak; languid. *Prior.*
- To SICKLY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. *Shakespeare.*
- SICKNESS.** *f.* [from *sick*.]
 1. State of being diseased. *Shakesp.*
 2. Disease; malady. *Matthew. Watts.*
 3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.
- SIDE.** *f.* [*ride*, Saxon; *fijde*, Dutch.]
 1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs. *Spenser.*
 2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part. *Wilkins.*
 3. The

S I F

3. The right or left.
 4. Margin; edge; verge. *Roscommon.*
 5. Any kind of local respect. *Milton.*
 6. Party; interest; faction; sect. *Shakespeare. Spratt.*
 7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. *Knolles. Tillotson.*
SIDE. *a.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct; being on either side. *Hooker. Exodus.*
To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction. *King Charles. Digby. Swift.*
SIDEBOARD. *f.* [*side* and *board.*] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table. *Dryden.*
SIDEBOX. *f.* [*side* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre. *Pope.*
SIDEFLY. *f.* An insect. *Derham.*
To SIDE. *v. n.* [from *side.*] To go with the body the narrowest way. *Swift.*
SIDELONG. *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Dryden. Locke.*
SIDELONG. *ad.*
 1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Dryden.*
 2. On the side. *Evelyn.*
SIDER. *f.* See **CIDER.**
SIDERAL. *a.* [from *sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral. *Milton.*
SIDERATED. *a.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet-struck. *Brown.*
SIDERA'TION. *f.* [*sideration*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification; a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense. *Ray.*
SIDESADDLE. *f.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A woman's seat on horseback.
SIDESMAN. *f.* [*side* and *man.*] An assist to the church-warden. *Ayliffe.*
SIDEWAYS. } *ad.* [from *side* and *way*, or
SIDEWISE. } *wise.*] Laterally; on one side. *Newton.*
SIEGE. *f.* [*siege*, French.]
 1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*
 2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat; throne. *Spens.*
 4. Place; class; rank. *Shakesp.*
 5. Stool. *Brown.*
To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, French.] To besiege. *Spenser.*
SIEVE. *f.* [from *sift.*] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran; a boulder; a scarce. *Dryden.*
To SIFT. *v. a.* [*siften*, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch]
 1. To separate by a sieve. *Wotton.*
 2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*
 3. To examine; to try. *Hooker.*
SIFTER. *f.* [from *sift.*] He who sifts,

S I G

- SIG** was used by the Saxons for victory: as, *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson.*
To SIGH. *v. n.* [*sican*, *sicetan*, Saxon; *suchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Mark. Prior. Arbutnot and Pope.*
To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*
SIGH. *f.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained. *Taylor.*
SIGHT. *f.* [*geride*, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]
 1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing. *Bacon.*
 2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. *Dryden.*
 3. Act of seeing or beholding. *Dryden.*
 4. Notice; knowledge. *Wake.*
 5. Eye; instrument of seeing. *Dryden.*
 6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the *sights* of a quadrant. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen. *Sidney. Exodus.*
SIGHTED. *a.* [from *sicht.*] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*. *Clarendon.*
SIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *sicht* and *full.*] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney.*
SIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *sicht.*]
 1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.*
 2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at. *Shakespeare.*
SIGHTLY. *a.* [from *sicht.*] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. *Addison.*
SIGIL. *f.* [*sigillum*, Latin.] Seal. *Dryden.*
SIGN. *f.* [*signe*, French; *signum*, Latin.]
 1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown. *Hooker. Holder.*
 2. A wonder; a miracle. *Ezek. Milton.*
 3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within. *Donne.*
 4. A monument; a memorial. *Numb.*
 5. A constellation in the zodiack. *Dryd.*
 6. Note of resemblance. *Milton.*
 7. Ensign. *Brerewood.*
 8. Typical representation; symbol.
 9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign manual*.
To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Latin.]
 1. To mark. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [*signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal. *Dryden.*
 3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Taylor.*
SIGNAL. *f.* [*signal*, French; *sennale*, Spanish.] Notice given by a signal; a sign that gives notice. *Dryden.*
SIGNAL.

S I G

- SIGNAL.** *a.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*
- SIGNALITY.** *f.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Glanville.*
- To SIGNALIZE.** *v. a.* [*signaler*, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift.*
- SIGNALLY.** *ad.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*
- SIGNA'TION.** *f.* [from *signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*
- SIGNATURE.** *f.* [*signature*, French.]
1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark. *Watts.*
 2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *More.*
 3. Proof; evidence. *Rogers.*
 4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.
- SIGNATURIST.** *f.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. *Brown.*
- SIGNET.** *f.* [*signette*, French.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king. *Dryden.*
- SIGNIFICANCE.** } *f.* [from *signify*.]
- SIGNIFICANCY.** }
1. Power of signifying; meaning. *Stilling.*
 2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Swift.*
 3. Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison.*
- SIGNIFICANT.** *a.* [*signifiant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]
1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh.*
 3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree. *Hooker.*
 4. Important; momentous.
- SIGNIFICANTLY.** *ad.* [from *significant*.] With force of expression. *South.*
- SIGNIFICA'TION.** *f.* [*significatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of making known by signs. *South.*
 2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word. *Holder.*
- SIGNIFICATIVE.** *a.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.]
1. Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood.*
 2. forcible; strongly expressive. *Camden.*
- SIGNIFICATORY.** *f.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens. *Taylor.*
- To SIGNIFY.** *v. a.* [*significo*, Latin.]
1. To declare by some token or sign. *Dryd.*
 2. To mean; to express. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor.*
 4. To make known. *Swift.*

S I L

- To SIGNIFY.** *v. n.* To express meaning with force. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SIGNIORY.** *f.* [*seignoria*, Italian.] Lordship; dominion. *Daniel.*
- SIGNPOST.** *f.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SIKER.** *ad.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenser.*
- SIKERNES.** *f.* [from *siker*.] Sureness; safety.
- SILENCE.** *f.* [*silence*, French; *silentium*, Latin.]
1. The state of holding peace. *Milton.*
 2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Secrecy.
 4. Stillness; not noise. *Pope.*
 5. Not mention. *Milton.*
- SILENCE.** *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shakespeare.*
- To SILENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To still; to oblige to hold peace. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*
- SILENT.** *a.* [*silens*, Latin.]
1. Not speaking; mute. *Psalms.*
 2. Not talkative; not loquacious. *Milton.*
 3. Still; having no noise. *Milton.*
 4. Wanting efficacy. *Milton.*
 5. Not mentioning. *Milton.*
- SILENTLY.** *ad.* [from *silent*.]
1. Without speech. *Dryden.*
 2. Without noise. *Dryden.*
 3. Without mention. *Locke.*
- SILICIOUS.** *a.* [from *cilicium*.] Made of hair. *Brown.*
- SILICULOSE.** *a.* [*silicula*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *DiF.*
- SILIGINOSE.** *a.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *DiF.*
- SILIQUEA.** *f.* [Latin.]
1. A carat of which six make a scruple.
 2. The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *DiF.*
- SILIQUEOSE.** } *a.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]
- SILIQUEOUS.** } Having a pod, or capsula. *Arbutnot.*
- SILK.** *f.* [*reolc*, Saxon.]
1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The stuff made of the worms thread. *Knolles.*
- SILKEN.** *a.* [from *silk*.]
1. Made of silk. *Milton.*
 2. Soft; tender. *Dryden.*
 3. Dressed in silk. *Shakespeare.*
- SILKME'RCER.** *f.* [*silk* and *merc*.] A dealer in silk.
- SILKWEA'VER.** *f.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave filken stuff. *Dryden.*
- SILKWORM.** *f.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. *Dryden.*
- SILKY.**

S I M

SILKY. *a.* [from *filk*.]
 1. Made of filk.
 2. Soft; pliant. *Shakespeare.*

SILL. *f.* [ryl, Saxon; *fulle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door. *Swift.*

SILLABUB. *f.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar. *Wotton.*

SILLILY. *ad.* [from *filly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly. *Dryden.*

SILLINESS. *f.* [from *filly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly. *L'Estrange.*

SILLY. *a.* [selig, German.]
 1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.
 2. Weak; helpless. *Spenser.*
 3. Foolish; witless. *Watts.*

SILLYHOW. *f.* [selig, happy, and heort.] The membrane that covers the head of the foetus. *Brown.*

SILT. *f.* Mud; slime. *Hale.*

SILVAN. *a.* [from *silva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden.*

SILVER. *f.* [reolpen, Sax. *silver*, Dutch.]
 1. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
 2. Any thing of soft splendour. *Pope.*
 3. Money made of silver.

SILVER. *a.*
 1. Made of silver. *Genesis.*
 2. White like silver. *Spenser.*
 3. Having a pale lustre. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Soft of voice. *Spenser.*

To SILVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover superficially with silver. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To adorn with mild lustre. *Pope.*

SILVERBEATER. *f.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver. *Boyle.*

SILVERLY. *ad.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver. *Shakespeare.*

SILVERSMITH. *f.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver. *Acts.*

SILVERTHISTLE. } *f.* Plants.
SILVERWEED. }

SILVERTREE. *f.* [*conocarpadendron*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SILVERY. *a.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver. *Dunciad.*

SIMAR. *f.* [*simarre*, French.] A woman's robe. *Dryden.*

SIMILAR. } *a.* [*similaire*, Fren. from
SIMILARY. } *similis*, Latin.]
 1. Homogeneous; having one part like another. *Boyle.*
 2. Resembling; having resemblance. *Hale.*

SIMILARITY. *f.* [from *similar*.] Likeness. *Arbuthnot.*

SIMILE. *f.* [*simile*, Latin.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized. *Shakespeare.*

S I M

SIMILITUDE. *f.* [*similitudo*, Latin.]
 1. Likeness; resemblance. *Bacon. South.*
 2. Comparison; simile. *Wotton.*

SIMITAR. *f.* A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER. *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing. *Boyle.*

SIMNEL. *f.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

SIMONY. *f.* [*simonie*, French; *simonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment. *Garth.*

To SIMPER. *v. n.* [from *rymbelan*, Saxon, to keep holiday. *Skinner*.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly. *Sidney.*

SIMPER. *f.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile. *Pope.*

SIMPLE. *a.* [*simplex*, Latin.]
 1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless. *Hooker.*
 2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated. *Watts.*
 3. Silly; not wise; not cunning. *Prov.*

SIMPLE. *f.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb. *Temple.*

To SIMPLE. *v. n.* To gather simples. *Garth.*

SIMPLESS. *f.* [*simplesse*, French.] Simplicity; filliness; folly. *Spenser.*

SIMPLENESS. *f.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple. *Shakespeare. Digby.*

SIMPLER. *f.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbarist.

SIMPLETON. *f.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. *L'Estrange.*

SIMPLICITY. *f.* [*simplicitas*, Latin.]
 1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.*
 2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness. *Hammond.*
 3. Plainness; not finery. *Dryden.*
 4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded. *Brown.*
 5. Weakness; filliness. *Hooker. Prov.*

SIMPLIST. *f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples. *Brown.*

SIMPLY. *ad.* [from *simple*.]
 1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly. *Milton.*
 2. Of itself; without addition. *Hooker.*
 3. Merely; solely. *Hooker.*
 4. Foolishly; fillily.

SIMULAR. *f.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits. *Shakespeare.*

SIMULATION. *f.* [*simulatio*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not. *Bacon.*

SIMULTANEOUS. *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time. *Glanville.*

S I N

SIN. *f.* [*rȳn*, Sax.]

1. An act against the laws of God ; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shakespeare.*
2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Daniel. Watts.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion ; to violate the laws of religion. *Psalms.*
2. To offend against right. *Shakespeare.*

SINCE. *ad.* [formed by contraction from *sitbence*, or *sitb thence*, from *riðe*, Sax.]

1. Because that. *Locke.*
2. From the time that. *Pope.*
3. Ago ; before this. *Sidney.*

SINCE. *pr position.* After ; reckoning from some time past to the time present. *Dryden.*

SINCERE. *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.]

1. Unhurt ; uninjured. *Dryden.*
2. Pure ; unmingled. *Atterbury.*
3. Honest ; undissembling ; uncorrupt. *Milton.*

SINCERELY. *ad.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly ; without hypocrisy. *Watts.*

SINCERENESS. } *f.* [*sincerité*, Fr.]

SINCERITY. }

1. Honesty of intention ; purity of mind. *Rogers.*
2. Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope.*

SYNDON. *f.* [Latin.] A fold ; a wrapper. *Bacon.*

S'INE. *f.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch. *Harris.*

S'INECURE. *f.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*

S'INEW. *f.* [*renpe*, Sax. *senewen*, Dut.]

1. A tendon ; the ligament by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*
2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness : as, money is the *sinews* of war. *Dryden.*
3. Muscle or nerve. *Davies.*

To S'INEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use. *Shakesp.*

S'INEWED. *a.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Furnished with sinews. *Dryden.*
2. Strong ; firm ; vigorous. *Shakespeare.*

S'INEWSHRUNK. *a.* [*sinew* and *shrunk*.]

A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict.*

S'INEWY. *a.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Consisting of a sinew ; nervous. *Donne.*
2. Strong ; nervous ; vigorous ; forcible. *Shakespeare. Hale.*

SINFUL. *a.* [*sin* and *full*.]

1. Alien from God ; not holy ; unsanctified. *Milton.*

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2. Wicked ; not observant of religion ; contrary to religion. *Milton. South.*

SINFULLY. *ad.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly ; not piously ; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*

SINFULNESS. *f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God ; neglect or violation of the duties of religion ; contrariety to religious goodness. *Milton. Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung* ; particle pass. *sung*. [*ringan*, Saxon ; *singia*, Islandick ; *singhen*, Dut.]

1. To form the voice to melody ; to articulate musically. *Dryden.*
2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately. *Cant.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise. *Shakespeare.*

4. To tell in poetry. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*
2. To celebrate ; to give praises to.
3. To utter harmoniously. *Shakespeare.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [*rængan*, Sax. *senghen*, Dutch.] To scorch ; to burn slightly or superficially. *L'Estrange.*

SINGER. *f.* [from *sing*.] One that sings ; one whose profession or business is to sing. *Waller.*

SINGINGMASTER. *f.* [*sing* and *master*.] One who teaches to sing. *Addison.*

SINGLE. *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.]

1. One ; not double ; not more than one. *South.*

2. Particular ; individual. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded. *Watts.*

4. Alone ; having no companion ; having no assistant. *Denham.*

5. Unmarried. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated ; not duplicated. *Bacon.*

7. Pure ; uncorrupt ; not double minded ; simple. A scriptural sense. *Matt.*

8. That in which one is opposed to one. *Dryden.*

To SINGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chuse out from among others. *Brown. Milton.*

2. To sequester ; to withdraw. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone. *Hooker.*

4. To separate. *Sidney.*

SINGLENES. *f.* [from *single*.] Simplicity ; sincerity ; honest plainness. *Hooker.*

SINGLY. *ad.* [from *single*.]

1. Individually ; particularly. *Taylor.*

2. Only ; by himself. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without partners or associates. *Pope.*

4. Honestly ; simply ; sincerely.

SINGULAR. *a.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.]

1. Single ; not complex ; not compound. *Watts.*

2. [In

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3. The right or left.
 4. Margin; edge; verge. *Roscommon.*
 5. Any kind of local respect. *Milton.*
 6. Party; interest; faction; sect. *Shakespeare. Spratt.*
 7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. *Knolles. Tillotson.*
SIDE. *a.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct; being on either side. *Hooker. Exodus.*
To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction. *King Charles. Digby. Swift.*
SIDEBOARD. *f.* [*side* and *board.*] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table. *Dryden.*
SIDEBOX. *f.* [*side* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre. *Pope.*
SIDEFLY. *f.* An insect. *Derham.*
To SIDE. *v. n.* [from *side.*] To go with the body the narrowest way. *Swift.*
SIDELONG. *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Dryden. Locke.*
SIDELONG. *ad.*
 1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Dryden.*
 2. On the side. *Evelyn.*
SIDER. *f.* See **CIDER.**
SIDERAL. *a.* [from *sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral. *Milton.*
SIDERATED. *a.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet-struck. *Brown.*
SIDERA'TION. *f.* [*sideration*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification; a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense. *Ray.*
SIDESADDLE. *f.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A woman's seat on horseback.
SIDESMAN. *f.* [*side* and *man.*] An assistant to the church-warden. *Ayliffe.*
SIDEWAYS. } *ad.* [from *side* and *way*, or
SIDEWISE. } *wife.*] Laterally; on one side. *Newton.*
SIEGE. *f.* [*siege*, French.]
 1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*
 2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat; throne. *Spens.*
 4. Place; class; rank. *Shakesp.*
 5. Stool. *Brown.*
To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, French.] To besiege. *Spenser.*
SIEVE. *f.* [from *sift.*] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran; a boulder; a scarce. *Dryden.*
To SIFT. *v. a.* [*siften*, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch.]
 1. To separate by a sieve. *Wotton.*
 2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*
 3. To examine; to try. *Hooker.*
SIFTER. *f.* [from *sift.*] He who sifts,

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- SIG** was used by the Saxons for victory: as, *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson.*
To SIGH. *v. n.* [*sican*, *sicetian*, Saxon; *suchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Mark. Prior. Arbutnot and Pope.*
To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*
SIGH. *f.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained. *Taylor.*
SIGHT. *f.* [*gerihte*, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]
 1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing. *Bacon.*
 2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. *Dryden.*
 3. Act of seeing or beholding. *Dryden.*
 4. Notice; knowledge. *Wake.*
 5. Eye; instrument of seeing. *Dryden.*
 6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the sights of a quadrant. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen. *Sidney. Exodus.*
SIGHTED. *a.* [from *sight.*] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*. *Clarendon.*
SIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *sight* and *full.*] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney.*
SIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *sight.*]
 1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.*
 2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasant to look at. *Shakespeare.*
SIGHTLY. *a.* [from *sight.*] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. *Addison.*
SIGIL. *f.* [*sigillum*, Latin.] Seal. *Dryden.*
SIGN. *f.* [*signe*, French; *signum*, Latin.]
 1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown. *Hooker. Holder.*
 2. A wonder; a miracle. *Ezek. Milton.*
 3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within. *Donne.*
 4. A monument; a memorial. *Numb.*
 5. A constellation in the zodiack. *Dryd.*
 6. Note of resemblance.
 7. Ensign. *Milton.*
 8. Typical representation; symbol. *Brerewood.*
 9. A subscription of one's name: as, a sign manual,
To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Latin.]
 1. To mark. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [*signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal. *Dryden.*
 3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Taylor.*
SIGNAL. *f.* [*signal*, French; *sennale*, Spanish.] Notice given by a signal; a sign that gives notice. *Dryden.*
SIGNAL.

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SIGNAL. *a.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*

SIGNALITY. *f.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Glanville.*

To SIGNALIZE. *v. a.* [*signaler*, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift.*

SIGNALLY. *ad.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *f.* [from *signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*

SIGNATURE. *f.* [*signature*, French.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark. *Watts.*
2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *More.*
3. Proof; evidence. *Rogers.*
4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNATURIST. *f.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. *Brown.*

SIGNET. *f.* [*signette*, French.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king. *Dryden.*

SIGNIFICANCE. } *f.* [from *signify*.]

SIGNIFICANCY. }

1. Power of signifying; meaning. *Stilling.*
2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Swift.*
3. Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison.*

SIGNIFICANT. *a.* [*signifiant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. *Shakespeare.*
2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh.*
3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree. *Hooker.*
4. Important; momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY. *ad.* [from *significant*.] With force of expression. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *f.* [*significatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making known by signs. *South.*
2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word. *Holder.*

SIGNIFICATIVE. *a.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.]

1. Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood.*
2. forcible; strongly expressive. *Camden.*

SIGNIFICATORY. *f.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens. *Taylor.*

To SIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*significo*, Latin.]

1. To declare by some token or sign. *Dryd.*
2. To mean; to express. *Shakespeare.*
3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor.*
4. To make known. *Swift.*

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To SIGNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force. *Ben. Johnson.*

SIGNIORY. *f.* [*seignoria*, Italian.] Lordship; dominion. *Daniel.*

SIGNPOST. *f.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs. *Ben. Johnson.*

S'KER. *ad.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenser.*

S'KERNESS. *f.* [from *siker*.] Sureness; safety.

SILENCE. *f.* [*silence*, French; *silentium*, Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace. *Milton.*
2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Secrecy.
4. Stillness; not noise. *Pope.*
5. Not mention. *Milton.*

SILENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shakespeare.*

To SILENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To still; to oblige to hold peace. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

SILENT. *a.* [*silens*, Latin.]

1. Not speaking; mute. *Psalms.*
2. Not talkative; not loquacious.
3. Still; having no noise. *Milton.*
4. Wanting efficacy. *Milton.*
5. Not mentioning. *Milton.*

SILENTLY. *ad.* [from *silent*.]

1. Without speech. *Dryden.*
2. Without noise. *Dryden.*
3. Without mention. *Locke.*

SIL'CIUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*.] Made of hair. *Brown.*

SIL'CULOSE. *a.* [*silicula*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *Diët.*

SIL'GINOSE. *a.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Diët.*

SIL'LIQUA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A carat of which six make a scruple.
2. The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Diët.*

SIL'LIQUOSE. } *a.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]

SIL'LIQUOUS. } Having a pod, or capsula. *Arbutnot.*

SILK. *f.* [*reolc*, Saxon.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly. *Shakespeare.*
2. The stuff made of the worms thread. *Knolles.*

SIL'KEN. *a.* [from *silk*.]

1. Made of silk. *Milton.*
2. Soft; tender. *Dryden.*
3. Dressed in silk. *Shakespeare.*

SILKME'RCER. *f.* [*silk* and *merc*.] A dealer in silk.

SILKWEA'VER. *f.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave filken stuff. *Dryden.*

SILKWORM. *f.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. *Dryden.*

SIL'KY.

S I M

SILKY. *a.* [from *filk.*]

1. Made of filk.

2. Soft; pliant.

Shakespeare.

SILL. *f.* [*ryl*, Saxon; *fulle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

Swift.

SILLABUB. *f.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Wotton.

SILLILY. *ad.* [from *filly.*] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

Dryden.

SILLINESS. *f.* [from *filly.*] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

L'Estrange.

SILLY. *a.* [*selig*, German.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.

2. Weak; helpless.

Spenser.

3. Foolish; witless.

Watts.

SILLYHOW. *f.* [*reliç*, happy, and *heopt*.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

Brown.

SILT. *f.* Mud; slime.

Hale.

SILVAN. *a.* [from *silva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods.

Dryden.

SILVER. *f.* [*reolpen*, Sax. *silver*, Dutch.]

1. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold.

Watts.

2. Any thing of soft splendour.

Pope.

3. Money made of silver.

SILVER. *a.*

1. Made of silver.

Genesis.

2. White like silver.

Spenser.

3. Having a pale lustre.

Shakespeare.

4. Soft of voice.

Spenser.

To SILVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.

Shakespeare.

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Pope.

SILVERBEATER. *f.* [*silver* and *beat.*] One that foliates silver.

Boyle.

SILVERLY. *ad.* [from *silver.*] With the appearance of silver.

Shakespeare.

SILVERSMITH. *f.* [*silver* and *smith.*]

One that works in silver.

Acts.

SILVERTHISTLE. } *f.* Plants.

SILVERWEED. }

SILVERTREE. *f.* [*conocarpadendron*, Lat.]

A plant.

Miller.

SILVERY. *a.* [from *silver.*] Besprinkled with silver.

Dunciad.

SIMAR. *f.* [*simarre*, French.] A woman's robe.

Dryden.

SIMILAR. } *a.* [*similaire*, Fren. from

SIMILARY. } *similis*, Latin.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.

Boyle.

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

Hale.

SIMILARITY. *f.* [from *similar.*] Likeness.

Arbutnot.

SIMILE. *f.* [*simile*, Latin.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Shakespeare.

S I M

SIMILITUDE. *f.* [*similitudo*, Latin.]

1. Likeness; resemblance. *Bacon. South.*

2. Comparison; simile. *Wotton.*

SIMITAR. *f.* A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER. *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Boyle.

SIMNEL. *f.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

SIMONY. *f.* [*simonie*, French; *simonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

Garth.

To SIMPER. *v. n.* [from *rymbelan*, Saxon, to keep holiday. *Skinner.*] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

Sidney.

SIMPER. *f.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

Pope.

SIMPLE. *a.* [*simplex*, Latin.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Hooker.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

Watts.

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

Prov.

SIMPLE. *f.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb.

Temple.

To SIMPLE. *v. n.* To gather simples.

Garth.

SIMPLESS. *f.* [*simplesse*, French.] Simplicity; filliness; folly.

Spenser.

SIMPLENESS. *f.* [from *simple.*] The quality of being simple.

Shakespeare. Digby.

SIMPLER. *f.* [from *simple.*] A simplist; an herbarist.

SIMPLETON. *f.* [from *simple.*] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow.

L'Estrange.

SIMPLICITY. *f.* [*simplicitas*, Latin.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

Sidney.

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Hammond.

3. Plainness; not finery.

Dryden.

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Brown.

5. Weakness; filliness.

Hooker. Prov.

SIMPLIST. *f.* [from *simple.*] One skilled in simples.

Brown.

SIMPLY. *ad.* [from *simple.*]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.

Milton.

2. Of itself; without addition.

Hooker.

3. Merely; solely.

Hooker.

4. Foolishly; fillily.

SIMULAR. *f.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Shakespeare.

SIMULATION. *f.* [*simulatio*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Bacon.

SIMULTANEOUS. *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.]

Acting together; existing at the same time.

Glanville.

SIN.

S I N

SIN. *f.* [*rȳn*, Sax.]

1. An act against the laws of God ; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shakespeare.*
2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Daniel. Watts.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion ; to violate the laws of religion. *Psalms.*
2. To offend against right. *Shakespeare.*

SINCE. *ad.* [formed by contraction from *sitbence*, or *sub tence*, from *riðe*, Sax.]

1. Because that. *Locke.*
2. From the time that. *Pope.*
3. Ago ; before this. *Sidney.*

SINCE. *pr position.* After ; reckoning from some time past to the time present. *Dryden.*

SINCERE. *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.]

1. Unhurt ; uninjured. *Dryden.*
2. Pure ; unmingled. *Aiterbury.*
3. Honest ; undissembling ; uncorrupt. *Milton.*

SINCERELY. *ad.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly ; without hypocrisy. *Watts.*

SINCERENESS. } *f.* [*sincerité*, Fr.]

SINCERITY. }

1. Honesty of intention ; purity of mind. *Rogers.*
2. Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope.*

SINDON. *f.* [Latin.] A fold ; a wrapper. *Bacon.*

SINE. *f.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch. *Harris.*

SINECURE. *f.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*

SINEW. *f.* [*snape*, Sax. *seneven*, Dut.]

1. A tendon ; the ligament by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*
2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness : as, money is the *sinews* of war. *Dryden.*
3. Muscle or nerve. *Davies.*

To SINEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use. *Shakesp.*

SINEWED. *a.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Furnished with sinews. *Dryden.*
2. Strong ; firm ; vigorous. *Shakespeare.*

SINEWSHRUNK. *a.* [*sinew* and *shrunk*.] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict.*

SINEWY. *a.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Consisting of a sinew ; nervous. *Donne.*
2. Strong ; nervous ; vigorous ; forcible. *Shakespeare. Hale.*

SINFUL. *a.* [*sin* and *full*.]

1. Alien from God ; not holy ; unsanctified. *Milton.*

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2. Wicked ; not observant of religion ; contrary to religion. *Milton. South.*

SINFULLY. *ad.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly ; not piously ; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*

SINFULNESS. *f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God ; neglect or violation of the duties of religion ; contrariety to religious goodness. *Milton. Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung* ; participle pass. *sung*. [*singan*, Saxon ; *singia*, Islandick ; *singhen*, Dut.]

1. To form the voice to melody ; to articulate musically. *Dryden.*
2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately. *Cant.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise. *Shakespeare.*

4. To tell in poetry. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*
2. To celebrate ; to give praises to.
3. To utter harmoniously. *Shakespeare.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [*sængan*, Sax. *senghen*, Dutch.] To scorch ; to burn slightly or superficially. *L'Estrange.*

SINGER. *f.* [from *sing*.] One that sings ; one whose profession or business is to sing. *Waller.*

SINGINGMASTER. *f.* [*sing* and *master*.] One who teaches to sing. *Addison.*

SINGLE. *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.]

1. One ; not double ; not more than one. *South.*
2. Particular ; individual. *Watts.*
3. Not compounded. *Watts.*
4. Alone ; having no companion ; having no assistant. *Denham.*
5. Unmarried. *Dryden.*
6. Not complicated ; not duplicated. *Bacon.*
7. Pure ; uncorrupt ; not double minded ; simple. A scriptural sense. *Matt.*
8. That in which one is opposed to one. *Dryden.*

To SINGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chuse out from among others. *Brown. Milton.*
2. To sequester ; to withdraw. *Hooker.*
3. To take alone. *Hooker.*
4. To separate. *Sidney.*

SINGLENESS. *f.* [from *single*.] Simplicity ; sincerity ; honest plainness. *Hooker.*

SINGLY. *ad.* [from *single*.]

1. Individually ; particularly. *Taylor.*
2. Only ; by himself. *Shakespeare.*
3. Without partners or associates. *Pope.*
4. Honestly ; simply ; sincerely.

SINGULAR. *a.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.]

1. Single ; not complex ; not compound. *Watts.*
2. [In

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2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural. *Locke.*
 3. Particular; unexampled. *Denham. Female Quixotte.*
 4. Having something not common to others. *Tillotson.*
 5. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addison.*
- SINGULARITY.** *f.* [singularité, Fr.]
1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others. *Tillotson.*
 2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker.*
 4. Character or manners different from those of others. *South.*
- TO SINGULARIZE.** *v. a.* [se singulariser, Fr.] To make single.
- SINGULARLY.** *ad.* [from singular.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.*
- SINGULT.** *f.* [singultus, Lat.] A sigh. *Spenser.*
- SINISTER.** *a.* [sinister, Lat.]
1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Dryden.*
 2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair. *South.*
 3. Unlucky; inauspicious. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SINISTROUS.** *a.* [sinister, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed. *Bentley.*
- SINISTROUSLY.** *ad.* [from sinisterous.]
1. With a tendency to the left. *Brown.*
 2. Perversely; absurdly.
- TO SINK.** *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *fank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [sencan, Saxon; senken, German.]
1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.*
 2. To fall gradually. *2 Kings.*
 3. To enter or penetrate into any body. *1 Sam.*
 4. To lose height; to fall to a level. *Addison.*
 5. To lose or want prominence. *Dryden.*
 6. To be overwhelmed or depressed. *Milton.*
 7. To be received; to be impressed. *Locke.*
 8. To decline; to decrease; to decay. *Addison.*
 9. To fall into rest or indolence. *Addison.*
 10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden.*
- TO SINK.** *v. a.*
1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating. *Bacon.*
 2. To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.*
 3. To depress; to degrade. *Prior.*
 4. To plunge into destruction. *Shakesp.*
 5. To make to fall. *Woodward.*
 6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Addison.*

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope.*
 8. To lessen; to diminish. *Rogers.*
 9. To make to decline. *Rowe.*
 10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert. *Swift.*
- SINK.** *f.* [sinc, Saxon.]
1. A drain; a jakes. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any place where corruption is gathered. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SINLESS.** *a.* [from sin.] Exempt from sin. *Milton. Rogers.*
- SINLESSNESS.** *f.* [from sinless.] Exemption from sin. *Boyle.*
- SINNER.** *f.* [from sin.]
1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. *South.*
 2. An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*
- SINOFFERING.** *f.* [sin and offering.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Exodus.*
- SINOPER,** or *Sinople.* *f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Answorth.*
- TO SINUATE.** *v. a.* [sinuo, Latin.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*
- SINUATION.** *f.* [from sinuate.] A bending in and out. *Hale.*
- SINUOUS.** *a.* [sinueux, Fr. from sinus, Latin.] Bending in and out. *Brown.*
- SINUS.** *f.* [Latin.]
1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.*
 2. Any fold or opening.
- TO SIP.** *v. a.* [sipan, Saxon; sippen, Dut.]
1. To drink by small draughts. *Pope.*
 2. To drink in small quantities. *Milton.*
 3. To drink out of. *Dryden.*
- TO SIP.** *v. n.* To drink a small quantity. *Dryden.*
- SIP.** *f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*
- SIPHON.** *f.* [σίφων.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Thomson.*
- SIPPER.** *f.* [from sip.] One that sips.
- SIPPET.** *f.* [from sip.] A small sop.
- SIR.** [sire, Fr. seignor, Ital. senior, Spanish.]
1. The word of respect in compellation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*
 3. It is sometimes used for man. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*
- SIRE.** *f.* [sire, Fr. senior, Lat.]
1. A father, in poetry. *Prior.*
 2. It is used of beasts: as, the horse had a good sire.
 3. It is used in composition: as, grand-fire.
- SIREN.** *f.* [Lit.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them. *Shakespeare.*

S I T

SIRI'ASIS. *f.* [*σιρίαισις*.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Diët.*

SIRIUS. *f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIRO'CCO. *f.* [Italian.] The south-east or Syrian wind. *Milton.*

SIRRAH. *f.* [*sir, ba!* *Minsbew.*] A compellation of reproach and insult. *L'Estrange.*

SIROP. } *f.* [Arabick.] The juice of
SIRUP. } vegetables boiled with sugar. *Sidney.*

SIRUPED. *a.* [from *sirup.*] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*

SIRUPY. *a.* [from *sirup.*] Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *f.* Contracted from *affixe.* *Donne.*

SISKIN. *f.* A bird; a green-finch.

SISTER. *f.* [*ἡστέρα*, Sax. *zuster*, Dut.]

1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother. *Job.*
2. One of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being. *James.*
3. A woman of the same kind. *Shakespeare.*
4. One of the same kind; one of the same office. *Pope.*

SISTER in law. *f.* A husband or wife's sister. *Ruth.*

SISTERHOOD. *f.* [from *sister.*]

1. The office or duty of a sister. *Daniel.*
2. A set of sisters.
3. A number of women of the same order. *Addison.*

SISTERLY. *a.* [from *sister.*] Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakespeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterite, *I sat.* [*sitan*, Gothick; *settan*, Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks. *May.*
2. To perch. *Bourd.*
3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness. *Milton.*
4. To be in any local position. *Milton.*
5. To rest as a weight or burthen. *Taylor.*
6. To settle; to abide. *Milton.*
7. To brood; to incubate. *Bacon.*
8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness. *Shakespeare.*
9. To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.*
10. To be in any situation or condition. *Bacon.*
11. To be fixed, as an assembly.
12. To be placed at the table. *Luke.*
13. To exercise authority. *Milton.*
14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member. *1 Mac.*
15. **To SIT down.** To begin a siege. *Clarendon.*
16. **To SIT down.** To rest; to cease satisfied. *Rogers.*

S I X

17. **To SIT down.** To settle; to fix a-bode. *Spenser.*
18. **To SIT out.** To be without engagement or employment. *Sanderson.*
19. **To SIT up.** To rise from lying to sitting. *Luke.*
20. **To SIT up.** To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben. Johnson.*

To SIT. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon. *Prior.*
2. To place on a seat. *Bacon.*
3. To be settled to do business. *Addison.*

SITE. *f.* [*situs*, Lat.] Situation; local position. *Bentley.*

SITFAST. *f.* [*sit* and *fast.*] A hard knob growing under the saddle.

SITH. *ad.* [*rðe*, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*

SITHE. *f.* [*rðe*, Saxon.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacham. Crashaw.*

SITHENCE. *ad.* Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*

SITHES. *f.* Times. *Spenser.*

SITHNESS. *ad.* Since. *Spenser.*

SITTER. *f.* [from *sit.*]

1. One that sits. *Bacon.*
2. A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*

SITTING. *f.* [from *sit.*]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.
2. The act of resting on a seat. *Psalms.*
3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. *Dryden.*
4. A meeting of an assembly. *Bacon.*
5. A course of study unintermitted. *Locke.*
6. A time for which one sits without rising. *Dryden.*
7. Incubation. *Addison.*

SITUATE. *part. a.* [from *situs*, Latin.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.*
2. Placed; consisting. *Milton.*

SITUATION. *f.* [from *situate.*]

1. Local respect; position. *Addison.*
2. Condition; state. *Rogers.*

SIX. *f.* [*six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five. *Brown.*

SIX and seven. *f.* To be at six and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Shakespeare.*

SIXPENCE. *f.* [*six* and *pence.*] A coin; half a shilling. *Pope.*

SIXSCORE. *a.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty. *Sandys.*

SIXTEEN. *a.* [*sixtyne*, Sax.] Six and ten. *Taylor.*

SIXTEENTH. *a.* [*sixteopa*, Sax.] The sixth after the tenth. *1 Chron.*

SIXTH. *a.* [*sixta*, Sax.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part. *Cheyne.*

SIXTHLY.

S K E

SIXTHLY. *ad.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SIXTIETH. *a.* [ἡξήκοντα, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated. *Digby.*

SIXTY. *a.* [ἡξήκοντα, Sax.] Six times ten. *Brown.*

SIZE. *f.*

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*
2. A settled quantity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*
4. Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjust, or arrange according to size. *Dryden.*
2. To settle; to fix. *Bacon.*
3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

SIZED. *a.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakespeare.*

SIZEABLE. *a.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky. *Arbutnot.*

SIZER. or *Servitor.* *f.* A certain rank of students in the universities. *Corbet.*

SIZERS. *f.* See **SCISSARS.**

SIZINESS. *f.* [from *size*.] Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SIZY. *a.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Arbutnot.*

SKA'DDLE. *f.* [ῥεαδνιγγε, Sax.] Hurt; damage. *Diēt.*

SKA'DDONS. *f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKEIN. *f.* [escaigne, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound. *Ben. Johnson.*

SKAINSMATE. *f.* A messmate. *Shakespeare.*

SKATE. *f.* [ῥεαδδα, Saxon.]

1. A flat sea fish.
2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. *Thomson.*

SKE'AN. *f.* A short sword; a knife. *Bacon.*

SKEG. *f.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *f.* *Skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea. *Walton.*

SKE'LETON. *f.* [σκελετος, Greek.]

1. The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Dryden.*
2. The compages of the principal parts. *Hale.*

SKE'LLUM. *f.* [skelm, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner.*

SKEP. *f.* [ῥεφθεν, lower Sax. to draw.] *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tusser.*

SKE'PTICK. *f.* [σκεπτικος.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing. *Decay of Piety, Blackmore.*

S K I

SKE'PTICAL. *a.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *f.* Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *f.* [schedula, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison.*

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.
2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

SKE'WER. *f.* [skere, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *King.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SK'IFF. *f.* [esquife, Fr. scapha, Lat.] A small light boat. *Brown. Swift.*

SKILFUL. *a.* [skill and full.] Knowing; qualified with skill. *Tatler.*

SKILFULLY. *ad.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Broome.*

SKILFULNESS. *f.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dextrousness. *Psalms.*

SKILL. *f.* [skil, Islandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity. *Milton.*
2. Any particular art. *Hooker.*

To SKILL. *v. n.* [skilia, Islandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous at. *Whitgift.*
2. To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. *Hooker.*

SKILLED. *a.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dextrous; acquainted with. *Milton.*

SKILLESS. *a.* [from *skill*.] Wanting art. *Shakespeare.*

SKILLET. *f.* [escuellette, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakespeare.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Prior.*
2. To take by skimming. *Addison.*
3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden.*
4. To cover superficially. *Dryden.*

To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*

SKIMBLESKAMBLE. *a.* Wandering; wild. *Shakespeare.*

SKIMMER. *f.* [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Mortimer.*

SKIMMILK. *f.* [skim and milk.] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*

SKIN. *f.* [skind, Danish.]

1. The

SKI

2. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible. *Dryden.*
2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.
3. The body; the person. *L'Estrange.*
- To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis.*
2. To cover with the skin. *Dryden.*
3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*
- SKINK. *f.* [*scenc*, Sax.]
1. Drink; any thing potable.
2. Pottage. *Bacon.*
- To SKINK. *v. n.* [*scencan*, Sax.] To serve drink.
- SKINKER. *f.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink. *Dryden.*
- SKINNED. *a.* [from *skin*.] Having the nature of skin or leather. *Sharp.*
- SKINNER. *f.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins.
- SKINNINESS. *f.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.
- SKINNY. *a.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh. *Shakespeare.*
- To SKIP. *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian.]
1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Drayton. Hudibras.*
2. To pass without notice. *Bacon.*
- To SKIP. *v. a.* [*esquiver*, Fr.] To miss; to pass. *Shakespeare.*
- SKIP. *f.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound. *Sidney. More.*
- SKIPJACK. *f.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart. *L'Estrange.*
- SKIPKENNEL. *f.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.
- SKIPPER. *f.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A ship-master or shipboy. *Congreve.*
- SKIPPET. *f.* [Probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. *Spenser.*
- SKIRMISH. *f.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war; *escarmouche*, Fr.]
1. A slight fight; less than a set battle. *Philips.*
2. A contest; a contention. *Decay of Piety.*
- To SKIRMISH. *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Alterbury.*
- SKIRMISHER. *f.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes.
- To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from *scyn*, Saxon, pure, clean.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.
- To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakespeare.*

SKY

- SKIRRET. *f.* [*sisarum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SKIRT. *f.* [*skiorte*, Swedish.]
1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. *Shakespeare.*
2. The edge of any part of the dress. *Addison.*
3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Spenser.*
- To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addison.*
- SKITTISH. *a.* [*skyc*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]
1. Shy; easily frightened. *L'Estrange.*
2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Hudibras.*
3. Changeable; fickle. *Shakespeare.*
- SKITTISHLY. *ad.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickle.
- SKITTISHNESS. *f.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.
- SKONCE. *f.* [See *SCONCE*.]
- SKREEN. *f.* [*escrien*, Fr.]
1. Riddle or coarse sieve. *Tusser.*
2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.
3. Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*
- To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To riddle; to sift.
2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.
3. To keep off light or weather. *Dryden.*
4. To shelter; to protect. *Spectator.*
- SKUE. *a.* Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley.*
- To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*
- SKULL. *f.* [*skiola*, Islandick.]
1. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy. Shakespeare.*
2. [*Sceole*, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. *Walton.*
- SKU'LLCAP. *f.* A headpiece.
- SKU'LLCAP. *f.* [*coffida*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SKY. *f.* [*sky*, Danish.]
1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Roscommon.*
2. The heavens. *Davies.*
3. The weather. *Shakespeare.*
- SKY'EY. *a.* [from *sky*.] Ethereal. *Shakespeare.*
- SKY'COLOUR. *f.* [*sky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky. *Boyle.*
- SKY'COLOURED. *a.* [*sky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky. *Addison.*
- SKY'DYED. *a.* [*sky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the sky. *Pope.*
- SKY'ED.

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SKY'ED. *a.* [from *sky.*] Enveloped by the skies. *Thomson.*

SKY'ISH. *a.* [from *sky.*] Coloured by the ether. *Shakespeare.*

SKY'LARK. *f.* [*sky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and sings. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *f.* [*sky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *f.* [*sky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high and burns as it flies. *Addison.*

SLAB. *f.*

1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*
2. A plane of stone: as, a marble slab.

SLAB. *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous. *Shakespeare.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*slabben, slabberen, Dutch.*]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLABBER. *v. a.*

1. To smear with spittle. *Arbutnot.*
2. To shed; to spill. *Tusser.*

SLA'BBERER. *f.* [from *slabber.*] He who slabbers.

SLA'BBY. *a.* [The same with *slab.*]

1. Thick; viscous. *Wise man.*
2. Wet; floody. *Gay.*

SLACK. *a.* [*pleac, Saxon.*]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose. *Arbutnot.*
2. Remiss; not diligent; not eager. *Hooker.*
3. Not violent; not rapid. *Mortimer.*
4. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. *Milton.*

To SLACK. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To SLA'CKEN. } *v. n.*

1. To be remiss; to neglect. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To lose the power of cohesion. *Moxon.*
3. To abate. *Milton.*
4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsw.*

To SLACK. } *v. a.*

To SLA'CKEN. } *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less tight. *Dryden.*
2. To relax; to remit. *Davies.*
3. To ease; to mitigate. *Spenser. Philips.*
4. To remit for want of eagerness. *Ben. Johnson.*
5. To cause to be remitted. *Hammond.*
6. To relieve; to unbend. *Denham.*
7. To with-hold; to use less liberally. *Shakespeare.*
8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion. *Mortimer.*
9. To neglect. *Daniel.*
10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible. *Addison.*

SLACK. *f.* Small coal; coal broken in small parts.

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SLA'CKLY. *ad.* [from *slack.*]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
2. Negligently; remissly. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'CKNESS. *f.* [from *slack.*]

1. Looseness; not tightness.
2. Negligence; inattention; remissness. *Hooker.*
3. Want of tendency. *Sharp.*
4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness. *Brerewood.*

SLAG. *f.* The dross or recrement of metal. *Boyle.*

SLAIE. *f.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth.*

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay.* *Isaiab.*

To SLAKE. *v. a.* To quench; to extinguish. *Crossbar.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* To grow less tense; to be relaxed. *Davies.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*schlagen, Dutch.*] To slaughter; to crush.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*esclaundrie, French.*] To censure falsely; to belie. *Whitgiste.*

SLA'NDER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Disgrace; reproach. *Shakespeare.*
3. Disreputation; ill name. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *f.* [from *slander.*] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another. *Taylor.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *slander.*]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shakesp.*
2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious. *South.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *slandrous.*] Calumniously; with false reproach. *Daniel.*

SLANG. The preterite of *sling.* *1 Sam.*

SLANK. *f.* An herb.

SLANT. } *a.* [from *slinghe, a serpent, Dutch.* *Skinner.*]

SLA'NTING. } *a.*

Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular. *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. } *ad.* [from *slant.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly; slope. *Tusser.*

SLA'NTWISE. } *ad.*

SLAP. *f.* [*schlap, German.*] A blow.

SLAP. *ad.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbutnot.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap. *Prior.*

SLA'PDASH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash.*] All at once. *Prior.*

To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slasa, to strike, Islan.*]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To lash. *Slash* is improper. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword. *Pope.*

SLASH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloath. *Shakespeare.*

SLATCH. *f.* [A sea term.] The middle part

S L E

part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *f.* [from *slit* : *slate* is in some countries a crack ; or from *esclate*, a tile, Fr.] A grey fossil stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon. *Grew.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof ; to tile. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *f.* [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *f.* [*slaetti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryd.*

SLA'TY. *a.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*

SLAVE. *f.* [*esclave*, French.] One mancipated to a master ; not a freeman ; a dependant. *South. Addison.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge ; to toil ; to toil. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *f.* [*saliva*, Lat *slæfa*, Islandick.] Spittle running from the mouth ; drivel. *Brown.*

To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle. *Shakesp.*
2. To emit spittle. *Sidney.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *f.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch ; from *slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spittle ; a driveller ; an idiot.

SLA'VEY. *f.* [from *slave*.] Servitude ; the condition of a slave ; the offices of a slave. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *f.* [*onrlaucht*, Sax.] Massacre ; destruction by the sword. *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre ; to slay ; to kill with the sword. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *f.* [*slaughter* and *house*.] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *f.* [*slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing. *Shakesp.*

SLAUGHTEROUS. *a.* [from *slaughter*.] Destructive ; murderous. *Shakesp.*

SLA'VISH. *a.* [from *slave*.] Servile ; mean ; base ; dependant. *Milton.*

SLA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *slavish*.] Servilely ; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *f.* [from *slavish*.] Servility ; meanness.

To SLAY. *v. a.* preter. *slaw* ; part. pass. *slain*. [*slaban*, Gothick ; *plean*, Saxon ; *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill ; to butcher ; put to death. *Genesis. Prior.*

SLA'YER. *f.* [from *slay*.] Killer ; murderer ; destroyer. *Abbot.*

SLE'AZY. *a.* Weak ; wanting substance.

SLED. *f.* [*slæd*, Danish ; *slædde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*

SLEDDER. *a.* [from *sled*.] Mounted on a sled. *Shakespeare.*

S L E

SLEDGE. *f.* [*pleeg*, Saxon ; *slaggia*, Islandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer. *Moxon.*
2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels. *Mortimer.*

SLEEK. *f.* [*slaych*, Dutch.] Smooth ; nitid ; glossy. *Ben. Johnson. Drayton.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even. *Milton.*
2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy. *Boyle.*

SLEE'KLY. *ad.* [from *slack*.] Smoothly ; glossily. *Shakespeare.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [*pleepan*, Saxon ; *slæpen*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers. *Shakesp. Crashaw.*
2. To rest ; to be motionless. *Shakesp.*
3. To live thoughtlessly. *Atterbury.*
4. To be dead ; death being a state from which man will sometime awake. *Theff. Aycliffe.*

5. To be inattentive ; not vigilant. *Shakesp.*
6. To be unnoticed, or unattended. *Shakesp.*

SLEEP. *f.* [from the verb.] Repose ; rest ; suspension of the mental powers ; slumber. *Bacon.*

SLEE'PER. *f.* [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps ; one who is not awake. *Shakespeare.*
2. A lazy inactive drone.
3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.*
4. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'PLY. *ad.* [from *sleepy*.]

1. Drowsily ; with desire to sleep.
2. Dully ; lazily. *Raleigh.*
3. Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEEPINESS. *f.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness ; disposition to sleep ; inability to keep awake. *Arbutnot.*

SLEE'PLESS. *a.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep. *Milton.*

SLEE'PY. *a.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsy ; disposed to sleep.
2. Not awake. *Dryden.*
3. Soporiferous ; somniferous ; causing sleep. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *f.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slæt*.] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles. *Dryden. Cheyne.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *a.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE. *f.* [*slif*, Saxon.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Spenser.*
2. *Sleeve*, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk.
3. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'VED.

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SLEE'VED. *a.* [from *sleeve*.] Having sleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *a.* [from *sleeve*.]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Hall.*

SLEIGHT. *f.* [*slagd*, cunning, *Islandick*.]

Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Hooker. Shakesp. Chas. Swift.*

SLENDER. *a.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak. *Titot.*

5. Sparing; less than enough. *Arbut.*

6. Not amply supplied. *Philips.*

SLENDERLY. *ad.* [from *slender*.]

1. Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly. *2 Mac.*

SLENDERNESS. *f.* [from *slender*.]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength. *Arbutnot.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgift.*

4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep*. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterite of *slay*. *Knolles.*

TO SLEY. *v. n.* [See to *SLEAVE*.] To part or twist into threads. *Shakespeare.*

TO SLICE. *v. n.* [*slizan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.*

2. To cut into parts. *Cleveland.*

3. To cut off. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*

SLICE. *f.* [*slize*, Saxon.]

1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece. *Pope.*

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Hokewill.*

SLICK. *a.* [*slickt*, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.]

Brown.

SLID. The preterite of *slide*. *Dryden.*

SLID'DEN. The participle passive of *slide*. *Jeremiab.*

TO SLIDDER. *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.]

To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*

TO SLIDE. *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [*slidan*, *slidende*, Saxon; *slijden*, Dutch.]

1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bacon.*

2. To move without change of the foot. *Milton.*

3. To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus.*

4. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.*

5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shakespeare.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *South.*

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller.*

9. To fall by error. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm. *Thomson.*

11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

TO SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*

SLIDER. *f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.

SLIGHT. *a.* [*slcht*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable. *Dryden.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect. *Milton.*

4. Foolish; weak of mind. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong; thin; as a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

2. Artifice; cunning practice. *Arbut.*

TO SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard. *Locke.*

2. To throw carelessly. *Shakespeare.*

3. To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius.*

4. To *SLIGHT over*. To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*

SLIGHTER. *f.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.

SLIGHTINGLY. *ad.* [from *slighting*.]

Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*

SLIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *slight*.]

1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.*

2. Scornfully; contemptuously. *Philips.*

3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*

4. Without worth.

SLIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *slight*.]

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*

SLIM. *ad.* Slender; thin of shape. *Addis.*

SLIME. *f.* [*slim*, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.]

Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Raleigh.*

SLIMINESS. *f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*

SLIMY. *a.* [from *slime*.]

1. Overspread with slime. *Shakespeare.*

2. Viscous; glutinous. *Milton.*

SLINESS. *f.* [from *slly*.] Designing artifice. *Addison.*

SLING. [*slingan*, Saxon; *slingen*, Dutch.]

1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *Job.*

2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage.

TO SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a sling.

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2. To throw ; to cast. *Addison.*
 3. To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden.*
 4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*
SLINGER. *f.* [from *sling.*] One who slings or uses the sling. *2 Kings.*
To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *slunk.* [*r'ingan*, Saxon, to creep.] To sneak ; to steal out of the way. *Milton.*
To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast ; to miscarry of. *Mortimer.*
To SLIP. *v. n.* [*r'ipan*, Saxon ; *slippen*, Dutch.]
 1. To slide ; not to tread firm. *South.*
 2. To slide ; to glide. *Sidney.*
 3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiseman.*
 4. To sneak ; to sink. *Spenser.*
 5. To glide ; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.*
 6. To fall into fault or error. *Ecclus.*
 7. To creep by oversight. *Adv. to Dunciad.*
 8. To escape ; to fall away out of the memory. *Hooker.*
To SLIP. *v. a.*
 1. To convey secretly. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To lose by negligence. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
 4. To escape from ; to leave sily. *Shakesp.*
 5. To let loose. *Dryden.*
 6. To let a dog loose. *Dryden.*
 7. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.*
 8. To pass over negligently. *Atterbury.*
SLIP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of slipping ; a false step.
 2. Error ; mistake ; fault. *Wotton.*
 3. A twig torn from the main stock. *Hooker. Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton. Dryden. Ray.*
 4. A leash or string in which a dog is held. *Bramball.*
 5. An escape ; a desertion. *Hudibras.*
 6. A long narrow piece. *Addison.*
SLIPBOARD. *f.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves. *Gulliver.*
SLIPKNOT. *f.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bow-knot ; a knot easily untied. *Moxon.*
SLIPPER, or Slipshoe. *f.* [from *slip.*] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh.*
SLIPPERINESS. *f.* [from *slippery.*]
 1. State or quality of being slippery ; smoothness ; glibness. *Sharp.*
 2. Uncertainty ; want of firm footing.
SLIPPERY. *a.* [*r'lipun*, Saxon ; *sliperig*, Swedish.]
 1. Smooth ; glib. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.*
 3. Hard to hold ; hard to keep. *Dryden.*
 4. Not standing firm. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Uncertain ; changeable ; mutable ; unstable. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Not certain in its effect. *L'Estrange.*

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7. Not chaste. *Shakespeare.*
SLIPPY. *ad.* [from *slip.*] Slippery ; easily sliding. *Floyer.*
SLIPSHOD. *a.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift.*
SLIPSLOP. *f.* Bad liquor.
SLISH. *f.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash.* *Shakespeare.*
To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted.* [*r'itan*, Saxon.] To cut long wise. *Brown. Newton.*
SLIT. *f.* [*r'it*, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [*r'ipan*, Saxon.] To
To SLIVER. } split ; to divide longwise ;
 to tear off longwise. *Shakespeare.*
SLIVER. *f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakespeare.*
SLOATS. *f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*
SLO'BBER. *f.* [*glavoerio*, Welsh.] Slaver.
To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*stocken*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slock ; to quench.
SLOE. *f.* [*r'la*, Saxon.] The fruit of the blackthorn. *Blackmore.*
SLOOP. *f.* A small ship.
To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop.*] To drink grossly and greedily.
SLOP. *f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *L'Estr. Dryden.*
SLOP. *f.* [*r'lop*, Sax. *sloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers ; open breeches. *Shakesp.*
SLOPE. *a.* Oblique ; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*
SLOPE. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. An oblique direction ; any thing obliquely directed.
 2. Declivity ; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope.*
SLOPE. *ad.* Obliquely ; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*
To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity ; to direct obliquely. *Pope.*
To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*
SLO'PENESS. *f.* [from *slope.*] Obliquity ; declivity ; not perpendicularity. *Wotton.*
SLO'PEWISE. *a.* [*slope* and *wise.*] Obliquely ; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*
SLO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *sloping.*] Obliquely ; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*
SLO'PPY. *a.* [from *slop.*] Miry and wet.
To SLOT. *v. a.* [*slugben*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.
SLOT. *f.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.
SLOTH. *f.* [*r'læpð*, *r'lepð*, Saxon.]
 1. Slowness ; tardiness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Laziness ; sluggishness ; idleness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. An animal of so slow a motion, that he

he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree.

SLO'THFUL. *a.* [*ſloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs.*

SLO'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſlothful.*] With ſloth.

SLO THFULNESS. *f.* [from *ſlothful.*] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity. *Hooker.*

SLOUCH. *f.* [*ſloſſ*, Danish, ſtupid.]

1. A downcaſt look; a depression of the head. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clowniſh. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLO'VEN. *f.* [*ſloef*, Dutch; *yslywn*, Welſh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dreſſed. *Herbert.*

SLO'VENLINESS. *f.* [from *ſlovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanliness. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *a.* [from *ſloven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *ad.* [from *ſloven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *f.* [from *ſloven.*] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLOUGH. *f.* [*ſlog*, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward.*

2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation. *Shakeſp. Grew.*

3. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore. *Wiſeman.*

SLO'UGHY. *a.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLOW. *a.* [*ſlap*, *ſleap*, Saxon; *ſleuw*, Friſick.]

1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Addiſon.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; ſluggiſh. *Dryd.*

5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW, in compoſition, is an adverb, *ſlowly.* *Donne. Pope.*

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procrastinate. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLOWLY. *ad.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope.*

2. Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time. *Dryden.*

3. Not haſtily; not raſhly.

4. Not promptly; not readily.

5. Tardily; ſluggiſhly. *Addiſon.*

SLOWNESS. *f.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Smallneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftness. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs. *Hooker.*

3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.*

4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatorineſs; procrastination.

SLO'WORM. *f.* [*ſlapwurm*, Saxon.] The blind worm; a ſmall viper, venomous, but ſcarcely mortal. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber.*]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.*

2. To ſtain; to daub. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To cover coarſely or careleſſly. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *f.* A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *f.* Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *f.* [*ſlug*, Danish, and *ſlock*, Dutch, ſignify a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An hindrance; an obſtruction. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.

4. [*Sleg*, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly. *Spencer.*

SLU'GGARD. *f.* [from *ſlug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard.*] To make idle; to make droniſh. *Shakeſp.*

SLU'GGISH. *a.* [from *ſlug.*] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful. *Waller.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *f.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *f.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſclufe*, French; *ſcluſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton.*

SLU'ICY. *a.* [from *ſluice.*] Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [*ſlummen*, Saxon; *ſluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound ſleep. *Milton.*

2. To ſleep; to repoſe. *Sleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded. *Job.*

3. To

3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

To SLUMBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.

2. To stupify; to stun. *Spenser.*

SLUMBER, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*

SLUMBEROUS. } *a.* [from *slumber.*]

SLUMBERY. }

1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shakespeare.*

SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sling*.

SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slink*. *Milton.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*loorig*, Dutch, nasty; *loore*, a slut.]

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.

2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss. *Cudworth.*

3. To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*

SLUR. *f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace. *South.*

SLUT. *f.* [*lodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman. *King.*

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman. *L'Estrange.*

SLUTTERLY. *f.* [from *slut.*] The qualities or practice of a slut. *Shakesp. Drayt.*

SLUTTISH. *a.* [from *slut.*] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Raleigh.*

SLUTTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluttish.*] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS. *f.* [from *sluttish.*] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness. *Sidney. Ray.*

SLY. *a.* [*pl̃ð*, Saxon; *slægur*, Islandick.]

Meanly artful; secretly insidious.

Fairfax. Watts.

SLYLY. *ad.* [from *sly.*] With secret artifice; insidiously.

To SMACK. *v. n.* [*mæckan*, Sax. *smæcken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.

2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

Shakespeare.

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips. *Gay.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss. *Donne.*

2. To make any quick smart noise.

SMACK. *f.* [*smæck*, Dutch.]

1. Taste; flavour.

2. Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser.*

3. A pleasing taste. *Tupper.*

4. A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss. *Donne.*

7. [*Snacca*, Saxon.] A small ship.

SMALL. *a.* [*small*, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch.]

1. Little in quantity; not great. *Dryd.*

2. Slender; exile; minute. *Deuter.*

3. Little in degree. *AEs.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute. *Genesis.*

5. Little in the principal quality, as small beer; not strong; weak. *Swift.*

SMALL. *f.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*

SMA'LLAGE. *f.* A plant. It is a species of parsley. *Miller.*

SMALLCOAL. *f.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spectator.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *f.* [*small* and *craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of ship. *Dryden.*

SMALLPO'X. *f.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variola.*

Wiseman.

SMA'LLY. *ad.* [from *small.*] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

Ascham.

SMA'LNES. *f.* [from *small.*]

1. Littleness; not greatness. *Bacon.*

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility. *Bacon.*

3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMALT. *f.* A beautiful blue substance, two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.]

Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *f.* [*smert*, Sax. *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Atterb.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [*smerten*, Sax. *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain. *South. Arb.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

Proverbs. Pope.

SMART. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

Shakespeare.

2. Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty. *Tillotson.*

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*

SMART. *f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously.

Clarendon.

SMA'RTNESS. *f.* [from *smart.*]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

Boyle.

2. Live-

- SLEE'VED.** *a.* [from *sleeve*.] Having sleeves.
- SLEE'VELESS.** *a.* [from *sleeve*.]
1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.
 2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Hall.*
- SLEIGHT.** *f.* [from *slagd*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Hooker. Shakspeare. Chaucer. Swift.*
- SLENDER.** *a.* [from *slinder*, Dutch.]
1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.*
 2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Dryden.*
 3. Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.*
 4. Small; inconsiderable; weak. *Tillotson.*
 5. Sparing; less than enough. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Not amply supplied. *Philips.*
- SLENDERLY.** *ad.* [from *slender*.]
1. Without bulk.
 2. Slightly; meanly. *Mac.*
- SLENDERNESS.** *f.* [from *slender*.]
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference. *Newton.*
 2. Want of bulk or strength. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgift.*
 4. Want of plenty.
- SLEPT.** The preterite of *sleep*. *Pope.*
- SLEW.** The preterite of *slay*. *Knolles.*
- TO SLEY.** *v. n.* [See *to SLEAVE*.] To part or twist into threads. *Shakspeare.*
- TO SLICE.** *v. n.* [from *slizan*, Saxon.]
1. To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.*
 2. To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.*
 3. To cut off. *Gay.*
 4. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*
- SLICE.** *f.* [from *slize*, Saxon.]
1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*
 2. A broad piece. *Pope.*
 3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Hakerwill.*
- SLICK.** *a.* [from *slickt*, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.] *Brown.*
- SLID.** The preterite of *slide*. *Dryden.*
- SLIDDEN.** The participle passive of *slide*. *Jeremiab.*
- TO SLIDDER.** *v. n.* [from *slidderen*, Dutch.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*
- TO SLIDE.** *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [from *slidan*, *slidende*, Saxon; *slijden*, Dutch.]
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bacon.*
 2. To move without change of the foot. *Milton.*
 3. To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus.*
 4. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.*
 5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *South.*
 7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope.*
 8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller.*
 9. To fall by error. *Bacon.*
 10. To be not firm. *Thomson.*
 11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
- TO SLIDE.** *v. a.* To put imperceptibly. *Watts.*
- SLIDE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon.*
 2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*
- SLIDER.** *f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.
- SLIGHT.** *a.* [from *slicht*, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable. *Dryden.*
 2. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke.*
 3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect. *Milton.*
 4. Foolish; weak of mind. *Hudibras.*
 5. Not strong; thin; as a slight silk.
- SLIGHT.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.
 2. Artifice; cunning practice. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SLIGHT.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to disregard. *Locke.*
 2. To throw carelessly. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius.*
 4. *To SLIGHT over.* To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*
- SLIGHTER.** *f.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.
- SLIGHTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*
- SLIGHTLY.** *ad.* [from *slight*.]
1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.*
 2. Scornfully; contemptuously. *Philips.*
 3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*
 4. Without worth.
- SLIGHTNESS.** *f.* [from *slight*.]
1. Weakness; want of strength.
 2. Negligence; want of attention. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*
- SLIM.** *ad.* Slender; thin of shape. *Addis.*
- SLIME.** *f.* [from *slim*, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Raleigh.*
- SLIMINESS.** *f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*
- SLIMY.** *a.* [from *slime*.]
1. Overspread with slime. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Viscous; glutinous. *Milton.*
- SLYNESS.** *f.* [from *sly*.] Designing artifice. *Addison.*
- SLING.** [from *slingan*, Saxon; *slingen*, Dutch.]
1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *Job.*
 2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*
 3. A kind of hanging bandage.
- TO SLING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw by a sling.

SLI

2. To throw ; to cast. *Addison.*
3. To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden.*
4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*
- SLINGER. *f.* [from *sling.*] One who slings or uses the sling. *2 Kings.*
- To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *slunk.* [r'ingān, Saxon, to creep.] To sneak ; to steal out of the way. *Milton.*
- To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast ; to miscarry of. *Mortimer.*
- To SLIP. *v. n.* [r'ipan, Saxon ; *slippen*, Dutch.]
 1. To slide ; not to tread firm. *South.*
 2. To slide ; to glide. *Sidney.*
 3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiseman.*
 4. To sneak ; to sink. *Spenser.*
 5. To glide ; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.*
 6. To fall into fault or error. *Ecclus.*
 7. To creep by oversight. *Adv. to Dunciad.*
 8. To escape ; to fall away out of the memory. *Hooker.*
- To SLIP. *v. a.*
 1. To convey secretly. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To lose by negligence. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
 4. To escape from ; to leave sily. *Shakesp.*
 5. To let loose. *Dryden.*
 6. To let a dog loose. *Dryden.*
 7. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.*
 8. To pass over negligently. *Atterbury.*
- SLIP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of slipping ; a false step.
 2. Error ; mistake ; fault. *Wotton.*
 3. A twig torn from the main stock. *Hooker. Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton. Dryden. Ray.*
 4. A leash or string in which a dog is held. *Bramball.*
 5. An escape ; a desertion. *Hudibras.*
 6. A long narrow piece. *Addison.*
- SLIPBOARD. *f.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves. *Gulliver.*
- SLIPKNOT. *f.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bow-knot ; a knot easily untied. *Moxon.*
- SLIPPER, or *Slipshoe.* *f.* [from *slip.*] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh.*
- SLIPPERINESS. *f.* [from *slippery.*]
 1. State or quality of being slippery ; smoothness ; glibness. *Sharp.*
 2. Uncertainty ; want of firm footing.
- SLIPPERY, *a.* [r'ipun, Saxon ; *sliperig*, Swedish.]
 1. Smooth ; glib. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.*
 3. Hard to hold ; hard to keep. *Dryden.*
 4. Not standing firm. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Uncertain ; changeable ; mutable ; instable. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Not certain in its effect. *L'Estrange.*

SLO

7. Not chaste. *Shakespeare.*
- SLIPPY. *ad.* [from *slip.*] Slippery ; easily sliding. *Floyer.*
- SLIPSHOD. *a.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift.*
- SLIPSLOP. *f.* Bad liquor.
- SLISH. *f.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash.* *Shakespeare.*
- To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted.* [r'itan, Saxon.] To cut long wise. *Brown. Newton.*
- SLIT. *f.* [r'it, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
- To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [r'ipan, Saxon.] To
- To SLIVER. } split ; to divide longwise ; to tear off longwise. *Shakespeare.*
- SLIVER. *f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakespeare.*
- SLOATS. *f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*
- SLO'BBER. *f.* [*glawoerio*, Welsh.] Slaver.
- To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*stocken*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slock ; to quench.
- SLOE. *f.* [r'la, Saxon.] The fruit of the blackthorn. *Blackmore.*
- SLOOP. *f.* A small ship.
- To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop.*] To drink grossly and greedily.
- SLOP. *f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *L'Estr. Dryden.*
- SLOP. *f.* [r'lop, Sax. *sloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers ; open breeches. *Shakesp.*
- SLOPE. *a.* Oblique ; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*
- SLOPE. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. An oblique direction ; any thing obliquely directed.
 2. Declivity ; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope.*
- SLOPE. *ad.* Obliquely ; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*
- To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity ; to direct obliquely. *Pope.*
- To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*
- SLO'PENESS. *f.* [from *slope.*] Obliquity ; declivity ; not perpendicularity. *Wotton.*
- SLO'PEWISE. *a.* [*slope* and *wise.*] Obliquely ; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*
- SLO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *sloping.*] Obliquely ; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*
- SLO'PPY. *a.* [from *slop.*] Miry and wet.
- To SLOT. *v. a.* [*slugben*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.
- SLOT. *f.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.
- SLOTH. *f.* [r'lapð, f'lepð, Saxon.]
 1. Slowness ; tardiness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Laziness ; sluggishness ; idleness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. An animal of so slow a motion, that he

he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree.

SLO'THFUL. *a.* [*slōth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs.*

SLO'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *slōthful*.] With sloth.

SLO THFULNESS. *f.* [from *slōthful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity. *Hooker.*

SLOUCH. *f.* [*slōff*, Danish, stupid.]

1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

SLO'VEN. *f.* [*slōef*, Dutch; *yslywn*, Welsh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed. *Herbert.*

SLO'VENLINESS. *f.* [from *slōvenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *a.* [from *slōven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Estrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *ad.* [from *slōven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *f.* [from *slōven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness. *Shakespeare.*

SLOUGH. *f.* [*slōg*, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward.*

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. *Shakesp. Grew.*

3. The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman.*

SLO'UGHY. *a.* [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLOW. *a.* [*slap*, *slēap*, Saxon; *slēuw*, Frisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish. *Dryd.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly.* *Donne. Pope.*

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. *Shakespeare.*

SLOWLY. *ad.* [from *slow*.]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope.*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time. *Dryden.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly.

4. Not promptly; not readily.

5. Tardily; sluggishly. *Addison.*

SLOWNESS. *f.* [from *slow*.]

1. Slowness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness. *Hooker.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLO'WORM. *f.* [*slapwurm*, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.*

2. To stain; to daub. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *f.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *f.* Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *f.* [*slug*, Danish, and *slōck*, Dutch, signify a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch. *Shakespeare.*

2. An hindrance; an obstruction. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

4. [*Slēcg*, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly. *Spenser.*

SLU'GGARD. *f.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden.*

To SLUGGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *sluggard*.] To make idle; to make dronish. *Shakesp.*

SLU'GGISH. *a.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful. *Waller.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluggish*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *f.* [from *sluggish*.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *f.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, French; *sciusa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton.*

SLU'ICY. *a.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [*slumern*, Saxon; *sluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep. *Milton.*

2. To sleep; to repose. *Sleep and slumber* are often confounded. *Job.*

3. To

3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

To SLUMBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.

2. To stupify; to stun.

Spenser.

SLUMBER, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Dryden.

SLUMBEROUS.

SLUMBERY. } *a.* [from *slumber.*]

1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

Shakespeare.

SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sling*.

SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slink*.

Milton.

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*loorig*, Dutch, nasty; *loore*, a slut.]

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.

2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss.

Cudworth.

3. To cheat; to trick.

Hudibras.

SLUR. *f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

South.

SLUT. *f.* [*lodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.

King.

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

L'Estrange.

SLUTTERLY. *f.* [from *slut.*] The qualities or practice of a slut. *Shak-sp. Drayt.*

SLUTTISH. *a.* [from *slut.*] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

Raleigh.

SLUTTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluttish.*] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS. *f.* [from *sluttish.*] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

Sidney. Ray.

SLY. *a.* [*slid*, Saxon; *slægur*, Islandick.]

Meanly artful; secretly insidious.

Fairfax. Watts.

SLY'LY. *ad.* [from *slly.*] With secret artifice; insidiously.

To SMACK. *v. n.* [*smæckan*, Sax. *smacken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.

2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

Shakespeare.

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips.

Gay.

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.

Donne.

2. To make any quick smart noise.

SMACK. *f.* [*smæck*, Dutch.]

1. Taste; flavour.

2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

Spenser.

3. A pleasing taste.

Tupper.

4. A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.

Donne.

7. [Snacca, Saxon.] A small ship.

SMALL. *a.* [*small*, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch.]

1. Little in quantity; not great. *Dryd.*

2. Slender; exile; minute. *Deuter.*

3. Little in degree. *AEs.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Genesis.

5. Little in the principal quality, as *small* beer; not strong; weak.

Swift.

SMALL. *f.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing.

Sidney.

SMA'LLAGE. *f.* A plant. It is a species of parsley.

Miller.

SMALLCOAL. *f.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires.

Spectator.

SMA'LLCRAFT. *f.* [*small* and *craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

Dryden.

SMALLPO'X. *f.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variola.*

Wiseman.

SMA'LLY. *ad.* [from *small.*] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

Ascham.

SMA'LNES. *f.* [from *small.*]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

Bacon.

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.

Bacon.

3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMALT. *f.* A beautiful blue substance, two parts of *zaffre* being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash.

Hill.

SMA'RGADINE. *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.]

Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *f.* [*smert*, Sax. *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Sidney.

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Atterb.

To SMART. *v. n.* [*smertan*, Sax. *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

South. Arb.

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

Proverbs. Pope.

SMART. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

Shakespeare.

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

Clarendon.

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

Dryden.

4. Acute; witty.

Tillotson.

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

Addison.

SMART. *f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously.

Clarendon.

SMA'RTNESS. *f.* [from *smart.*]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

Boyle.

2. Live-

S M I

S M O

2. Liveliness ; briskness ; wittiness. *Swift.*
SMATCH. *f.* [corrupted from *smack.*]
 1. Taste ; tincture ; twang. *Holder.*
 2. A bird.
To SMA'TTER. *v. n.*
 1. To have a slight taste ; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.*
 2. To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Hudibras.*
SMA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple.*
SMA'TTERER. *f.* [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Swift.*
To SMEAR. *v. a.* [*smenan*, Sax. *smeeren*, Dutch.]
 1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive ; to besmear. *Milton.*
 2. To soil ; to contaminate. *Shakesp.*
SMEA'RY. *a.* [from *smear.*] Dawby ; adhesive. *Rowe.*
SMEATH. *f.* A sea fowl.
To SMEETH, or *smutch.* *v. a.* [*smiððe*, Saxon.] To smoke ; to blacken with smoke.
SMEGMATICK. *a.* [*σμήγμα*.] Soapy ; deterfive. *Diſ.*
To SMELL. *v. a.* [from *smoel*, warm, Dutch, because smells are encreased by heat. *Skinner.*]
 1. To perceive by the nose. *Collier.*
 2. To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Eſtr.*
To SMELL. *v. n.*
 1. To strike the nostrils. *Bacon.*
 2. To have any particular scent. *Brown.*
 3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To practise the act of smelling. *Addiſ.*
SMELL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Power of smelling ; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Davies.*
 2. Scent ; power of affecting the nose. *Bacon.*
SME'LLER. *f.* [from *smell.*] He who smells.
SME'LLFEAST. *f.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite ; one who haunts good tables. *L'Eſtr.*
SMELT. The preterite and participle pass. of *swell.*
SMELT. *f.* [*smelt*, Saxon.] A small sea fish. *Carew.*
To SMELT. *v. a.* [*smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*
SME'LTR. *f.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts ore. *Woodward.*
To SMERK. *v. a.* [*smercian*, Saxon.] To smile wantonly. *Swift.*
SME'RKY. *a.* Nice ; smart ; jaunty.
SMIRK. *s* *Spenser.*
SME'RLIN. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
SMICKET. *f.* The under garment of a woman,

To SMIGHT. For *smite.* *Spenser.*
To SMILE. *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Dutch.]
 1. To contract the face with pleasure ; to express gladness by the countenance. *Tatler.*
 2. To express slight contempt. *Camden.*
 3. To look gay or joyous. *Milton.*
 4. To be favourable ; to be propitious. *Milton.*
SMILE. *f.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face ; a look of pleasure, or kindness. *Wotton.*
SMILINGLY. *ad.* [from *smiling.*] With a look of pleasure.
To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk*, or *murky.*] To cloud ; to dusk ; to soil. *Shakespeare.*
SMIT. The participle passive of *smite.* *Tickell.*
To SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *smote* ; participle pass. *smit*, *smitten.* [*smitan*, Sax. *smijten*, Dutch.]
 1. To strike ; to reach with a blow. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To kill ; to destroy. *2 Samuel.*
 3. To afflict ; to chasten. *Wake.*
 4. To blast.
 5. To affect with any passion. *Milton.*
To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike ; to collide. *Nabum.*
SMIT'ER. *f.* [from *smite.*] He who smites. *Isaiab.*
SMITH. *f.* [*smið*, Saxon ; *smeth*, German ; *smid*, Dutch.]
 1. One who forges with his hammer ; one who works in metals. *Tate.*
 2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*
SMITHCRAFT. *f.* [*smiðcræft*, Saxon.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh.*
SMIT'HERY. *f.* [from *smith.*] The shop of a smith.
SMIT'HING. *f.* [from *smith.*] An art manual, by which iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*
SMIT'HY. *f.* [*smiððe* Saxon.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden.*
SMIT'TEN. The participle passive of *smite.* *Exodus.*
SMOCK. *f.* [*smoc*, Saxon.] The under garment of a woman ; a shift. *Sandys.*
SMOCKFA'CED. *a.* [*smock* and *face.*] Pale-faced ; maidenly. *Fenton.*
SMOKE. *f.* [*smoec*, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvium, or footy exhalation from any thing burning. *Cowley.*
To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat. *Milton.*
 2. To burn ; to be kindled. *Deuter.*
 3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle. *Dryden.*
 4. To smell, or hunt out. *Hudibras.*
 5. To use tobacco.
 6. To

6. To suffer to be punished. *Shakesp.*
To SMOKE. *v. a.*
 1. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To smell out; to find out. *Shakespeare.*
To SMOKE. *dry. v. a.* [*smoke and dry.*] To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*
SMOKER. *f.* [from *smoke.*]
 1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.
 2. One that uses tobacco.
SMOKELESS. *a.* [from *smoke.*] Having no smoke. *Pope.*
SMO'KY. *a.* [from *smoke.*]
 1. Emitting smoke; fumid. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey.*
 3. Noisome with smoke. *Milton.*
SMOOTH. [*smœð, smoeð, Saxon; mwyth, Welsh.*]
 1. Even on the surface; not rough; level. *Milton.*
 2. Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope.*
 3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton.*
 4. Flowing; soft; not harsh. *Milton.*
 5. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*
To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To level; to make even on the surface. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To work into a soft uniform mass. *Ray.*
 3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope.*
 4. To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton.*
 5. To palliate; to soften. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To calm; to mollify. *Milton.*
 7. To ease. *Dryden.*
 8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
To SMOO'THEN. *v. a.* To make even and smooth. *Moxon.*
SMO'OTHFACED. *a.* [*smooth and face.*] Mild looking; having a soft air. *Shakesp.*
SMO'OTHLY. *ad.* [from *smooth.*]
 1. Not roughly; evenly.
 2. With even glide. *Pope.*
 3. Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hooker.*
 4. With soft and bland language.
SMO'OTHNESS. *f.* [from *smooth.*]
 1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Bacon.*
 2. Softness or mildness on the palate. *Philips.*
 3. Sweetness and softness of numbers. *Dryden.*
 4. Blandness and gentleness of speech. *Shakespeare.*
SMOTE. The preterite of *smite.* *Milton.*
To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [*smoþan, Saxon.*]
 1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney.*
 2. To suppress. *Hooker.*
- SMO'THER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A state of suppression. *Bacon.*
 2. Smoke; thick dusk. *Collier.*
To SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To smoke without vent. *Bacon.*
 2. To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier.*
SMO'ULDERING. ? [*smoþan, Sax. to smother; smœl, Dutch, hot.*] Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*
SMUG. *a.* [*smuck, dress, smucken, to dress, Dutch.*] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness. *Spectator.*
To SMUGGLE. *v. a.* [*smockelen, Dutch.*] To import or export goods without paying the customs.
SMU'GGLER. *f.* [from *smuggle.*] A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
SMU'GLY. *ad.* [from *smug.*] Neatly; sprucely. *Gay.*
SMU'GNESS. *f.* [from *smug.*] Spruceness; neatness.
SMUT. *f.* [*smitt, Sax. smette, Dutch.*]
 1. A spot made with soot or coal.
 2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.*
 3. Obscenity.
To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To stain; to mark with soot or coal. *Addison.*
 2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*
To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather must. *Mort.*
To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *smut.*] To black with smoke. *Ben. Johnson.*
SMU'TTILY. *ad.* [from *smutty.*]
 1. Blackly; smokily.
 2. Obscenely.
SMU'TTINESS. *f.* [from *smutty.*]
 1. Soil from smoke. *Temple.*
 2. Obsceneness.
SMU'TTY. *a.* [from *smut.*]
 1. Black with smoke or coal. *Swift.*
 2. Tainted with mildew. *Locke.*
 3. Obscene; not modest. *Collier.*
SNACK. *f.* [from *snatch.*] A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*
SNA'COT. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
SNA'FFLE. *f.* [*snavel, Dutch, the nose.*] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shakesp.*
To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.
SNAG. *f.*
 1. A jag or sharp protuberance. *Spenser.*
 2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest. *Prior.*
SNA'GGED. ? *a.* [from *snag.*] Full of
SNA'GGY. ? snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points. *More.*
SNAIL. *f.* [*snægl, Saxon; snegel, Dutch.*]
 1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs. *Donne.*
 2. A

S N A

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakespeare.*
- SNA'IL-CLAVER**, or *Snail-trefoil*. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SNAKE**. *f.* [*snaca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Shakespeare.*
- SNA'KEROOT**. *f.* [*snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.
- SNA'KESHEAD** *Iris*. [*Hermodesylus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SNA'KEWEED**, or *Bistort*. *f.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.
- SNA'KEWOOD**. *f.* The smaller branches of the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste.
- SNA'KY**. *a.* [from *snake*.]
1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake. *Milton.*
 2. Having serpents. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To SNAP**. *v. a.* [the same with *knap*.]
1. To break at once; to break short. *Bramhall. Digby.*
 2. To strike with a knocking noise, snap, or sharp knap. *Pope.*
 3. To bite. *Wiseman.*
 4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Wotton. Dryden.*
 5. To treat with sharp language. *Granv.*
- To SNAP**. *v. n.*
1. To break short; to fall asunder. *Donne.*
 2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Shakespeare.*
- SNAP**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
 2. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A quick eager bite. *Carw.*
 4. A catch; a theft.
- SNA'PDRAGON**. *f.*
1. A plant.
 2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.
- SNA'PPER**. *f.* [from *snap*.] One who snaps. *Shakespeare.*
- SNA'PPISH**. *a.* [from *snap*.]
1. Eager to bite. *Spectator.*
 2. Peevish; sharp in reply.
- SNA'PPISHLY**. *ad.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.
- SNA'PPISHNESS**. *f.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.
- SNA'PSACK**. *f.* [*snappsack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag.

S N E

- SNARE**. *f.* [*snara*, Swedish and Islandick; *snoor*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled. *Taylor.*
- To SNARE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle. *Milton.*
- To SNARL**. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Dutch.]
1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarre. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve.*
- To SNARL**. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarrass. *Decay of Piety.*
- SNA'RLER**. *f.* [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow. *Swift.*
- SNA'RY**. *a.* [from *snare*.] Intangling; infidious. *Dryden.*
- SNAST**. *f.* The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*
- To SNATCH**. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]
1. To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker.*
 2. To transport or carry suddenly. *Clar.*
- To SNATCH**. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something. *Shakespeare.*
- SNATCH**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A hasty catch.
 2. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tusser.*
 3. A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown.*
 4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins.*
 5. A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shakesp.*
- SNA'TCHER**. *f.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches. *Shakespeare.*
- SNA'TCHINGLY**. *ad.* [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.
- To SNEAK**. *v. n.* [*snican*, Saxon; *snige*, Danish.]
1. To creep sily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Dryden. Watts.*
 2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch. *South. Pope.*
- SNE'AKER**. *f.* A large vessel of drink. *Spectator.*
- SNE'AKING**. *participial. a.* [from *sneak*.]
1. Servile; mean; low.
 2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.
- SNE'AKINGLY**. *ad.* [from *sneaking*.] Meanly; servilely. *Herbert.*
- SNE'AKUP**. *f.* [from *sneak*.] A cowardly, creeping, infidious scoundrel. *Shakesp.*
- To SNEAP**. *v. a.*
1. To reprimand; to check.
 2. To nip. *Shakespeare.*
- SNEAP**. *f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check. *Shakespeare.*
- To SNEB**. *v. a.* [Properly to *snib*. See *SNEAP*.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser.*
- To SNEER**. *v. n.*
2. To

S N O

1. To show contempt by looks.
 2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. *Pope.*
 3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*
 4. To show awkward mirth. *Tatler.*
- SNEER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.*
 2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*
- To SNEEZE.** *v. n.* [*niesen*, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Wiseman.*
- SNEEZE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Brown.*
- SNE'EZEWORT.** *f.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.
- SNET.** *f.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer.
- SNEW.** The old preterite of *To snow.*
- To SNIB.** *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Danish.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenser.*
- SNICK and Snee.** *f.* A combat with knives. *Wiseman.*
- To SNICKER, or Snigger.** *v. n.* To laugh sily, wantonly, or contemptuously.
- To SNIFF.** *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*
- To SNIGGLE.** *v. n.* *Sniggling* is thus performed: take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite: pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*
- To SNIP.** *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissors. *Arbutnot.*
- SNIP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A single cut with scissors. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A small shred. *Wiseman.*
 3. A share; a snack. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIPE.** *f.* [*sneppe*, German; *snipe*, Sax.]
1. A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer.*
 2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
- SNIPPER.** *f.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.
- SNIPPET.** *f.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share. *Hudibras.*
- SNIPSNAP.** *f.* Tart dialogue. *Pope.*
- SNITE.** *f.* [*snita*, Saxon.] A snipe. *Carew.*
- To SNITE.** *v. a.* [*snytan*, Saxon.] To blow the nose. *Grew.*
- SNIVEL.** *f.* [*snevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the nose.
- To SNIVEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run at the nose.
 2. To cry as children. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIVELLER.** *f.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*
- To SNORE.** *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Roscommon. Stillingfleet.*
- SNORE.** *f.* [*snopa*, Saxon.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose. *Shak.*
- To SNORT.** *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To

S N U

- blow through the nose as a high mettled horse. *Jeremiah.*
- SNOT.** *f.* [*snote*, Saxon; *snot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift.*
- SNO'TTY.** *a.* [from *snote*.] Full of snot. *Arbutnot.*
- SNOUT.** *f.* [*snuyt*, Dutch.]
1. The nose of a beast. *Dryden.*
 2. The nose of a man, in contempt. *Swift.*
 3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.
- SNO'UTED.** *a.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout. *Grew.*
- SNOW.** *f.* [*snap*, Saxon; *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke. Sandys.*
- To SNOW.** *v. n.* [*snapan*, Sax. *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To have snow fall.
- To SNOW.** *v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*
- SNO'WBALL.** *f.* [*snow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated snow. *Hayward.*
- SNO'WBROTH.** *f.* [*snow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor. *Shakespeare.*
- SNO'WDROP.** *f.* [*narcissoleucium*, Latin.] An early flower. *Boyle.*
- SNOW-WHITE.** *a.* [*snow* and *white*.] White as snow. *Dryden.*
- SNO'WY.** *a.* [from *snow*.]
1. White like snow. *Rowe.*
 2. Abounding with snow. *Milton.*
- SNUB.** *f.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser.*
- To SNUB.** *v. a.*
1. To check; to reprimand.
 2. To nip. *Ray.*
- To SNUB.** *v. n.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.
- To SNUDGE.** *v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or snug. *Herbert.*
- SNUFF.** *f.* [*snuf*, Dutch, *snout*.]
1. Snot.
 2. The useless excrescence of a candle. *Donne.*
 3. A candle almost burnt out. *Shakesp.*
 4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addison.*
 5. Resentment expressed by snifing; perverse resentment. *L'Estrange.*
 6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. *Pope.*
- To SNUFF.** *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw in with the breath. *Addison.*
 2. To scent. *Tickell.*
 3. To crop the candle. *Taylor.*
- To SNUFF.** *v. n.*
1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose. *Dryden. King.*
 2. To snift in contempt. *Mol. ii.*
- SNU'FFBOX.** *f.* [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which snuff is carried. *Pope.*
- SNU'FFERS.** *f.* [from *snuff*.] The instrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift.*
- To

S O A

To SNUFFLE. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Dutch.]
To speak through the nose; to breath hard through the nose. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge. *L'Estrange.*

SNUG. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience. *Prior.*
2. Close; out of notice. *Swift.*
3. Silly or insidiously close. *Dryden.*

To SNUGGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.

So. *ad.* [*rpa*, Sax. *soo*, Dut.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following.
2. To such a degree. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. In such a manner.
4. In the same manner. *Milton.*
5. Thus; in this manner. *Bentley.*
6. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this. *Hammond.*
7. On these terms; noting a conditional petition. *Rozve.*
8. Provided that; on condition that. *Atterbury.*
9. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *as*. *Swift.*
10. Thus it is; this is the state. *Dryden.*
11. At this point; at this time. *Shakespeare.*
12. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well. *Ben. Johnson.*
13. It sometime is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or furd comparison. *Arbutnot.*
14. A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shakespeare.*
15. A form of petition. *Shakespeare.*
16. So *so*. An exclamation after some thing done or known. *Shakespeare.*
17. So *so*. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *Felton.*
18. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [*racian*, Sax.]

1. To lie steeped in moisture. *Shakespeare.*
2. To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon.*
3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. *Locke.*

To SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench. *Dryden.*
2. To drain; to exhaust. *Bacon.*

SOAP. *f.* [*rape*, Sax. *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and unctuous substance. *Newton.*

SOAPBOILER. *f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap. *Addison.*

SOAPWORT. *f.* Is a species of campion.

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*forare*, Italian.]

S O C

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without visible action of the wings. *Milton.*
2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Addison.*
3. To rise high. *Milton.*

SOAR. *f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [*reob*, Saxon.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Fairfax.*

SOB. *f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Swift.*

To SOB. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

SO'BER. *a.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquours; not drunken. *Taylor.*
2. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker.*
3. Not mad; right in the understanding. *Dryden.*
4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion. *Abbot.*
5. Serious; solemn; grave. *Shakespeare.*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *ad.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.
3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.*
4. Coolly; calmly. *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer.*
2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Dryden.*

SOBRIETY. *f.* [*sobrius*, Lat.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness. *Taylor.*
2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.
3. General temperance. *Hooker.*
4. Freedom from inordinate passion. *Rogers.*
5. Calmness; coolness. *Dryden.*
6. Seriousness; gravity. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare.] A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. *Cowel.*

SO'CIABLE. *a.* [*sociable*, French; *sociabilis*, Lat.]

1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.*
2. Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison.*
3. Friendly; familiar. *Milton.*
4. Inclined to company. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *f.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse. *More.*
2. Freedom

2. Freedom of conversation ; good fellowship. *Hayward.*
- SO'CIABLY. *ad.* [from *sociable.*] Conversationally ; as a companion. *Milton.*
- SO'CIAL. *a.* [*socialis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to a general or publick interest. *Locke.*
 2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety. *Pope.*
 3. Consisting in union or converse with another. *Milton.*
- SO'CIALNESS. *f.* [from *social.* The quality of being social.
- SOCI'ETY. *f.* [*société*, French ; *societas*, Latin.]
1. Union of many in one general interest.
 2. Numbers united in one interest ; community. *Tillotson.*
 3. Company ; converse. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Partnership ; union on equal terms. *Dryden.*
- SOCK. *f.* [*soccus*, Lat. *rocce*, Sax. *socke*, Dutch.]
1. Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon.*
 2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors. *Milton.*
- SO'CKET. *f.* [*fouchette*, Fr.]
1. Any hollow pipe ; generally the hollow of a candlestick. *Collier.*
 2. The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden.*
 3. Any hollow that receives something inserted. *Bacon.*
- SO'CKETHISEL. *f.* A stronger sort of chisels. *Moxon.*
- SOCLE. *f.* [with architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases. *Bailey.*
- SO'CMAN, or *Soccager.* *f.* [*rocarman*, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage. *Cowel.*
- SO'COME. *f.* A custom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*
- SOD. *f.* [*soed*, Dutch.] A turf ; a clod. *Collins.*
- SOD. The preterite of *seethe*. *Chapman.*
- SODA'LITY. *f.* [*sodalitas*, Lat.] A fellowship ; a fraternity. *Stillingfleet.*
- SO'DDEN. [The participle passive of *seethe*.] Boiled ; seethed. *Dryden.*
- To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*souder*, French ; *souderen*, Dutch.] To cement with some metallick matter. *Isaiab.*
- SO'DER. *f.* Metallick cement. *Collier.*
- SOE. *f.* A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water ; a cowl. *More.*
- SOE'VER. *ad.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever ; whatsoever ; howsoever. *Temple.*
- SO'FA. *f.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Guar.*
- SOFT. *a.* [*roft*, Sax. *saft*, Dutch.]
1. Not hard. *Bacon.*
 2. Not rugged ; not rough. *Matthew.*
 3. Ductile ; not unchangeable of form. *Milton.*
 4. Facile ; flexible ; not resolute ; yielding. *King Charles.*
 5. Tender ; timorous. *Pope.*
 6. Mild ; gentle ; kind ; not severe. *Milton.*
 7. Meek ; civil ; complaisant. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Placid ; still ; easy. *Milton.*
 9. Effeminate ; viciously nice. *Davies.*
 10. Delicate ; elegantly tender. *Milton.*
 11. Weak ; simple. *Glanville.*
 12. Gentle ; not loud ; not rough. *Dryden.*
 13. Smooth ; flowing. *Pope.*
 14. Not forcible ; not violent. *Milton.*
- SOFT. *interj.* Hold ; stop ; not so fast. *Suckling.*
- To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *soft.*]
1. To make soft ; to make less hard. *Bacon.*
 2. To intenerate ; to make less fierce or obstinate. *Addison.*
 3. To make easy ; to compose ; to make placid. *Pope.*
 4. To make less harsh. *Dryden.*
- To SOFTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow less hard. *Bacon.*
 2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate. *Shakespeare.*
- SO'FTLY. *ad.* [from *soft.*]
1. Without hardness.
 2. Not violently ; not forcibly. *Bacon.*
 3. Not loudly. *Dryden.*
 4. Gently ; placidly. *Dryden.*
 5. Mildly ; tenderly. *Dryden.*
- SO'FTNER. *f.* [from *soft.*]
1. That which makes soft.
 2. One who palliates. *Swift.*
- SO'FTNESS. *f.* [from *soft.*]
1. The quality of being soft.
 2. Quality contrary to hardness. *Bacon.*
 3. Mildness ; kindness. *Watts.*
 4. Civility ; gentleness. *Dryden.*
 5. Effeminacy ; vicious delicacy. *Taylor.*
 6. Timorousness ; pusillanimity. *Grew.*
 7. Quality contrary to harshness. *Bacon.*
 8. Facility ; gentleness ; candour ; easiness to be affected. *Hooker.*
 9. Mildness ; meekness. *Waller.*
- SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.
- To SOIL. *v. a.* [*rihan*, Sax. *souiller*, Fr.]
1. To foul ; to dirt ; to pollute ; to stain ; to sully. *Bacon.*
 2. To

S O L

2. To dung ; to manure. *South.*
SOIL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Dirt ; spot ; pollution ; foulness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Ground ; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon.*
 3. Land ; country. *Milton.*
 4. Dung ; compost. *Mortimer.*
SOI'LINESS. *f.* [from *soil.*] Stain ; foulness. *Bacon.*
SOI'LURE. *f.* [from *soil.*] Stain ; pollution. *Shakespeare.*
To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*sejourner*, French.] To dwell any where for a time ; to live as not at home ; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. *Donne.*
SO'JOURN. *f.* [*sejour*, French ; from the verb.] A temporary residence ; a casual and no settled habitation. *Milton.*
SO'JOURNER. *f.* [from *sojourn.*] A temporary dweller. *Milton.*
To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*solacier*, old French ; *solazzare*, Italian ; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort ; to cheer ; to amuse. *Milton.*
To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort. *Shakespeare.*
SO'LACE. *f.* [*solatium*, Lat.] Comfort ; pleasure ; alleviation ; that which gives comfort or pleasure. *Hooker. Milton.*
SOLA'NDER. *f.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] A disease in horses. *Dict.*
SO'LAR. } *a.* [*solaire*, French ; *solaris*, Lat.]
SO'LARY. }
 1. Being of the sun. *Boyle.*
 2. Belonging to the sun. *Brown.*
 3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun. *Dryden.*
 4. Measured by the sun. *Holder.*
SOLD. The preterite and participle passive of *sell*.
SOLD. *f.* [*souldee*, old Fr.] Military pay ; warlike entertainment. *Spenser.*
SO'LDAN. *f.* [for *sultan.*] The emperor of the Turks. *Milton.*
SO'LDANEL. *f.* [*soldanella*, Lat.] A plant.
To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Lat.] See **SODER**.
 1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton.*
 2. To mend ; to unite any thing broken. *Hooker.*
SO'LDER. *f.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. *Swift.*
SO'LDERER. *f.* [from *solder.*] One that folders or mends.
SO'LDIER. *f.* [*solidarius*, low Lat.]
 1. A fighting man ; a warrior. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.
SO'LDIERLIKE. } *a.* [*soldier* and *like.*]
SO'LDIERLY. } Martial ; warlike ; military ; becoming a soldier. *Clarendon.*

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SO'LDIERSHIP. *f.* [from *soldier.*] Military character ; martial qualities ; behaviour becoming a soldier. *Shakespeare.*
SO'LDIERY. *f.* [from *soldier.*]
 1. Body of military men ; soldiers collectively. *Swift.*
 2. Soldiership ; martial skill. *Sidney.*
SOLE. *f.* [*solum*, Lat.]
 1. The bottom of the foot. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The foot. *Spenser.*
 3. The bottom of the shoe. *Arbutnot.*
 4. The part of any thing that touches the ground. *Moxon.*
 5. A kind of sea-fish. *Carew.*
To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles : as, to *sole* a pair of shoes. *Grew.*
SOLE. *a.* [*sol*, old French ; *solus*, Lat.]
 1. Single ; only. *Raleigh.*
 2. [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe.*
SO'LECISM. *f.* [*σολοικισμός*.] Unfitness of one word to another. *Addison.*
SO'LELY. *ad.* [from *sole.*] Singly ; only. *Brown.*
SO'LEMN. *a.* [*solemnis*, Lat.]
 1. Anniversary ; observed once a year. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Religiously grave. *Milton.*
 3. Awful ; striking with seriousness. *Spenser.*
 4. Grave ; affectedly serious. *Swift.*
SO'LEMNESS. } *f.* [from *solemn.*]
SOLE'MNITY. }
 1. Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Pope.*
 2. Religious ceremony.
 3. Awful ceremony or procession. *Bacon.*
 4. Manner of acting awfully serious. *Sidney.*
 5. Gravity ; steady seriousness. *Addison.*
 6. Awful grandeur ; grave stateliness ; sober dignity. *Wotton.*
 7. Affected gravity. *Shakespeare.*
SOLEMNIZA'TION. *f.* [from *solemnize.*] The act of solemnizing ; celebration. *Bacon.*
To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [from *solemn.*]
 1. To dignify by particular formalities ; to celebrate. *Hooker.*
 2. To perform religiously once a year. *Hooker.*
SO'LEMNLY. *ad.* [from *solemn.*]
 1. With annual religious ceremonies.
 2. With formal gravity and stateliness. *Bacon.*
 3. With formal state. *Shakespeare.*
 4. With affected gravity. *Dryden.*
 5. With religious seriousness. *Swift.*
To SOLICIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Lat.]
 1. To importune ; to intreat. *Milton.*
 2. To call to action ; to summon ; to awake ; to excite. *Rogers.*
 3. To implore ; to ask. *Sidney.*
 4. To

S O L

4. To attempt ; to try to obtain. *Pope.*
 5. To disturb ; to disquiet. *Milton.*
SOLICITA'TION. *f.* [from *solicit.*]
 1. Importunity ; act of importuning. *Milton.*
 2. Invitation ; excitement. *Locke.*
SOLICITOR. *f.* [from *solicit.*]
 1. One who petitions for another. *Addison.*
 2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts. *Bacon.*
SOLICITOUS. *a.* [*solicitus*, Lat.] Anxious ; careful ; concerned. *Taylor, Clarendon.*
SOLICITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *solicitous.*] Anxiously ; carefully. *Boyle.*
SOLICITUDE. *f.* [*sollicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety ; carefulness. *Tillotson.*
SOLICITRESS. *f.* [Feminine of *solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*
SOLID. *a.* [*solidus*, Latin ; *solide*, Fr.]
 1. Not liquid ; not fluid. *Milton.*
 2. Not hollow ; full of matter ; compact ; dense. *Dryden.*
 3. Having all the geometrical dimensions. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Strong ; firm. *Addison.*
 5. Sound ; not weakly. *Watts.*
 6. Real ; not empty ; true ; not fallacious. *King Charles.*
 7. Not light ; not superficial ; grave ; profound. *Dryden.*
SOLID. *f.* [in physick.] The part containing the fluids. *Arbutnot.*
SOLIDITY. *f.* [from *solid.*]
 1. Fullness of matter ; not hollowness.
 2. Firmness ; hardness ; compactness ; density. *Woodward.*
 3. Truth ; not fallaciousness ; intellectual strength ; certainty. *Addison, Prior.*
SOLIDLY. *ad.* [from *solid.*]
 1. Firmly ; densely ; compactly.
 2. Truly ; on good grounds. *Digby.*
SOLIDNESS. *f.* [from *solid.*] Solidity ; firmness ; density. *Howel.*
SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *a.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Wholehoofed. *Brown.*
SOLIFIDIAN. *f.* [*solus* and *fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond.*
SOLILOQUY. *f.* [*solus* and *loquor*, Latin.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*
SOLIPÉDE. *f.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*
SOLITAIRE. *f.* [*solitaire*, French.]
 1. A recluse ; a hermit. *Pope.*
 2. An ornament for the neck.
SOLITARILY. *ad.* [from *solitary.*] In solitude ; with loneliness ; without company. *McC.*

S O L

- SOLITARINESS.** *f.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude ; forbearance of company ; habitual retirement. *Donne.*
SOLITARY. *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Latin.]
 1. Living alone ; not having company. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. Retired ; remote from company. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Gloomy ; dismal. *Job.*
 4. Single. *Brown.*
SOLITARY. *f.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone ; an hermit. *Pope.*
SOLITUDE. *f.* [*solitudo*, Lat.]
 1. Lonely life ; state of being alone. *Bacon.*
 2. A lonely place ; a desert.
SOLLAR. *f.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garret. *Tusser.*
SOLO. *f.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.
SOLOMON'S Leaf. *f.* A plant.
SOLOMON'S Seal. *f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.
SOLSTICE. *f.* [*solstitium*, Lat.]
 1. The point beyond which the sun does not go ; the tropical point ; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.
 2. It is taken of itself commonly for the Summer solstice. *Brown.*
SOLSTITIAL. *a.* [from *solstice.*]
 1. Belonging to the solstice. *Brown.*
 2. Happening at the solstice. *Philips.*
SOLVIBLE. *a.* [from *solvo.*] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale.*
SOLUBLE. *a.* [*solubilis*, Lat.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbutnot.*
SOLUBILITY. *f.* [from *soluble.*] Susceptiveness of separation of parts. *Glanville.*
TO SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear ; to explain ; to untie an intellectual knot. *Tickell.*
SOLVENCY. *f.* [from *solvent.*] Ability to pay.
SOLVENT. *a.* [*solvens*, Lat.]
 1. Having the power to cause dissolution. *Boyle.*
 2. Able to pay debts contracted.
SOLUND-GOOSE. *f.* A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer ; his wings also much longer. *Grew. Cleveland.*
SOLUTION. *f.* [*solutio*, Lat.]
 1. Disruption ; breach ; disjunction ; separation. *Bacon.*
 2. Matter dissolved ; that which contains any thing dissolved. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Resolution of a doubt ; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*
SOLUTIVE. *a.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative ; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*
SOMA-

SOMATOLOGY. *f.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing: as *gamesome*. [*saam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *a.* [*ſom*, *ſum*, Sax. *ſom*, *ſommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for *some* people. *Daniel.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*. *Spenser.*

5. One; any without determining which, *Milton.*

SOMEBODY. *f.* [*some* and *body*.]

1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of consideration. *Aët.*

SOMEDEAL. *ad.* [*ſumdeäl*, Sax.] In some degree. *Spenser.*

SOMERSAULT. } *f.* *Sommer*, a beam,

SOMERSET. } and *ſault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW. *a.* [*ſome* and *how*.] One way or other. *Cheyne.*

SOMETHING. *f.* [*ſumþing*, Sax.]

1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*

2. More or less. *Pope.*

3. Part. *Watts.*

4. Distance not great. *Shakespeare.*

SOMETHING. *ad.* In some degree.

Temple.

SOMETIME. *ad.* [*ſome* and *time*.] Once; formerly. *Shakespeare.*

SOMETIMES. *ad.* [*ſome* and *times*.]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Taylor.*

2. At one time, opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*. *Burnet.*

SOMEWHAT. *f.* [*ſome* and *what*.]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Atterbury.*

2. More or less. *Grew.*

3. Part greater or less. *Dryden.*

SOMEWHAT. *ad.* In some degree. *Dry.*

SOMEWHERE. *ad.* [*ſome* and *where*.]

In one place or other; not nowhere. *Newton.*

SOMEWHILE. *f.* [*ſome* and *while*.] Once; for a time. *Spenser.*

SOMNIFEROUS. *a.* [*ſomniſer*, Latin.]

Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Walton.*

SOMNIFICK. *a.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*, Lat.]

Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY. *f.* [*ſomnolentia*, Latin.]

Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SON. *f.* [*ſunus*, Gothick; *ſuna*, Saxon; *ſohn*, German; *ſon*, Swedish; *ſone* Dutch; *ſyn*, Slavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother. *Shakeſp.*

2. Descendant however distant. *Iſaiab.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakespeare.*

4. Native of a country. *Pope.*

5. The second person of the Trinity. *Matthew.*

6. Product of any thing. *Brown.*

7. In scripture, *ſons* of pride, and *ſons* of light, denoting some quality.

SON-IN-LAW. *f.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*

SO'NSHIP. *f.* [from *ſon*.] Filiation. *Decay of Piety.*

SONATA. *f.* [Italian.] A tune. *Prior.*

SONG. *f.* [from *ſungen*, Sax.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shakespeare.*

3. A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden.*

4. Poetry; poesy. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds. *Dryden.*

6. An old SONG. A trifle. *More.*

SONGISH. *a.* [from *ſong*.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden.*

SONGSTER. *f.* [from *ſong*.] A singer. *Howel.*

SONGSTRESS. *f.* [from *ſong*.] A female singer. *Thomson.*

SONNET. *f.* [*ſonnet*, French; *ſonnetto*, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton*.

2. A small poem. *Shakespeare.*

SONNETTEER. *f.* [*ſonnetier*, Fr. from *ſonnet*.] A small poet, in contempt. *Dry.*

SONIFEROUS. *a.* [*ſonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound. *Derham.*

SONORIFICK. *a.* [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing sound. *Watts.*

SONO'ROUS. *a.* [*ſonorus*, Lat.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. *Milton.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound. *Addison.*

SONO'ROULSY. *ad.* [from *ſonorous*.] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ſonorous*.]

1. The quality of giving sound. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON. *ad.* [*ſona*, Sax. *ſaen*, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned. *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to late. *Bacon.*

3. Readily;

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3. Readily; willingly. *Addison.*
 4. Soon as. Immediately. *Exodus.*
SOONLY. *ad.* [from *soon.*] Quickly; speedily. *More.*
SO'OPBERRY. *f.* [*sapindus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SOOT. *f.* [*roet*, Sax. *soot*, Islandick; *soet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke. *Howel.*
SO'OTED. *a.* [from *soot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot. *Mortimer.*
SO'OTERKIN. *f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*
SOOTH. *f.* [*roð*, Sax.] Truth; reality. *Shakespeare.*
SOOTH. *a.* [*roð*, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful. *Milton.*
To SOOTH. *v. a.* [*geroðian*, Saxon.]
 1. To flatter; to please. *Dryden.*
 2. To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryden.*
 3. To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*
SO'OTHER. *f.* [from *sooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
To SOOTHSA'Y. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To predict; to foretell. *AEs.*
SOOTHSA'YER. *f.* [from *soothsay.*] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Shakespeare.*
SOO'TINESS. *f.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty.
SOO'TY. *a.* [from *soot.*]
 1. Breeding soot. *Milton.*
 2. Consisting of soot. *Wilkins.*
 3. Black; dark; dusky. *Milton.*
SOP. *f.* [*rop*, Sax. *soppe*, Dutch.]
 1. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*
To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.
SOPE. *f.* [See *SOAP.*]
SOPH. *f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*
SO'PHI. *f.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia. *Congreve.*
SO'PHISM. *f.* [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty. *Watts.*
SO'PHIST. *f.* [*sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*
SO'PHISTER. *f.* [*sophiste*, French.]
 1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Rogers.*
 2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. *Hooker.*
SOPHI'STICAL. *a.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *sophist.*] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *Stillingfleet.*
SOPHI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sophistical.*] With fallacious subtilty. *Swift.*

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To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophist.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
SOPHI'STICATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICA'TION. *f.* [*sophistication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICA'TOR. *f.* [from *sophisticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
SO'PHISTRY. *f.* [from *sophist.*] Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.*
To SO'PORATE. *v. n.* [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep.
SOPORIFEROUS. *a.* [*sopor* and *fero.*] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon.*
SOPORIFEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *soporiferous.*] The quality of causing sleep.
SOPORIFICK. *a.* [*sopor* and *facio.*] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*
SO'PPER. *f.* [from *sop.*] One that sleeps any thing in liquor.
SO'RBILE. *a.* [from *sorbeo*, Latin.] That may be drunk or sipped.
SORBI'TION. *f.* [*sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.
SORBS. *f.* [*sorbum*, Lat.] The berries of the sorb or servicetree.
SO'RCERER. *f.* [*forcier*, Fr.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shakespeare.*
SO'RCERESS. *f.* [Female of *sorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantress. *Bacon.*
SO'RCERY. *f.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration. *Tatler.*
SORD. *f.* [from *sward.*] Turf; grassy ground. *Shakespeare.*
SO'RDES. *f.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs. *Woodward.*
SO'RDET. } *f.* [*sourdine*, French; *for-*
SO'RDINE. } *dina*, Italian.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet. *Bailey.*
SO'RDID. *a.* [*sordidus*, Lat.]
 1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. *South.*
 3. Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*
SO'RDIDLY. *ad.* [from *sordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetously.
SO'RDIDNESS. *f.* [from *sordid.*]
 1. Meanness; baseness. *Cowley.*
 2. Nastiness; not neatness. *Ray.*
SORE. *f.* [*rap*, Sax.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Bentley.*
SORE. *a.* [from the noun.]
 1. Tender to the touch. *Locke.*
 2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed. *Tillotson.*
 3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.*
 4. Criminal. *Shakespeare.*
SORE.

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SORE. *ad.* With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayer.*

SO'REHON. *f.* [Irish and Scottish.] A

SORN. *f.* kind of arbitrary exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland; whenever a chieftan had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters. When a person obtrudes himself upon another, for bed and board, he is said to *sofn*. *Macbean.*

SO'REL. *f.* The buck is called the first year a fawn; the third a *sofel*. *Shakespeare.*

SO'RELY. *ad.* [from *sofe*.]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress. *Shakespeare.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakespeare.*

SO'RENESS. *f.* [from *sofe*.] Tendernefs of a hurt. *Temple.*

SORITES. *f.* [σωρεῖτης, properly an heap.] An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE. *f.* [*so* for and *caedo*.] The murder of a sister.

SO'RRAGE. *f.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Diët.*

SO'RRANCE. *f.* [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Diët.*

SO'RREL. *f.* [*rupe*, Sax. *sofel*, French.] A plant like dock, but having an acid taste. *Miller.*

SO'RRILY. *ad.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *f.* [from *sorry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

SO'RROW. *f.* [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. *Milton.*

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [*sorgian*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Milton.*

SORROWED. *a.* [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

SORROWFUL. *a.* [*sorrow* and *fall*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving. *Tob.*

2. Deeply serious. *1 Sam.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. *Job.*

SO'RRY. *a.* [*sarig*, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. *Swift.*

2. Vile; worthless; vexatious. *Glanville, Milton.*

SORT. *f.* [*sorte*, Fr.]

1. A kind; a species. *Tillotson, Walsh.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting. *Spenser.*

3. A degree of any quality. *Rom. Dryden.*

4. A class, or order of persons. *Hooker, Atterbury.*

5. A company; a knot of people. *Shak.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Sb.*

7. A lot. *Shakespeare.*

8. A pair; a set. *Milton.*

To SORT. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Lat.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes. *Hooker.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. *Shakespeare.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution. *Davies.*

4. To cull; to chuse; to select. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit. *Pope.*

4. To terminate; to issue. *Bacon.*

5. To have success. *Abbot.*

6. To fall out. *Shakespeare.*

SORTANCE. *f.* [from *sort*.] Suitableness; agreement. *Shakespeare.*

SORTILEGE. *f.* [*sortilegium*, Lat.] The act of drawing lots.

SORTMENT. *f.* [from *sort*.]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To fall at once into a chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *f.* [*rot*, Sax. *sot*, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt. *South.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking. *Roscom.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot. *Dry.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.

SO'TTISH. *a.* [from *sot*.]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish. *Hayward.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sottish*.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *f.* [from *sottish*.] Dullness; stupidity; insensibility. *South.*

SO'VEREIGN. *a.* [*souverain*, Fr.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superior. *Dryden.*

2. Supremely efficacious. *Hooker.*

SO'VEREIGN. *f.* Supreme lord. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGNLY. *ad.* [from *sovereign*.] Supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY. *f.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.]

Supremacy; highest place; highest degree of excellence. *Davies.*

SOUGH. *f.* [from *sous*, Fr.] A subterraneous drain. *Ray.*

SOUGHT. The preterite and participle pass of seek. *Isaiah.*

SOUL. *f.* [*sapel*, Sax. *siel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. *Davies.*

2. Vital principle. *Shakespeare.*

3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part. *Shakespeare.*

4. Interior power. *Shakespeare.*

5. A

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5. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind. *Watts.*
 6. Human being. *Addison.*
 7. Active power. *Dryden.*
 8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.
 9. Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*
SOU'LED. *a.* [from *soul.*] Furnished with mind. *Dryden.*
SOU'LESS. *a.* [from *soul.*] Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*
SOU'LSHOT. *f.* [from *soul* and *shot.*] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe.*
SOUND. *a.* [from *sunð*, Sax.]
 1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid. *Dryden.*
 2. Right; not erroneous. *Hooker.*
 3. Stout; strong; lusty. *Abbot.*
 4. Valid; not failing. *Spenser.*
 5. Fast; hearty. *Milton.*
SOUND. *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast. *Spenser.*
SOUND. *f.* [from *sonde*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be founded. *Camden. Ben. Johnson.*
SOUND. *f.* [from *sonde*, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by surgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*
To SOUND. *v. a.*
 1. To search with a plummet; to try depth. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To try; to examine. *Addison.*
To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the sounding line. *Ars. Locke.*
SOUND. *f.* The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*
SOUND. [from *sonus*, Lat.]
 1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear. *Bacon.*
 2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning. *Locke.*
To SOUND. *v. n.*
 1. To make a noise; to emit a noise. *Mil.*
 2. To exhibit by likeness of sound. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*
To SOUND. *v. a.*
 1. To cause to make a noise; to play on. *Milton.*
 2. To betoken or direct by a sound. *Wal.*
 3. To celebrate by sound. *Milton.*
SO'UNDBOARD. *f.* [from *sound* and *board.*] Board which propagates the sound in organs. *Milton.*
SO'UNDING. *a.* [from *sound.*] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound. *Dryden.*
SO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *sound.*]
 1. Healthily; heartily.
 2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly. *Chapman. Swift.*
 3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon.*
 4. Fast; closely. *Locke.*
SO'UNDNESS. *f.* [from *sound.*]
 1. Health; heartiness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state. *Hooker.*

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3. Strength; solidity. *Hooker.*
SOUP. *f.* [from *soupe*, French.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Swift.*
SOUR. *f.* [from *suri*, Sax.]
 1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency. *Dryden.*
 2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish. *Tatler.*
 3. Afflictive; painful. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Expressing discontent. *Swift.*
SOUR. *f.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance. *Spenser.*
To SOUR. *v. a.*
 1. To make acid. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*
 2. To make harsh. *Mortimer.*
 3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing. *Dryden.*
 4. To make discontented. *Shakespeare.*
To SOUR. *v. n.*
 1. To become acid. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To grow peevish or crabbed. *Addison.*
SOURCE. *f.* [from *source*, Fr.]
 1. Spring; fountain; head. *Addison.*
 2. Original; first course. *Milton.*
 3. First producer. *Waller.*
SO'URISH. *a.* [from *sour.*] Somewhat sour. *Boyle.*
SO'URLY. *ad.* [from *sour.*]
 1. With acidity.
 2. With acrimony. *Dryden.*
SO'URNESS. *f.* [from *sour.*]
 1. Acidity; austereness of taste. *Denham.*
 2. Asperity; harshness of temper. *Addison.*
SO'URSOP. *f.* Custard-apple. *Miller.*
SOUS. *f.* [from *sol*, French.] A small denomination of money.
SOUSE. *f.* [from *sout*, salt, Dutch.]
 1. Pickle made of salt.
 2. Any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle. *Tuffer.*
To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To parboil, and steep in pickle. *Pope.*
 2. To throw into water. *Shakespeare.*
To SOUSE. *v. n.* To fall as a bird on its prey. *Dryden.*
To SOUSE. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey. *Shak.*
SOUSE. *ad.* With sudden violence. A low word.
SO'UTERRAIN. *f.* [from *souterrain*, French.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbutnot.*
SOUTH. *f.* [from *suð*, Sax. *suyd*, Dutch.]
 1. The part where the sun is to us at noon. *Bacon.*
 2. The southern regions of the globe. *Milton.*
 3. The wind that blows from the South. *Shakespeare.*
SOUTH. *a.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job.*
SOUTH. *ad.*
 1. To-

S O W

S P A

1. Towards the south. *Shakespeare.*
 2. From the south. *Bacon.*
SO'UTHING. *a.* [from the noun.] Going towards the south. *Dryden.*
SOUTHEA'ST. *f.* [south and east.] The point between the east and south. *Bacon.*
SOUTHERLY. *a.* [from south.]
 1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.
 2. Lying towards the south. *Graunt.*
 3. Coming from about the south. *Shakspeare.*
SOUTHERN. *a.* [r-ð-pne, Saxon; from south.]
 1. Belonging to the south; meridional. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Lying towards the south.
 3. Coming from the south. *Dryden.*
SOUTHERNWOOD. *f.* [r-ðenopodu, Saxon.] This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood. *Miller.*
SOUTHMOST. *a.* [from south.] Farthest toward the south. *Milton.*
SOUTHSAY. *f.* [properly soothsay.] Prediction. *Spenser.*
TO SOUTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAI.] To predict. *Camden.*
SOUTHSAY'ER. *f.* [properly soothsayer.] A predictor.
SOUTHWARD. *ad.* [from south.] Towards the south. *Raleigh.*
SOUTHWEST. *f.* [south and west.] Point between the south and west. *Bacon.*
SOUVENANCE. *f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. *Spenser.*
SOW. *f.* [r-ugn, Sax. soeg, souwe, Dutch.]
 1. A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dryden.*
 2. An oblong mass of lead.
 3. An insect; a millepede.
SO'WBREAD. *f.* [cyclamen, Latin.] A plant.
TO SOW. *v. n.* [rapan, Saxon; saeyen, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Leviticus.*
TO SOW. *v. a.* part. pass. sown.
 1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth. *Bacon.*
 2. To spread; to propagate. *Milton.*
 3. To impregnate or stock with seed. *Isa.*
 4. To besprinkle. *Milton.*
TO SOW. *v. a.* For sew.
TO SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. *L'Estrange.*
SO'WER. *f.* [from sow.]
 1. He that sprinkles the seed. *Matthew.*
 2. A scatterer. *Hakewill.*
 3. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*
SO'WINS. *f.* Flummery, somewhat sour'd and made of oatmeal. *Swift.*
TO SOWL. *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shakespeare.*
SOWN. The participle of sow.

SO'WTHISTLE. *f.* A weed. *Bacon.*
SPAAD. *f.* A kind of mineral. *Woodw.*
SPACE. *f.* [spatium, Latin.]
 1. Room; local extension. *Locke.*
 2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet.*
 3. Quantity of time. *Wilkins.*
 4. A small time; a while. *Spenser.*
SPA'CIOUS. *a.* [spaciuus, Fr. spaciosus, Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley.*
SPA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from spacious.] Roominess; wide extension.
SPA'DDLE. *f.* [diminutive of spade.] A little spade. *Mortimer.*
SPADE. *f.* [r-ð, Saxon; spade, Dutch.]
 1. The instrument of digging. *Brown.*
 2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*
 3. A suit of cards.
SPA'DICEOUS. *a.* [spadiceus, Lat.] Light red. *Brown.*
SPADILLE. *f.* [spadille, or espadille, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.
SPAGYRICK. *a.* [spagyricus, Lat.] Chymical.
SPA'GYRIST. *f.* A chymist. *Boyle.*
SPAKE. The old preterite of speak. *Milt.*
SPALL. *f.* [espaulle, French.] Shoulder. *Fairfax.*
SPALT, or Spelt. *f.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
SPAN. *f.* [rpan, rponne, Saxon; spanna, Italian; span, Dutch.]
 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended. *Holder.*
 2. Any short duration. *Waller.*
TO SPAN. *v. a.*
 1. To measure by the hand extended. *Tickell.*
 2. To measure. *Herbert.*
SPAN. The preterite of spin. *Drayton.*
SPA'NCOUNTER. } *f.* [from span, counter, and farthing.]
SPA'NFARTHING. }
 A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Donne.*
SPA'NGLE. *f.* [spange, German, a locket.]
 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.
 2. Any thing sparkling and shining. *Glanville.*
TO SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies. *Donne.*
SPA'NIEL. *f.* [hispaniolus, Latin.]
 1. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*
 2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow. *Shakspeare.*
TO SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the spaniel. *Shakspeare.*
SPA'NISH Broom. *f.* A plant so called.
SPA'NISH Nut. *f.* [syrinchium, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
SPA'NKER. *f.* A small coin. *Denham.*
SPA'N-

SPA

SPA'NNER. *f.* The lock of a fusée or carabine. *Howel.*

SPAR. *f.*

1. Marcasite. *Newton.*
2. A small beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [*spappan*, Saxon; *spewen*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar. *Shakspeare. Spenser.*

SPA'RABLE. *f.* [*spappan*, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *f.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth. *Wiseman.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [*spapan*, Sax. *spaeren*, Dutch; *espargner*, French.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume. *Milton.*
2. To have unemployed; to save for any particular use. *Knolles.*
3. To do without; to lose willingly. *Ben. Johnson.*
4. To omit; to forbear. *Dryden.*
5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity. *Common Prayer.*
6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Roscommon.*
7. To forbear to inflict or impose. *Dryden.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal. *Orway.*
2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. *Knolles.*
3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *a.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parcimonious. *Bacon.*
2. Superfluous; unwanted. *Bacon.*
3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent. *Milton.*

SPARE. *f.* [from the verb.] Parcimony; frugal use; husbandry. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *f.* [from *spare*.] One who avoids expence. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *f.* [*spare* and *rib*.] Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION. *f.* [*spargo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

SPA'RING. *a.* [from *spare*.]

1. Scarce; little. *Bacon.*
2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.*
3. Parcimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *sparing*.]

1. Not abundantly. *Bacon.*
2. Frugally; parcimoniously; not lavishly. *Hayward.*
3. With abstinence. *Atterbury.*
4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.*
5. Cautiously; tenderly.

SPARK. *f.* [*spapca*, Sax. *spärke*, Dutch.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Shakspeare.*
2. Any thing shining. *Locke.*

SPA

3. Any thing vivid or active. *Shakspeare.*
4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. *Collier.*

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. *Spenser.*

SPA'RKFUL. *a.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. *Camden.*

SPA'RKISH. *a.* [from *spark*.]

1. Airy; gay. *Walsh.*
2. Showy; well dressed; fine. *L'Estr.*

SPA'RKLE. *f.* [from *spark*.]

1. A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dryden.*
2. Any luminous particle. *Hooker. Davies. Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit sparks. *Milton.*
2. To issue in sparks. *Watts.*
3. To shine; to glitter. *Watts.*

SPA'RKLINGLY. *ad.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *f.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RRROW. *f.* [*spapra*, Saxon.] A small bird. *Watts.*

SPA'RRROWHAWK, or *sparrhawk.* *f.* [*spapra-hoc*, Saxon.] The female of the meadow hawk.

SPA'RRROWGRASS. *f.* [Corrupted from *asparagus*.] *King.*

SPA'RRY. *a.* [from *sparr*.] Consisting of spar. *Woodward.*

SPASM. *f.* [*σπασμα*.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbut.*

SPA'SMODICK. *a.* [*spasmodique*, French.] Convulsive.

SPAT. The preterite of *spit*. *Gospel.*

SPAT. *f.* The young of shell-fish. *Woodw.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. a.* [*spatz*, spit, Saxon.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. *Addison.*
2. To throw out any thing offensive. *Shakspeare.*
3. To asperse; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Milton.*

SPA'TTERDASHES. *f.* [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING Poppy. *f.* White behen. A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *f.* A spatule or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plaisters or stirring medicines. *Quincy.*

SPA'VIN. *f.* [*espavent*, French; *spavano*, Italian.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

SPAW.

SPAW. *f.* A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [*speotian*, to spit, Sax.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

Swift.

SPAWL. *f.* [*spatzl*, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Dryden.

SPAWN. *f.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fish or of frogs. *Shakesp.*

2. Any product or offspring. *Tillotson.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shakesp.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*

1. To issue as eggs from fish.

2. To issue; to proceed. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER. *f.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish.

Walton.

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*spado*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.

Mortimer.

To SPEAK. *v. n.* [Preterite, *spake* or *spoke*; participle passive, *spoken*; *specan*, Saxon; *spreken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. *Holder.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Clarendon.

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

Shakespeare.

4. To discourse; to make mention.

Tillotson.

5. To give sound.

Shakespeare.

6. **To SPEAK with.** To address; to converse with.

Knolles.

To SPEAK. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Judges.

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

Shakesp.

3. To address; to accost.

Ecclus.

4. To exhibit.

Milton.

SPEAKABLE. *a.* [from *speak*.]

1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*

SPEAKER. *f.* [from *speak*.]

1. One that speaks.

Watts.

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.

Prior.

3. One that celebrates, proclaims or mentions.

Shakespeare.

4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryd.*

SPEAKING Trumpet. *f.* A stentorophonic instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

Dryden.

SPEAR. *f.* [*spepe*, Saxon; *spere*, Dutch.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley.*

2. A lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

Carew.

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout.

Mortimer.

SPEAR/GRASS. *f.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass.

Shakespeare.

SPEARMAN. *f.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight.

Prior.

SPEARMINT. *f.* A plant; a species of mint.

SPEARWORT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SPECIAL. *a.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar. *Hooker. Atterb.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.

Davies.

4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Spratt.*

5. Chief in excellence. *Shakespeare.*

SPECIALLY. *ad.* [from *special*.]

1. Particularly above others. *Deuter.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

Hale.

SPECIALTY. *f.* [*specialité*, Fr. from

SPECIALITY. *f.* [*spécial*.] Particularity.

Hooker.

SPECIES. *f.* [*species*, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

Watts.

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.

Bentley.

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

Ray.

4. Representation to the mind. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money. *Arbutnot.*

7. Samples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFIC. *a.* [*specifique*, Fr.]

1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.

Newton. Norris.

2. Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

Wiseman.

SPECIFICALLY. *ad.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

Bentley.

To SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Hale.

SPECIFICATION. *f.* [from *specific*; *specification*, French.]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

Watts.

2. Particular mention.

Ayliffe.

To SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, French.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction.

Pope.

SPECIMEN. *f.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

Addison.

SPECIOUS. *a.* [*specieux*, Fren. *speciosus*, Latin.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view. *Milton.*

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right.

Dryden. Rogers. Atterb.

SPECIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *specious*.] With fair appearance.

Hammond.

S P E

- SPECK.** *f.* [*spece*, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot. *Dryden.*
- To SPECK.** *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops. *Milton.*
- SPECKLE.** *f.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.
- To SPECKLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots. *Milton.*
- SPECKT,** or *speight.* *f.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*
- SPE'CTACLE.** *f.* [*spēctacle*, Fr. *spēctaculum*, Latin.]
1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any thing perceived by the sight. *Denham.*
 3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight. *Bacon.*
- SPE'CTACLED.** *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles. *Shakespeare.*
- SPECTA'TION.** *f.* [*spēctatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect. *Harvey.*
- SPECTA'TOR.** *f.* [*spēctateur*, Fr. *spēctator*, Latin.] A looker on; a beholder. *Shakespeare.*
- SPECTA'TORSHIP.** *f.* [from *spēctator*.] Act of beholding. *Shakespeare.*
- SPECTRE.** *f.* [*spēctre*, Fr. *spēctum*, Lat.] Apparition; appearance of persons dead. *Stillingfleet.*
- SPE'CTRUM.** *f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form. *Newton.*
- SPE'ULAR.** *f.* [*specularis*, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass. *Donne.*
 2. Assisting sight. *Philips.*
- To SPE'ULATE.** *v. n.* [*speculer*, Fr. *speculator*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*
- To SPE'ULATE.** *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Brown.*
- SPECULA'TION.** *f.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*.]
1. Examination by the eye; view.
 2. Examiner; spy. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.*
 4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.*
 5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice. *Temple.*
 6. Power of sight. *Shakespeare.*
- SPE'CULATIVE.** *a.* [from *speculate*.]
1. Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hooker.*
 2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.*
- SPE'CULATIVELY.** *ad.* [from *speculative*.]
1. Contemplatively; with meditation.
 2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

S P E

- SPECULA'TOR.** *f.* [from *speculate*.]
1. One who forms theories. *More.*
 2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator. *Brown.*
 3. A spy; a watcher. *Broome.*
- SPE'CATORY.** *a.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.
- SPE'CULUM.** *f.* [Latin.] A mirror; a looking glass. *Boyle.*
- SPED.** The preterite and part. passive of *speed*. *Kröller.*
- SPEECH.** *f.* [from *speak*.]
1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words. *Watts.*
 2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts. *Milton.*
 3. Particular language as distinct from others. *Common Prayer.*
 4. Any thing spoken. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Talk; mention. *Bacon.*
 6. Oration; harangue. *Swift.*
 7. Liberty to speak. *Milton.*
- SPE'ECHLESS.** *a.* [from *speech*.]
1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb. *Raleigh.*
 2. Mute; dumb. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPEED.** *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*spoeden*, Dutch.]
1. To make haste; to move with celerity. *Milton. Philips.*
 2. To have success. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To have any condition good or bad. *Waller.*
- To SPEED.** *v. a.*
1. To dispatch in haste. *Fairfax.*
 2. To furnish in haste.
 3. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill. *Dryden.*
 4. To mischief; to ruin.
 5. To hasten; to put into quick motion. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To execute; to dispatch. *Ayliffe.*
 7. To assist; to help forward. *Dryden.*
 8. To make prosperous. *St. Paul.*
- SPEED.** *f.* [*spoed*, Dutch.]
1. Quickness; celerity. *More.*
 2. Haste; hurry; dispatch. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. The course or pace of a horse. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Success; event. *Shakespeare.*
- SPE'EDILY.** *ad.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly. *Dryden.*
- SPE'EDINESS.** *f.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.
- SPE'EDWELL.** *f.* [*veronica*, Latin.] Fluellin. A plant. *Miller.*
- SPE'EDY.** *a.* [from *speed*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch. *Dryden.*
- SPELL.** *f.* [*speil*, Saxon, a word.]
1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *Milton.*
 2. A turn of work. *Carew.*
- To

S P E

To SPELL. *v. a.* [*spellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

Dryden.

2. To read by naming letters singly.

Shakespeare.

3. To charm.

Dryden.

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

Locke.

2. To read.

Milton.

3. To read unskilfully.

South.

To SPELT. *v. n.* To split; to break.

Mortimer.

SPE'LTR. *f.* A kind of semi-metal. *Newt.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [*spendan*, Saxon.]

1. To consume; to exhaust; to lay out.

Milton.

2. To bestow as expence; to expend.

Boyle.

3. To effuse.

Shakespeare.

4. To squander; to lavish.

Wake.

5. To pass.

Job.

6. To waste; to wear out.

Burnet.

7. To fatigue; to harass.

Addison.

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expence.

South.

2. To prove in the use.

Temple.

3. To be lost or wasted.

Bacon.

4. To be employed to any use.

Bacon.

SPE'NDER. *f.* [from *spend*.]

1. One who spends.

Taylor.

2. A prodigal; a lavish.

Bacon.

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *f.* [*spend* and *thrift*.] A prodigal; a lavish.

Swift.

SPE'ABLE. *a.* [*sperabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped.

Bacon.

SPE'RM. *f.* [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Latin.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Bacon.

SPE'RMACETI. *f.* [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmasitty*.

Quincy.

SPE'RMATICAL. } *a.* [*spermatique*, Fr.]

SPE'RMATICK. } [from *sperm*.]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

More.

2. Belonging to the sperm.

Ray.

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *sperm*.]

To yield seed.

Brown.

SPE'RMATOCE'LE. *f.* [*σπέρμα* and *κηλη*.]

A rupture caused by the contraction of the feminal vessels.

Bailey.

SPE'RMOC'LOGIST. *f.* [*σπερμολόγος*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds.

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*spersus*, Latin.] To disperse; to scatter.

Spenser.

To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly.

Milton.

To SPEW. *v. a.* [*spepan*, Saxon; *speuwen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

Spenser.

2. To eject; to cast forth.

Dryden.

3. To eject with loathing.

Bacon.

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

Ben. Johnson.

S P I

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene.

Sharp.

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

Sharp.

SPHA'CELUS. *f.* [*σφακελος*.] A gangrene; a mortification.

Wiseman.

SPHERE. *f.* [*sphæra*, Latin.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

Milton.

2. Any globe of the mundane system.

Spens.

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.

Dryden.

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Milton.

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action.

Shakespeare.

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a sphere.

Shakespeare.

2. To form into roundness.

Milton.

SPHERICAL. } *a.* [from *sphere*.]

SPHERICK. }

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

Keil.

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

Shakespeare.

SPHE'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } *f.* [from *sphere*.]

SPHE'RICITY. }

Roundness; rotundity.

Digby.

SPHE'ROID. *f.* [*σφαῖρα* and *εἶδος*; *spheroids*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

Cheyne.

SPHEROIDICAL. *a.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid.

Cheyne.

SPHE'RULE. *f.* [*sphaerula*, Latin.] A little globe.

Cheyne.

SPHINX. *f.* [*σφιγξ*.] The *sphinx* was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

Peacbam.

SPI'AL. *f.* [*espial*, French.] A spy; a scout; a watcher.

Obsolete.

Fairfax.

SPICE. *f.* [*espices*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces.

Temple.

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned.

Brown.

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice.

Donne.

SPI'CER. *f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Camden.

SPIC'ERY. *f.* [*epicerie*, French.]

1. The commodity of spices.

Raleigh.

2. A repository of spices.

Addison.

SPICK and SPAN. Quite new; now first used.

Burnet.

SPI'CKNEL. *f.* The herb maldmony or bearwort.

SPI'CY. *a.* [from *spice*.]

1. Producing spice; abounding with aromatics.

Dryden.

2. Aro-

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice.

Pope.

SPICOSITY. *f.* [*spica*, Latin.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fullness of ears.

SPIDER. *f.* The animal that spins a web for flies.

Drayton.

SPIDERWORT. *f.* [*phalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals.

Miller.

SPIGNEL. *f.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

SPIGOT. *f.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Shakespeare.

SPIKE. *f.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Denham.

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened.

Addison.

SPIKE. *f.* A smaller species of lavender.

Hill.

To SPIKE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten with long nails.

Moxon. Mortimer.

2. To fet with spikes.

Wiseman.

SPIKENARD. *f.* [*spica nardi*, Latin.] There are three sorts of spikenard, whereof the Indian spikenard is most famous: it is a congeries of fibrous substances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromatick and bitterish taste: it grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages.

Hill.

SPILL. *f.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

Mortimer.

2. A small quantity of money.

Ayliffe.

To SPILL. *v. a.* [*spillan*, Saxon; *spillen*, Dutch.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding.

Daniel's Civil War.

2. To destroy; to mischief.

Davies.

3. To throw away.

Tickell.

To SPILL. *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish.

Sidney.

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.

Watts.

SPILLER. *f.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.

Carew.

SPILTH. *f.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted.

Shakespeare.

To SPIN. *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun*. [*spinnan*, Sax. *spinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads.

Exodus.

2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.

Dryden.

3. To protract; to draw out.

Collier. Addison.

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.

Digby.

To SPIN. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning.

More.

2. To stream out in a thread or small current.

Drayton.

3. To move round as a spindle.

Milton.

SPI'NACH. } *f.* [*spinachia*, Latin.] A

SPI'NAGE. } plant.

Miller.

SPI'NAL. *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone.

Philips.

SPI'NDLE. *f.* [*spindel*, *spindel*, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Dr. Jasper Maine.

2. A long slender stalk.

Mortimer.

3. Any thing slender.

Dryden.

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.

Bacon.

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *a.* [*spindle* and *shank*.] Having small legs.

Addison.

SPI'NDLETREE. *f.* Prickwood. A plant.

SPINE. *f.* [*spina*, Latin.] The back bone.

Dryden.

SPI'NEL. *f.* A sort of mineral.

Woodw.

SPI'NET. *f.* [*espinette*, French.] A small harpsicord, an instrument with keys.

Swift.

SPINI'FEROUS. *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINNER. *f.* [from *spin*.]

1. One skilled in spinning.

Graunt.

2. A garden spider with long jointed legs.

Shakespeare.

SPINNING Wheel. *f.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

Gay.

SPINO'SITY. *f.* [*spinofus*, Latin.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

Glanville.

SPI'NOUS. *a.* [*spinofus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *f.* [from *spin*.]

1. A woman that spins.

Shakespeare.

2. The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

Shakespeare.

SPI'NSTRY. *f.* [from *spinster*.] The work of spinning.

SPI'NY. *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed.

Digby.

SPI'RACLE. [*spiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

Woodward.

SPI'RAL. *a.* [from *spira*, Latin.] Curve; winding; circularly involved.

Blackmore.

SPI'RALLY. *ad.* [from *spiral*.] In a spiral form.

Ray.

SPIRE. *f.* [*spira*, Latin.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

Dryden.

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple.

Hale.

3. The top or uppermost point.

Shakespeare.

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramidically.

Mortimer.

2. To

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2. To breathe. *Spenser.*
SPIRIT. *f.* [*spiritus*, Latin.]
 1. Breath; wind in motion. *Bacon.*
 2. An immaterial substance. *Davies.*
 3. The soul of man. *Bible. Shakesp.*
 4. An apparition. *Luke.*
 5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind. *Milton. Tillotson.*
 6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Genius; vigour of mind. *Temple.*
 8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual. *Cowley.*
 9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body. *Clarendon.*
 10. Sentiment; perception. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Eagerness; desire. *South.*
 12. Man of activity; man of life. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. *Dryden.*
 14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 15. The likeness; essential qualities. *Wotton.*
 16. Any thing eminently pure and refined. *Shakespeare.*
 17. That which hath power or energy. *Bacon.*
 18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation. *Boyle.*
 19. In the old poets, *spirit* was commonly a monosyllable. *Spenser.*
To SPIRIT. *v. a.*
 1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. *Milton.*
 2. To excite; to animate; to encourage. *Swift.*
 3. To draw; to entice. *Brown.*
SPIRITALLY. *ad.* [*spiritus*, Latin.]
 By means of the breath. *Holder.*
SPIRITED. *a.* [*from spirit.*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope.*
SPIRITEDNESS. *f.* [*from spirited.*] Disposition or make of mind. *Addison.*
SPIRITFULNESS. *f.* [*from spirit and full.*] Sprightliness; liveliness. *Harvey.*
SPIRITLESS. *a.* [*from spirit.*] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depressed. *Smith.*
SPIRITOUS. *a.* [*from spirit.*]
 1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit. *Milton.*
 2. Fine; ardent; active.
SPIRITOUSNESS. *f.* [*from spiritous.*] Fineness and activity of parts. *Boyle.*
SPIRITUAL. *a.* [*spirituel*, French; *from spirit.*]
 1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon.*
 2. Mental; intellectual. *South.*
 3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy.*

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven. *Hooker. Swift.*
SPIRITUALITY. *f.* [*from spiritual.*]
 1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.
 2. Intellectual nature. *South.*
 3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement. *South.*
 4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*
SPIRITUALTY. *f.* [*from spiritual.*] Ecclesiastical body. *Shakespeare.*
SPIRITUALIZATION. *f.* [*from spiritualize.*] The act of spiritualizing.
To SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Hammond. Rogers.*
SPIRITUALLY. *ad.* [*from spiritual.*] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor.*
SPIRITUOUS. *a.* [*spiritueux*, Fr. *from spirit.*]
 1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. *Wotton.*
SPIRITUOSITY. } *f.* [*from spirituous.*]
SPIRITUOUSNESS. } The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.
To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals. *Pope.*
To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Dryden.*
To SPIRTLE. *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirt.*] To dissipate. *Derham.*
SPIRY. *a.* [*from spire.*]
 1. Pyramidal. *Pope.*
 2. Wreathed; curled. *Dryden.*
SPISS. *a.* [*spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. *Ererewood.*
SPISSITUDE. *f.* [*from spissus*, Lat.] Grossness; thickness. *Bacon.*
SPIT. *f.* [*spitan*, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch.]
 1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire. *Wilkins.*
 2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade. *Mortimer.*
To SPIT. *v. a.* Preterite *spat*; participle pass. *spit*, or *spitted*.
 1. To put upon a spit. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To thrust through. *Dryden.*
To SPIT. *v. a.* [*spætan* Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakespeare.*
To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth. *South.*
SPITTAL. *f.* [Corrupted from *hospital.*] A charitable foundation.
To SPITCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him. *King.*
SPITE. *f.* [*spijt*, Dutch.]
 1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney.*
 2. SPITE

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2. **SPITE** *of, or In SPITE of.* Notwithstanding; in defiance of. *Roswe.*
- To SPITE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakesp.*
 2. To fill with spite; to offend. *Temple.*
- SPI'TEFUL.** *a.* [*spite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*
- SPI'TEFULLY.** *ad.* [from *spiteful.*] Maliciously; malignantly. *Walier.*
- SPI'TEFULNESS.** *f.* [from *spiteful.*] Malignity; desire of vexing. *Keil.*
- SPI'TTED.** *a.* [from *spit.*] Shot out into length. *Bacon.*
- SPI'TTER.** *f.* [from *spit.*]
1. One who puts meat on a spit.
 2. One who spits with his mouth.
 3. A young deer. *Ainsworth.*
- SPI'TTLE.** *f.* [Corrupted from *hospital.*] *Shakespeare. Cleaveland.*
- SPI'TTLE.** *f.* [*spættian*, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth. *Arbutnot.*
- SPI'TVENOM.** *f.* [*spit* and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*
- SPLANCHNOLOGY.** *f.* [*σπλάγχνα* and *λογία.*] A treatise or description of the bowels.
- To SPLASH.** *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swedish.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.
- SPLA'SHY.** *a.* [from *plash.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.
- SPLA'YFOOT.** *a.* Having the foot turned inward. *Pope.*
- SPLA'YMOUTH.** *f.* [*splay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by design. *Dryden.*
- SPLEEN.** *f.* [*splen*, Latin.]
1. The milt; one of the viscera. It is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy. *Wiseman.*
 2. Anger; spite; ill-humour. *Donne.*
 3. A fit of anger. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope.*
- SPLE'ENED.** *a.* [from *spleen.*] Deprived of the spleen. *Arbutnot.*
- SPLE'ENFUL.** *a.* [*spleen* and *full.*] Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shakesp.*
- SPLE'ENLESS.** *n.* [from *spleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman.*
- SPLE'ENWORT.** *f.* [*spleen* and *wort.*] Miltwaste. A plant.
- SPLE'ENY.** *a.* [from *spleen.*] Angry; peevish. *Shakespeare.*
- SPLE'NDENT.** *a.* [*splendens*, Latin.] Shining; glossy. *Newton.*
- SPLE'NDID.** *a.* [*splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous. *Pope.*
- SPLENDIDLY.** *ad.* [from *splendid.*] Magnificently; sumptuously. *Taylor.*
- SPLE'NDOUR.** *f.* [*splendor*, Latin.]
1. Lustre; power of shining. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Magnificence; pomp. *South.*
- SPLE'NETICK.** *a.* [*splenetique*, French.]

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- Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish. *Tatler.*
- SPLE'NICK.** *a.* [*splenique*, Fr. *splen*, Lat.] Belonging to the spleen. *Harvey.*
- SPLE'NISH.** *a.* [from *spleen.*] Fretful; peevish. *Drayton.*
- SPLE'NITIVE.** *a.* [from *spleen.*] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use. *Shakesp.*
- SPLENT.** *f.* *Splent* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg. *Farrier's Dict.*
- To SPLICE.** *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.
- SPLINT.** *f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other matters used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set. *Wisem.*
- To SPLINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To SPLINTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To secure by splints. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To shiver; to break into fragments.
- SPLINTER.** *f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Dryden.*
 2. A thin piece of wood. *Grew.*
- To SPLINTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.
- To SPLIT.** *v. a.* pret. *split.* [*spletten*, *splitten*, Dutch.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Cleaveland.*
 2. To divide; to part. *Atterbury.*
 3. To dash and break on a rock. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. To divide; to break into discord. *South.*
- To SPLIT.** *v. n.*
1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle.*
 2. To be broken against rocks. *Addison.*
- SPLITTER.** *f.* [from *split.*] One who splits. *Swift.*
- SPLUTTER.** *f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.
- To SPOIL.** *v. a.* [*spolio*, Latin.]
1. To rob; to take away by force. *Milton.*
 2. To plunder; to strip of goods. *Pope.*
 3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. *Colossians.*
- To SPOIL.** *v. n.*
1. To practice robbery or plunder. *Spenser.*
 2. To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke.*
- SPOIL.** *f.* [*spolium*, Latin.]
1. That which is taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty.
 2. The act of robbery. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent. *Bacon.*
- SPOILER.**

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SPOILER. *f.* [from *spoil*.]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Ben. Johnson.

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL. *a.* [*spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious.

SPOKE. *f.* [*spaca*, Saxon.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

Shakespeare.

SPOKE. The preterite of *speak*.

Spratt.

SPOKEN. Participle passive of *speak*.

Holder.

SPOKESMAN. *f.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for another.

Exodus.

To SPOILATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Latin.] To rob; to plunder.

Diët.

SPOLIATION. *f.* [*spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation.

Ayliffe.

SPO'NDEE. *f.* [*spindæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables.

Broome.

SPO'NDYLE. *f.* [*σπονδυλῆς*.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

Brown.

SPONGE. *f.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water.

Sandys.

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Hook.

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.

Swift.

SPO'NGER. *f.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

L'Estr.

SPO'NGINESS. *f.* [from *spongy*.] Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

Harvey.

SPO'NGIOUS. *a.* [from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

Cheyne.

SPO'NGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

Bacon.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked.

Shakesp.

SPONK. *f.* Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *a.* [*sponsalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *f.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] the act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NORS. *f.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

Ayliffe.

SPO'NTANEITY. *f.* [*spontaneitas*, Lat.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord un-compelled.

Bramhall.

SPONTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion.

Hale.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

Hale.

SPOOL. *f.* [*spobl*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* To pass swiftly.

Dryd.

SPOON. *f.* [*spaen*, Dutch.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Shakespeare.

SPO'ONBILL. *f.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] A bird. The end of its bill is broad.

Derham.

SPO'ONFUL. *f.* [*spoon* and *full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon.

Bacon.

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Arbuth.

SPO'ONMEAT. *f.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

Dryden.

SPO'ONWORT, or *Scurvygrass.* *f.*

To SPOON. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship being under sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind.

Bailey.

SPORA'DICAL. *a.* [*σποραδικός*.] A sporadic disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but a few people.

Arbutnot.

SPORT. *f.*

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.

Sidney.

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

Tillotson.

3. That with which one plays.

Dryden.

4. Play; idle gingle.

Broome.

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

Clarendon.

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry.

Sidney.

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Dryden.

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

Broome.

2. To trifle.

Tillotson.

SPORTFUL. *a.* [*sport* and *full*.] Merry; frolick; wanton; ludicrous; done in jest.

Bentley.

SPO'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.

SPORTFULNESS. *f.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick.

Sidney.

SPO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

Pope.

SPO'RTIVENESS. *f.* [from *sportive*.] Gaiety; play.

Walton.

SPORTSMAN. *f.* [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Addison.

SPO'RTULE. *f.* [*sportule*, French; *sportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole.

Ayliffe.

SPOT. *f.* [*spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish.]

1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.

Dryden.

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach.

3. A scandalous woman.

Shakespeare.

4. A small extent of place.

Addison.

5. Any particular place.

Ortway.

6. Immediately; without changing place.

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To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate. *Tate.*
2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Abbot.*

SPO'TLESS. *a.* [from *spot.*]

1. Free from spots.
2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure. *Waller.*

SPO'TTER. *f.* [from *spot.*] One that spots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *a.* [from *spot.*] Full of spots; maculated. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *a.* [from *spouse.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Craslow.*

SPOU'SAL. *f.* [*espousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *f.* [*sponsa*, Lat. *espouse*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shakespeare.*

SPOU'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *a.* [from *spouse.*] Wanting a husband or wife. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *f.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Brown.*
2. Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Burnet.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout.

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout. *Woodward.*

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain.*] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *f.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *f.* The dung of an otter. *Diet.*

SPRANG. The preterite of *spring*. *Tillotson.*

SPRAT. *f.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea fish. *Sidney.*

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spar-telen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death. *Hudibras.*
2. To tumble with agitation. *Dryden.*

SPRAY. *f.*

1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*
2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *sp-y*. *Arbutnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [*spredan*, Sax. *spreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space. *Bacon.*
2. To cover by extension. *Granville.*
3. To cover over. *Ishab.*

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4. To stretch; to extend. *Milton.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate. *Matthew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself. *Bacon.*

SPREAD. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass. *Addison.*
2. Expansion of parts. *Bacon.*

SPREA'DER. *f.* [from *spread.*]

1. One that spreads. *Hooker.*
2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [*spnenan*, Sax. *sprenge*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *f.* [*yfbrig*, Welsh.] A small branch; a spray. *Bacon.*

SPRIG. *Chrystal. f.* Chrystal found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*

SPRIGGY. *a.* [from *sprig.*] Full of small branches.

SPRIGTH. *f.* [Contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Lat.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent. *Spenser. Pope.*

2. Walking spirit; apparition. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. *Bacon.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTFUL. *a.* [*spright* and *full.*] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Otway.*

SPRIGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *sprightful.*] Briskly; vigorously. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTLINESS. *f.* [from *sprightly.*] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity. *Addison.*

SPRIGHTLY. *a.* [from *spright.*] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Prior.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* preterite *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong*. [*springan*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth. *Pope.*

5. To raise; to appear. *Judges.*

6. To issue with effect or force. *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors. *Ben. Johnson.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason. *Milton.*

9. To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump. *Black.*

11. To

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11. To fly with elastick power. *Mortimer.*
 12. To rise from a covert. *Otway.*
 13. To issue from a fountain. *Genesis.*
 14. To proceed as from a source. *Craslow.*
 15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Dryden.*
To SPRING. *v. a.*
 1. To start; to rouse game. *Donne.*
 2. To produce to light. *Dryden.*
 3. To make by starting a plank. *Dryden.*
 4. To discharge a mine. *Addison.*
 5. To contrive as a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*
 6. To produce hastily.
SPRING. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The season in which plants spring and vegetate. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An elastick body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself. *Moxon.*
 3. Elastick force. *Newton.*
 4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer.*
 5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Addison.*
 6. A leak; a start of a plank. *Ben. Johnson.*
 7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Davies.*
 8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Dryden.*
 9. Rise; beginning. *1 Sam.*
 10. Course; original. *Swift.*
SPRING. *ad.* [from the noun.] With elastick vigour. *Spenser.*
SPRINGAL. *f.* A youth. *Spenser.*
SPRINGE. *f.* [from *spring.*] A gin; a noose which catches by a spring or jerk. *Dryden.*
SPRINGER. *f.* [from *springy.*] One who rouses game.
SPRINGINESS. *f.* [from *springy.*] Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle.*
SPRINGHALT. *f.* [from *spring* and *halt.*] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakespeare.*
SPRINGTIDE. *f.* [from *spring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new moon; high tide. *Grew.*
SPRINGLE. *f.* [from *spring.*] A springe; an elastick noose. *Carew.*
SPRINGY. *a.* [from *springe.*]
 1. Elastick; having the power of restoring itself. *Newton. Bentley.*
 2. [From *spring.*] Full of springs or fountains. *Mortimer.*
To SPRINKLE. *v. a.* [from *sprinkelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Exodus.*
 2. To scatter in drops. *Numbers.*
 3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling. *Dryden.*

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- To SPRINKLE.** *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *Ayliffe.*
To SPRIT. *v. a.* [from *sprytan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force.
To SPRIT. *v. n.* [from *sprytan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout.
SPRIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout. *Mortimer.*
SPRITSAIL. *f.* [from *sprit* and *sail.*] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast. *Wiseman.*
SPRITE. *f.* [Contracted from *spirit.*] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*
SPRITEFULLY. *ad.* Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*
SPRONG. The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete. *Hooker.*
To SPROUT. *v. n.* [from *sprytan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.]
 1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*
 2. To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon.*
 3. To grow. *Tickell.*
SPROUT. *f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*
SPRUCE. *a.* Nice; trim; neat. *Donne. Milton. Boyle. Tatler.*
To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.
SPRU'CEBEER. *f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinged with branches of fir. *Arbutnot.*
SPRU'CELEATHER. *f.* [Corrupted for *Prussian leather.*] *Dryden.*
SPRU'CENESS. *f.* [from *spruce.*] Neatness without elegance.
SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*. *Pope.*
SPRUNT. *f.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.
SPUD. *f.* A short knife. *Swift.*
SPU'LLERS of Yarn. *f.* Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*
SPUME. *f.* [from *spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Brown.*
To SPUME. *v. n.* [from *spumo*, Lat.] To foam; to froth.
SPU'MOUS. *a.* [from *spumeus*, Lat.] Frothy;
SPUMY. *a.* foamy. *Brown.*
SPUN. The preterite and part. pass. of *spin*. *Addison.*
SPUNGE. *f.* [from *spongia*, Lat.] A sponge. *Shakespeare.*
To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [Rather *To sponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*
SPUNGINGHOUSE. *f.* [from *sponge* and *house.*] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.
SPUNGY. *a.* [from *sponge.*]

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1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge. *Dryden.*
2. Wet; moist; watery. *Shakespeare.*
3. Drunken; wet with liquor. *Shakespeare.*
- SPUNK. *f.* Rotten wood; touchwood. *Brown.*
- SPUR. *f.* [*spuna*, Sax. *spore*, Dutch.]
 1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel. *Knolles.*
 2. Incitement; instigation. *Bacon.*
 3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock. *Ray.*
 5. Any thing standing out; a snag. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur. *Collier.*
 2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Locke.*
 3. To drive by force. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPUR. *v. n.*
 1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*
 2. To press forward. *Grew.*
- SPUR'GALLED. *a.* [*spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with the spur. *Shakespeare.*
- SPURGE. *f.* [*espurge*, French; *spurgie*, Dutch.] A plant violently purgative.
- SPURGE Laurel, or Mezereon. *f.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SPURIOUS. *a.* [*spurius*, Lat.]
 1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*
 2. Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison.*
- SPUR'LING. *f.* [*esperlan*, French.] A small sea-fish. *Taffer.*
- To SPURN. *v. a.* [*spornan*, Sax.]
 1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*
- To SPURN. *v. n.*
 1. To make contemptuous opposition. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay.*
- SPURN. *f.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakespeare.*
- SPURNEY. *f.* A plant.
- SPURRER. *f.* [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.
- SPURRIER. *f.* [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.
- SPURRY. *f.* [*spargula*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- To SPURT. *v. n.* [See To SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream. *Wise man.*
- SPURWAY. *f.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horse-

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- way; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.
- SPUTATION. *f.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The act of spitting. *Harvey.*
- To SPUTTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Lat.]
 1. To emit moisture in small flying drops. *Dryden.*
 2. To fly out in small particles with some noise. *Dryden.*
 3. To speak hastily and obscurely. *Congreve.*
- To SPUTTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise. *Swift.*
- SPUTTERER. *f.* [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.
- SPY. *f.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others. *Clarendon. Atterbury.*
- To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *f.*]
 1. To discover by the eye at a distance. *Dinne.*
 2. To discover by close examination. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. To search or discover by artifice. *Numbers.*
- To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly. *Shakespeare.*
- SPY'BOAT. *f.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent out for intelligence. *Arbutnot.*
- SQUAB. *a.*
 1. Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.*
 2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky. *Bettert.*
- SQUAB. *f.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. *Swift.*
- SQUAB. *ad.* With a heavy sudden fall. *L'Estrange.*
- SQUA'BPIE. *f.* [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*
- To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat.
- SQUA'BBISH. *a.* [from *squab*.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.
- To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle. *Collier.*
- SQUA'BBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbutnot.*
- SQUA'BBLER. *f.* [from *squabble*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.
- SQUA'DRON. *f.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadron*, Italian.]
 1. A body of men drawn up square. *Milton.*
 2. A part of an army; a troop. *Knolles.*
 3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ships. *Arbutnot.*
- SQUA'DRONED. *a.* [from *squadron*.] Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*
- SQUA'LID. *a.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Foul; nasty; filthy. *Dryden.*

To

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To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened.

Swift.

SQUALL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud scream.

Swift.

2. Sudden gust of wind.

SQUALLER. *f.* [from *squall*.] Screamer; one that screams.

SQUALOR. *f.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness.

Burton.

SQUALLY. *a.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty.

SQUAMOUS. *a.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales.

Woodward.

To SQUANDER. *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonic.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely.

Savage.

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

Dryden.

SQUANDERER. *f.* [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster.

Locke.

SQUARE. *a.* [*ysgwâr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

Prior.

2. Forming a right angle.

Moxon.

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content.

Wiseman.

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

Shakespeare.

5. Strong; stout; well set.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair.

Shakesp.

7. [In geometry.] Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16.

SQUARE. *f.* [*quadra*, Lat.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.

Milton.

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

Addison.

3. Content of an angle.

Brown.

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion.

Spenser.

6. Squadron; troops formed square.

Shakespeare.

7. Quaternion; number four.

Shakespeare.

8. Level; equality.

Dryden.

9. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

Milton.

10. Rule; conformity.

L'Estrange.

11. SQUARES go. The game proceeds.

L'Estrange.

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat.]

1. To form with right angles.

Boyle.

2. To reduce to a square.

Prior.

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.

Shakespeare.

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.

Shakespeare.

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5. To accommodate; to fit.

Milton.

6. To respect in quartile.

South.

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.

Woodward.

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.

Shakespeare.

SQUARENNESS. *f.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.

Moxon.

SQUASH. *f.* [from *quash*.]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Shakespeare.

2. [*Melopepo*.] A plant.

Boyle.

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft.

Shakespeare.

4. A sudden fall.

Arbutnot.

5. A shock of soft bodies.

Swift.

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Swift.

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

Greene.

SQUAT. *f.*

1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

Dryden.

2. A sudden fall.

Herbert.

SQUAT. *f.* A sort of mineral.

Woodward.

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*sqwaka*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry.

2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

Shakespeare.

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

Dryden.

SQUEAK. *f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry.

Dryden.

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swedish.]

To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH. *a.* [for *quamish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned.

Sidney. Southern.

SQUEAMISHNESS. *f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

Stillingfleet.

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [*cpiran*, Sax.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

Dryden.

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

L'Estrange.

3. To force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

Newton.

2. To force way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE. *f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

Philips.

SQUELCH. *f.* Heavy fall.

Hudibras. L'Estrange.

SQUIB. *f.* [*schieben*, German.]

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1. A small pipe of paper filled with wild-fire. *Bacon.*
 2. Any petty fellow. *Tatler.*
- SQUILL.** *f.* [*squilla, scilla, Lat.*]
 1. A plant. *Roscommon.*
 2. A fish.
 3. An insect. *Grew.*
- SQUINANCY.** *f.* [*squinancie, Fr.*] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bacon.*
- SQUINT.** *a.* [*squinte, Dutch.*] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Milton.*
- To SQUINT.** *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon.*
- To SQUINT.** *v. a.*
 1. To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*
- SQUINTEYED.** *a.* [*squint and eye.*]
 1. Having the sight directed oblique. *Knolles.*
 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham.*
- SQUINTIFE'GO.** *a.* Squinting. *Dryden.*
- To SQUINY.** *v. n.* To look askint. *Shakespeare.*
- SQUIRE.** *f.* [Contraction of *esquire*; *escu, er, French.*]
 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden.*
 3. An attendant at court. *Shakespeare.*
- SQUI'RREL.** *f.* [*escurueil, French; sciurus, Lat.*] A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*
- To SQUIRT.** *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbutnot.*
- To SQUIRT.** *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. *L'Estrange.*
- SQUIRT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. *Pope.*
 2. A small quick stream. *Bacon.*
- SQUI'RTER.** *f.* [from *squirt.*] One that plies a squirt. *Arbutnot.*
- To STAB.** *v. a.* [*slaven, old Dutch.*]
 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To wound mortally or mischievously. *Philips.*
- STAB.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A dark injury; a fly mischief.
 3. A stroke; a blow. *South.*
- STA'BBER.** *f.* [from *stab.*] One who stabs; a privy murderer.
- STAB'LIMENT.** *f.* [from *stabilis, Latin.*] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Derham.*

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- STAB'LITY.** *f.* [*stabilité, Fr.*]
 1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Blackmore, Cotton.*
 2. Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle.*
 3. Firmness of resolution.
- STA'BLE.** *a.* [*stabilis, Lat.*]
 1. Fixed; able to stand.
 2. Steady; constant. *Davies.*
 3. Strong; fixed in state. *Rogers.*
- STA'BLE.** *f.* [*stabulum, Lat.*] A house for beasts. *Ezra.*
- To STA'BLE.** *v. n.* [*stabulo, Latin.*] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton.*
- STA'BLEBOY.** } *f.* [*stable and boy, or*
STA'BLEMAN. } *man.*] One who at-
 tends in the stable. *Swift.*
- STA'BLENESS.** *f.* [from *stable.*]
 1. Power to stand.
 2. Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shakespeare.*
- STA'BLESTAND.** *f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash. *Corwel.*
- To STA'BLISH.** *v. a.* [*establi, Fr.*] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Donne.*
- STACK.** *f.* [*stacca, Italian.*]
 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood. *Wotton, Newton.*
 2. A number of chimneys or funnels. *Wifeman.*
- To STACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mortimer.*
- STACTE.** *f.* An aromattick; the gum that distills from the tree which produces myrrh. *Exodus.*
- STA'DLE.** *f.* [*stadel, Sax.*]
 1. Any thing which serves for support to another.
 2. A staff; a crutch. *Spenser.*
 3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. *Bacon.*
- To STA'DLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stadles. *Tusser.*
- STA'DTHOLDER.** *f.* [*stadt and bouden, Dutch.*] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
- STAFF.** *f.* plur. *staves.* [*stæf, Sax. staff, Danish; staf, Dutch.*]
 1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.
 2. A prop; a support. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A stick used as a weapon; a club. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Any long piece of wood. *Addison.*
 5. An ensign of an office. *Hayward.*
 6. [*Stef, Islandick.*] A stanza; a series of

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of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again. *Dryden.*

STA'FFISH. *a.* [from *staff.*] Stiff; harsh. *Ascham.*

STA'FFTREE. *f.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG. *f.* The male red deer; the male of the hind. *Milton.*

STAGE. *f.* [*estage*, French.]

1. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited.

2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments. *Knoll's.*

3. Any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed. *Shakespeare.*

4. A place in which rest is taken on a journey. *Hammond.*

5. A single step of gradual process. *Rogers.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. *Shakespeare.*

STA'GECOACH. *f.* [*stage* and *coach.*] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY. *f.* [*stage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

STA'GER. *f.* [from *stage.*]

1. A player. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner. *Swift.*

STA'GEVIL. *f.* A disease in horses.

STA'GGARD. *f.* [from *stag.*] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily. *Boyle.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt. *Bacon.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel. *Shakespeare.*

2. To shock; to alarm. *L'Estrange.*

STA'GGERS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Madness; wild conduct. *Shakespeare.*

STA'GNANCY. *f.* [from *stagnant.*] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *a.* [*stagnans*, Latin.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Woodward.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Latin.] To lye motionless; to have no course or stream. *Arbutnot.*

STAGNA'TION. *f.* [from *stagnate.*] Stop of course; cessation of motion. *Addison.*

STAID *part. adj.* [from *stay.*] Sober; grave; regular. *Milton.*

STA'IDNESS. *f.* [from *staid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity. *Dryden.*

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To STAIN. *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.

Shakespeare.

2. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy. *Milton.*

STAIN. *f.*

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

Addison. Pope.

2. Taint of guilt or infamy. *Broome.*

3. Cause of reproach; shame. *Sidney.*

STAINER. *f.* [from *stain.*] One who stains; one who blots.

STA'INLESS. *a.* [from *stain.*]

1. Free from blots or spots. *Sidney.*

2. Free from sin or reproach. *Shakespeare.*

STAIR. [*stægen*, Saxon; *steghe*, Dutch.]

Steps by which we rise an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

Clarendon. Milton.

STA'IRCASE. *f.* [*stair* and *case.*] The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE. *f.* [*staca*, Saxon; *staek*, Dutch.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

Hooker.

2. A piece of wood. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence. *Milton.*

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited. *Shakespeare.*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. *Cowley.*

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. *Hudibras.*

7. The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. *Moxon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright. *Evelyn.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard. *South.*

STALACTITES. *f.* [from *σταλαζω.*] *Stalactites* is only spar in the shape of an icicle. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *a.* Resembling an icicle. *Derham.*

STALAGMITES. *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *a.* [*stalle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time.

Prior. Spectator.

2. Used 'till it is of no use or esteem.

Hayward.

STALE. *f.* [from *stælan*, Sax. to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurements to draw others to any place or purpose. *Sidney.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.

3. [From *stale*, adj.] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*Stele*.

S T A

5. [*Stele*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

Mortimer.

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To wear out; to make old. *Shakespeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Hudibras.

STA'LELY. *ad.* [from *stale*.] Of old; long time.

Ben. Johnson.

STA'LENESS. *f.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

Bacon.

To STALK. *v. n.* [*ſtealcan*, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps.

Dryden. Addison.

2. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

Bacon.

STALK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Addison.

2. The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

Dryden.

3. The stem of a quill.

Grew.

STA'LKINGHORSE. *f.* [*ſtalking* and *horſe*.] A horse either real or fictitious by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

Hake-will.

STA'LKY. *a.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.

Mortimer.

STALL. *f.* [*ſteal*, Saxon; *ſtall*, Dutch; *ſtalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable.

Chapman.

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

Swift.

3. A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

Spenser.

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

Warburton.

To STALL. *v. a.*

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

Dryden.

2. To invest.

Shakespeare.

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

Shakespeare.

2. To kennel.

STA'LLFED. *a.* [*ſtall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass but dry feed.

Arbutnot.

STA'LLION. *f.* [*yſdalwyn*, Welsh; *eſtalion*, French; *ſtalhengſt*, Dutch.] A horse kept for mares.

Temple.

STAMINA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STA'MINEOUS. *a.* [*ſtamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. Stameneous flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as these constitute a large genus of plants.

S T A

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [*ſtameſen*, Saxon; *ſtamelen*, *ſtameren*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sidney. Shakespeare.

STA'MMERER. *f.* [from *stammer*.] One who speaks with hesitation.

Taylor.

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*ſtampen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.

Dryden.

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

Bacon.

3. To impress with some mark or figure.

South.

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

South.

5. To make by impressing a mark.

Locke.

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

Shakespeare.

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

Dennis.

STAMP. *f.* [*eſtampe*, Fr. *ſtampa*, Italian.]

1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made.

Waller.

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

Locke.

3. A thing marked or stamped.

Shakespeare.

4. A picture cut in wood or metal.

Addison.

5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Swift.

6. A character of reputation good or bad.

South.

7. Authority; currency; value.

L'Eſtr.

8. Make; cast; form.

Addison.

STA'MPER. *f.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.

Carew.

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Atbelſtan*, most noble; *Betſtan*, the best; *Wiſtan*, the wisest.

Gibson.

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, French.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Bacon.

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.

Luke.

STANCH. *a.*

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

Boyle.

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

Addison.

3. Strong; not to be broken.

Locke.

STA'NCHION. *f.* [*eſtançon*, French.] A prop; a support.

STA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.

Shakespeare.

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood*. [*ſtardan*, Saxon; *ſtaen*, Dutch.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie down.

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

Milton.

3. To be placed as an edifice.

Addison.

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

Milton.

5. To become erect.

Dryden.

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

Shakespeare.

7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.

Pope.

8. To

S T A

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation. *Davies.*
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence. *Shakespeare.*
10. To be in a state of hostility. *Hayw.*
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. *Bacon.*
12. To stay; not to fly. *Clarendon.*
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbutnot.*
14. To remain in the present state. *1 Corin.*
15. To be in any particular state. *Milton.*
16. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker.*
17. To consist; to have its being or essence. *Hebrews.*
18. To be with respect to terms of a contract. *Carew.*
19. To have a place. *Clarendon.*
20. To be in any state at the time present. *Clarendon.*
21. To be in a permanent state. *Shakesp.*
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden.*
23. To have any particular respect. *South.*
24. To be without action.
25. To depend; to rest; to be supported. *Whitgiste.*
26. To be with regard to state of mind. *Galat.*
27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe. *Addison.*
28. To be with respect to any particular. *Shakespeare.*
29. To be resolutely of a party. *Psalms.*
30. To be in the place; to be representative. *Locke.*
31. To remain; to be fixed. *Milton.*
32. To hold a course. *Pope.*
33. To have direction towards any local point. *Boyle.*
34. To offer as a candidate.
35. To place himself; to be placed. *Knolles.*
36. To stagnate; not to flow. *Dryden.*
37. To be with respect to chance. *Rowe.*
38. To remain satisfied. *Shakespeare.*
39. To be without motion. *Shakesp.*
40. To make delay. *Locke.*
41. To insist; to dwell with many words. *2 Maccabees.*
42. To be exposed. *Shakespeare.*
43. To persist; to persevere. *Taylor.*
44. To persist in a claim. *Shakespeare.*
45. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*
46. To be consistent. *Felton.*
47. To STAND by. To support; to defend; not to desert. *Calamy.*
48. To STAND by. To be present without being an actor. *Shakespeare.*
49. To STAND by. To repose on; to rest in. *Pope.*

S T A

50. To STAND for. To propose one's self a candidate. *Dennis.*
 51. To STAND for. To maintain; to profess to support. *Ben. Johnson.*
 52. To STAND off. To keep at a distance. *Dryden.*
 53. To STAND off. Not to comply. *Shakespeare.*
 54. To STAND off. To forbear friendship or intimacy. *Atterbury.*
 55. To STAND off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wotton.*
 56. To STAND out. To hold resolution; to hold a post. *Rogers.*
 57. To STAND out. Not to comply; to secede. *Dryden.*
 58. To STAND out. To be prominent or protuberant. *Psalms.*
 59. To STAND to. To ply; to persevere. *Dryden.*
 60. To STAND to. To remain fixed in a purpose. *Herbert.*
 61. To STAND under. To undergo; to sustain. *Shakespeare.*
 62. To STAND up. To arise in order to gain notice. *Acts.*
 63. To STAND up. To make a party. *Shakespeare.*
 64. To STAND upon. To concern; to interest. *Hudibras.*
 65. To STAND upon. To value; to take pride. *Ray.*
 66. To STAND upon. To insist.
- To STAND. *v. a.*
1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding. *Smith.*
 2. To await; to abide; to suffer. *Addison.*
 3. To keep; to maintain with ground. *Dryden.*
- STAND. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A station; a place where one waits standing. *Addison.*
 2. Rank; post; station. *Daniel.*
 3. A stop; a halt. *Clarendon.*
 4. Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*
 5. The act of opposing. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Highest mark; stationary point. *Dryd.*
 7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior.*
 8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation. *Locke.*
 9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed. *Dryden.*
- STANDARD. *f.* [*estandard*, French.]
1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse. *Milton.*
 2. That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind. *Spratt.*
 3. That which has been tried by the proper test. *Swift.*
 4. A settled rate. *Bacon.*
 5. A standing stem or tree. *Evelyn.*
- 6 A
- STA'N-

S T A

STA'NDBEARER. *f.* [*standard* and *bear.*] One who bears a standard or ensign. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *f.* An herb.

STA'NDEL. *f.* [*from stand.*] A tree of long standing. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *f.* [*from stand.*]

1. One who stands.
2. A tree that has stood long. *Ascham.*
3. STA'NDER *by.* One present; a mere spectator. *Shakespeare.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

STA'NDING. *part. a.* [*from stand.*]

1. Settled; established. *Temple.*
2. Lasting; not transitory. *Addison.*
3. Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*
4. Placed on feet. *Shakespeare.*

STA'NDING. *f.* [*from stand.*]

1. Continuance; long possession of an office. *Woodward.*
2. Station; place to stand in. *Knolles.*
3. Power to stand. *Psalms.*
4. Rank; condition. *Shakespeare.*
5. Competition; candidatureship. *Walton.*

STA'NDISH. *f.* [*stand* and *disb.*] A case for pen and ink. *Addison.*

STANG. *f.* [*stang*, Saxon.] A perch. *Swift.*

STANK. *a.* Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*

STANK. The preterite of *stink.* *Exod.*

STA'NNARY. *a.* [*from stannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tinworks. *Carew.*

STA'NZ. *f.* [*stanza*, Ital. *stanz*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. *Dryden.*

STAPLE. *f.* [*estape*, Fr. *stapel*, Dutch.] A settled mart; an established emporium. *Arbutnot.*

STAPLE. *a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. Settled; established in commerce. *Dryden.*
2. According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *f.* [*stapul*, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*

STAR. *f.* [*stearna*, Saxon; *sterre*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. *Watts.*
2. The pole-star. *Shakespeare.*
3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. *Shakespeare.*
4. A mark of reference. *Watts.*

STAR of Betlehem. *f.* [*ornithogalum*, Lat.] A plant. It hath a lily-flower, composed of six petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whose centre is possessed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit. *Miller.*

STARAPPLE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

STARBOARD. *f.* [*stearbord*, Saxon.] Is

'S T A

the right-hand side of the ship, as *lar-board* is the left. *Harris. Bramball.*

STARCH. *f.* [*from starc*, Teutonic, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened. *Fletcher.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *f.* [*camera stellata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. *Shakespeare.*

STA'RCHED. *a.* [*from starch.*]

1. Stiffened with starch.
2. Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *f.* [*from starch.*] One whose trade is to starch.

STA'RCHLY. *ad.* [*from starch.*] Stiffly; precisely.

STA'RCHNESS. *f.* [*from starch.*] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE. *v. n.* [*stapan*, Sax. *sterren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horror. *Spenser.*
2. To STARE in the face. To be undeniably evident. *Locke.*
3. To stand out. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Fixed look. *Dryden.*
2. [*Sturnus*, Latin.] Starling.

STA'RER. *f.* [*from stare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *f.* [*star* and *fish.*] A fish branching out into several points. *Woodw.*

STARGA'ZER. *f.* [*star* and *gaze.*] An astronomer, or astrologer. *L'Estrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *f.* [*astur*, Latin.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK. *a.* [*stearc*, *stearc*, Saxon; *sterck*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Deep; full. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Collier.*

STARK. *ad.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as *stark mad*, mad in the highest degree. *Abbot.*

STA'RKLY. *ad.* [*from stark.*] Stiffly; strongly. *Shakespeare.*

STA'RLESS. *a.* [*from star.*] Having no light of stars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *f.* [*star* and *light.*] Lustre of the stars. *Milton.*

STARLIGHT. *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*

STARLIKE. *a.* [*star* and *like.*]

1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre. *Mortimer.*
2. Bright; illustrious. *Boyle.*

STA'RLING. *f.* [*stearling*, Sax.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare.*

STA'RPAVED. *a.* [*star* and *pave.*] Stud-ded with stars. *Milton.*

STAR-

STA'PROOF. *a.* [*star* and *proof.*] Imper-
vious to starlight. *Milton.*

STAR-READ. *f.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine
of the stars.

STARRED. *a.* [*from star.*]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to
fortune. *Shakespeare.*

2. Decorated with stars. *Milton.*

STA'RRY. *a.* [*from star.*]

1. Decorated with stars. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling stars.

STA'RRING. *a.* [*from star.*] Shining with
stellar light. *Crashaw.*

STA'RSHOOT. *f.* [*star* and *shoot.*] An
emission from a star. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch
or motion of the animal frame. *Bacon.*

2. To rise suddenly. *Roscommon.*

3. To move with sudden quickness. *Cleaveland.*

4. To shrink; to winch. *Shakespeare.*

5. To deviate. *Creech.*

6. To set out from the barrier at a race. *Denham.*

7. To set out on any pursuit. *Waller.*

To START. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly. *Shakesf.*

2. To make to start or fly hastily from a
hiding place. *Shakespeare.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to
view or notice. *Spratt.*

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Temple.*

5. To put suddenly out of place. *Wisem.*

START. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. A motion of terrour; a sudden twitch
or contraction of the frame. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effu-
sion. *L'Estrange.*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. A quick spring or motion. *Grew.*

6. First emission from the barrier; act of
setting out. *Bacon.*

7. To get the **START.** To begin before
another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*

STARTER. *f.* [*from start.*] One that
shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*

STARTINGLY. *ad.* [*from starting.*] By
sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shakespeare.*

To STARTLE. *v. n.* [*from start.*] To
shrink; to move on feeling a sudden im-
pression. *Addison.*

To STARTLE. *v. a.* To fright; to shock;
to impress with sudden terrour.

STARTLE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Sudden

alarm; shock; sudden impression of ter-
rour. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *f.* [*start* and *up.*] One that
comes suddenly into notice. *Shakespeare.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [*steappan*, Saxon;
sterwen, Dutch, to die.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.*

2. To perish with hunger. *Locke.*

3. To be killed with cold. *Sandys.*

4. To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.*

5. To be destroyed with cold. *Woodw.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger. *Prior.*

2. To subdue by famine. *Arbutnot.*

3. To kill with cold. *Milton.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*

STA'RVING. *f.* [*from starve.*] An ani-
mal thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Donne.*

STARWORT. *f.* [*aster*, Latin.] Elecam-
pane.

STA'TARY. *a.* [*from status*, Lat.] Fixed;
settled.

STATE. *f.* [*status*, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or
fortune. *Milton.*

2. Modification of any thing. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis; height. *Wiseman.*

4. Estate; signiory; possession. *Daniel.*

5. The community; the publick; the
commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*

6. A republick; a government not mon-
archical. *Temple.*

7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax.*

8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. *Roscommon.*

9. Dignity; grandeur. *Milton.*

10. A seat of dignity. *Shakespeare.*

11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon.*

12. A person of high rank. *Latymer.*

13. The principal persons in the govern-
ment. *Milton.*

14. Joined with another word it signifies
publick. *Bacon.*

To STATE. *v. a.* [*constater*, French.]

1. To settle; to regulate. *Collier.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of
modification. *Hammond.*

STA'TLINESS. *f.* [*from stately.*]

1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; au-
gust manner; dignity. *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *ad.* [*from state.*]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated. *Raleigh.*

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryd.*

STA'TELY. *ad.* [*from the adjective.*] Ma-
jestically. *Milton.*

STA'TESMAN. *f.* [*state* and *man.*]

STA

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. One employed in publick affairs. *South.*
- STA'TESWOMAN.** *f.* [*state* and *woman.*]
 A woman who meddles with publick affairs. *Ben. Johnson.*
- STA'TICAL.** } *a.* [*from the noun.*] Re-
STA'TICK. } lating to the science of
 weighing. *Arbutnot.*
- STA'TICKS.** *f.* [*στατική.*] The science which
 considers the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*
- STA'TION.** *f.* [*statio, Latin.*]
 1. The act of standing. *Hooker.*
 2. A state of rest. *Brown.*
 3. A place where any one is placed. *Hayward. Creech.*
 4. Post assigned; office. *Milton.*
 5. Situation; position. *Prior.*
 6. Employment; office. *Swift.*
 7. Character; state. *Milton.*
 8. Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*
- To STA'TION.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
 place in a certain post, rank, or place.
- STA'TIONARY.** *a.* [*from station.*] Fixed;
 not progressive. *Newton.*
- STA'TIONER.** *f.* [*from station.*]
 1. A bookseller. *Dryden.*
 2. A seller of paper.
- STA'TIST.** *f.* [*from state.*] A statesman;
 a politician. *Milton.*
- STA'TUARY.** *f.* [*from statua, Latin.*]
 1. The art of carving images or represen-
 tations of life. *Temple.*
 2. One that practises or professes the art
 of making statues. *Swift.*
- STA'TUE.** *f.* [*statua, Latin.*] An image;
 a solid representation of any living being. *Wilkins.*
- To STA'TUE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
 place as a statue. *Shakespeare.*
- STA'TURE.** *f.* [*statura, Latin.*] The height
 of any animal. *Brown.*
- STA'TUTABLE.** *a.* [*from statute.*] Ac-
 cording to statute. *Addison.*
- STA'TUTE.** *f.* [*statutum, Latin.*] A law;
 an edict of the legislature. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
- To STAVE.** *v. a.* [*from staff.*]
 1. To break in pieces. *Dryden.*
 2. To push off as with a staff. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. To pour out by breaking the cask. *Sandys.*
 4. To furnish with rundles or staves. *Knolles.*
- To STAVE.** *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hudibras.*
- To STAVE and Tail.** *v. a.* To part dogs
 by interposing a staff, and by pulling the
 tail.
- STAVES.** *f.* The plural of *staff.* *Spenser.*
- STA'VESACRE.** *f.* Larkspur. A plant.

STE

- To STAY.** *v. n.* [*staen, Dutch.*]
 1. To continue in a place; to forbear de-
 parture. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To continue in a state. *Dryden.*
 3. To wait; to attend. *Dryden.*
 4. To stop; to stand still. *Bacon.*
 5. To dwell; to be long. *Dryden.*
 6. To rest confidently. *Isaiab.*
- To STAY.** *v. a.*
 1. To stop; to withhold; to repress. *Ral.*
 2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from
 progression. *Spenser.*
 3. To keep from departure. *Dryden.*
 4. To prop; to support; to hold up. *Hooker.*
- STAY.** *f.* [*estaye, French.*]
 1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of
 departure. *Bacon.*
 2. Stand; cessation of progression. *Hayw.*
 3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance
 from progress. *Fairfax.*
 4. Restraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon.*
 5. A fixed state. *Donne.*
 6. A prop; a support. *Milton.*
 7. Tackling. *Pope.*
 8. Boddice.
 9. Steadiness of conduct.
- STA'YED.** *part. a.* [*from stay.*]
 1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile. *Bacon.*
 2. Stopped.
- STA'YEDLY.** *ad.* [*from stayed.*] Composed-
 ly; gravely; prudently; soberly.
- STA'YEDNESS.** *f.* [*from stayed.*]
 1. Solidity; weight. *Camden.*
 2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judi-
 ciousness.
- STA'YER.** *f.* [*from stay.*] One who stops,
 holds or supports. *Philips.*
- STA'YLACE.** *f.* [*stay and lace.*] A lace
 with which women fasten boddice. *Swift.*
- STAYS.** *f.* Without singular.
 1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat worn
 by ladies.
 2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from
 falling. *Sidney.*
 3. Any support; any thing that keeps
 another extended. *Dryden.*
- STEAD.** *f.* [*sted, Saxon.*]
 1. Place. *Spenser.*
 2. Room; place which another had or
 might have. *1 Chron.*
 3. Use; help. *Atterbury.*
 4. The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*
- STEAD, sted,** being in the name of a place
 that is distant from any river, comes from
 the Saxon *sted, styd,* a place; but if it be
 upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived
 from *stedde,* a shore or station for ships. *Gibson.*
- To STEAD.** *v. a.*
 1. To help; to advantage; to support;
 to assist. *Sidney. Rowe.*
 2. To

ST E

2. To fill the place of another. *Shakesp.*
STEADFAST. *a.* [*stead* and *fast*.]
 1. Fast in place; firm; fixed. *Spenser.*
 2. Constant; resolute. *Ecclus.*
STEADFASTLY. *ad.* [from *steadfast*.]
 Firmly; constantly. *Wake.*
STEADFASTNESS. *f.* [from *steadfast*.]
 1. Immutability; fixedness. *Spenser.*
 2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.
STEADILY. *ad.* [from *steady*.]
 1. Without tottering; without shaking. *South.*
 2. Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore.*
STEADINESS. *f.* [from *steady*.]
 1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.
 2. Firmness; constancy. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Consistent unvaried conduct. *Collier.*
STEADY. *a.* [*stædig*, Saxon.]
 1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope.*
 2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Locke.*
STEAK. *f.* [*styck*, Islandick.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift.*
To STEAL. *v. a.* preterite *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen*. [*stelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To draw or convey without notice. *Spenser.*
 3. To gain or effect by private means. *Calamy.*
To STEAL. *v. n.*
 1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently. *Sidney.*
 2. To practise theft; to play the thief. *Shakespeare.*
STEALER. *f.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief. *Shakespeare.*
STEALINGLY. *ad.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; by invisible motion. *Sidney.*
STEALTH. *f.* [from *steal*.]
 1. The act of stealing; theft. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The thing stolen. *Raleigh.*
 3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *Dryden.*
STEALTHY. *a.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth. *Shakespeare.*
STEAM. *f.* [*stæme*, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Dryden. Woodward.*
To STEAM. *v. n.* [*steman*, Saxon.]
 1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat. *Dryden.*
 2. To send up vapours. *Milton.*
 3. To pass in vapours. *Boyle.*
STEAN for *stone*.
STEATOMA. *f.* [*στατωμα*.] Matter in a wen composed of fat. *Sharp.*

ST E

STEED. *f.* [*steda*, Saxon.] A horse for state or war. *Pope.*
STEEL. *f.* [*stal*, Saxon; *stael*, Dutch.]
 1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*
 2. It is often used for weapons or armour. *Dryden.*
 3. Chalybeate medicines. *Arbutnot.*
 4. It used proverbially for hardness; as heads of *steel*.
To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To point or edge with steel. *Shakesp.*
 2. To make hard or firm. *Addison.*
STEELY. *a.* [from *steel*.]
 1. Made of steel. *Gay.*
 2. Hard; firm. *Sidney.*
STEELYARD. *f.* [*steel* and *yard*.] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.
STEEN, or Stean. *f.* A fictitious vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*
STEEP. *a.* [*steap*, Saxon.] Rising or descending with little inclination. *Addison.*
STEEP. *f.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity. *Dryden.*
To STEEP. *v. a.* [*stippen*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon.*
STEEPLE. *f.* [*steopl*, *stypel*, Saxon.] A turret of a church generally furnished with bells. *Shakespeare.*
STEEPLY. *ad.* [from *steep*.] With precipitous declivity.
STEEPNESS. *f.* [from *steep*.] Precipitous declivity. *Addison.*
STEEPLY. *a.* [from *steep*.] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden.*
STEER. *f.* [*styre*, Saxon; *stier*, Dutch.] A young bullock. *Spenser.*
To STEER. *v. a.* [*stearan*, *styan*, Sax. *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage. *Spenser.*
To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a course. *Locke.*
STEERAGE. *f.* [from *steer*.]
 1. The act or practice of steering.
 2. Direction; regulation of a course. *Shakespeare.*
 3. That by which any course is guided.
 4. Regulation or management of any thing. *Swift.*
 5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.
STEERSMATE. } *f.* [*steer* and *man*, or
STEERSMAN. } *male.*] A pilot; one who steers a ship. *L'Estrange.*
STE-

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*στυγανός* and *γράφω*.] The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *a.* [*στεγνώτικος*.] Binding; rendering coſtive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *f.* [*ſzela*, Sax. *ſtele*, Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *a.* [from *ſtella*.] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars. *Milton.*

STE'LLATE. *a.* [*ſtellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *f.* [from *ſtella*.] Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STELLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſtella* and *fero*.] Having ſtars. *Diſt.*

STELLION. *f.* [*ſtellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainſworth.*

STE'LLIONATE. *f.* [*ſtellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it really is: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's. *Bacon.*

STEM. *f.* [*ſtemma*, Latin.]

1. The ſtalk; the twig. *Waller.*
2. Family; race; generation. *Shakeſ.*
3. [*Stammen*, Swediſh.] The prow or forepart of a ſhip. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [*ſtæmma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream. *Dryden.*

STENCH. *f.* [from *ſzencan*, Saxon.] A ſtink; a bad ſmell. *Bacon.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make to ſtink. *Mortim.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*σενός* and *γράφω*.] Short-hand. *Cleveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homeriſal herald.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding. *Derbam.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [*ſzæppan*, Saxon; *ſtappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.*
2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To move mentally. *Watts.*
4. To go; to walk. *Shakeſ.*
5. To take a ſhort walk. *Shakeſ.*
6. To walk gravely and ſlowly. *Knolles.*

STEP. *f.* [*ſzæp*, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.]

1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot. *Addiſon.*
2. One remove in climbing. *Knolles.*
3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot. *Arbutnot.*
4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace. *Sam.*
5. Walk; paſſage. *Dryden.*
6. Progreſſion; act of advancing. *Newt.*
7. Footſtep; print of the foot. *Dryden.*
8. Gait; manner of walking.
9. Action; inſtance of conduct. *Pope.*

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage. *Hooker. Dryden. Arbutnot.*

STE'PPINGSTONE. *f.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Latin.] Belonging to dung. *Arbutnot.*

STERCORA'TION. *f.* [from *ſtercora*, Latin.] The act of dunging. *Evelyn. Ray.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*στερεός* and *γράφω*.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *n. f.* [*στερεός* and *μετρέω*.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *a.* [*ſterile*, Fr. *ſterilis*, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon. Brown. More.*

STERI'LITY. *f.* [*ſterilitas*, Latin.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs. *Bentley.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſteril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *a.* [from the *Eaſterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated. *Bacon.*
2. Genuine; having paſt the teſt. *Swift.*

STE'RLING. *f.* [*ſterlingum*, low Lat.]

1. Engliſh coin; money. *Garth.*
2. Standard rate.

STERN. *a.* [*ſzýrn*, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect. *Knolles.*
2. Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting. *Dryden.*
3. Hard; afflictive. *Shakeſp.*

STERN. *f.* [*ſzæon*, Saxon.]

1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed. *Watts.*
2. Poſt of management; direction. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spens.*

STERNAGE. *f.* [from *ſtern*.] The ſteerage or ſtern. *Shakeſp.*

STE'RNLY. *ad.* [from *ſtern*.] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely. *Milton.*

STERNNESS. *f.* [from *ſtern*.]

1. Severity of look. *Spens.*
2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners. *Dryden.*

STERNON. *f.* [*σεννον*.] The breast-bone. *Wiſeman.*

STERNUTA'TION. *f.* [*ſternutatio*, Lat.] The act of ſneezing. *Quincy.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *a.* [*ſternutatif*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of ſneezing.

STER-

STI

STERNUTATORY. *f.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.]
Medicine that provokes to sneeze. *Brown.*

STE'VEN. *f.* [*rzenen*, Saxon.] A cry,
or loud clamour. *Spenser.*

To STEW. *v. a.* [*estuver*, French; *stoven*,
Dutch.] To seeth any thing in a slow
moist heat. *Shakes.*

To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow
moist heat.

STEW. *f.* [*estuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Italian;
estufa, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house. *Abbot.*
2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. *Ascham.*
3. A storepond; a small pond where fish
are kept for the table.

STE'WARD. *f.* [*rzipand*, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of ano-
ther. *Swift.*
2. An officer of state. *Shakes.*

STE'WARDSHIP. *f.* [from *steward*.]
The office of a steward.

STI'BIAL. *a.* [from *stibium*, Latin.] An-
timonial. *Harvey.*

STI'CADOS. *f.* [*sticadis*, Latin.] An
herb. *Ainsworth.*

STICK. *f.* [*rzicca*, Sax. *stecco*, Italian;
steck, Dutch.] A piece of wood small and
long. *Dryden.*

To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle
pass. *stuck*. [*rzican*, Saxon.] To fasten
on so as that it may adhere. *Addison.*

To STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tena-
city or penetrating power. *Raleigh.*
2. To be inseparable; to be united with
any thing. *Sanderson.*
3. To rest upon the memory painfully. *Bacon.*
4. To stop; to lose motion. *Smith.*
5. To resist emission. *Shakes.*
6. To be constant; to adhere with firm-
ness. *Hammond.*
7. To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.*
8. To remain; not to be lost. *Watts.*
9. To dwell upon; not to forsake. *Locke.*
10. To cause difficulties or scruple. *Swift.*
11. To scruple; to hesitate. *Bacon.*
12. To be stopped; to be unable to pro-
ceed. *Clarendon.*
13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled. *Watts.*
14. **To STICK out.** To be prominent
with deformity. *Job.*
15. **To STICK out.** To be unemployed.

To STICK. *v. a.* [*rzician*, Sax. *steken*,
Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed in-
strument. *Grew.*
2. To fix upon a pointed body.

STI

3. To fasten by transfixion. *Dryd.*
4. To set with something pointed. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *f.* [from *sticky*.] Adhe-
sive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; te-
nacity.

To STICKLE. *v. n.*

1. To take part with one side or other. *Hudibras.*
2. To contest; to altercate; to contend
rather with obstinacy than vehemence. *Cleaveland.*
3. To trim; to play fast and loose. *Dryd.*

STI'CKLEBAG. *f.* [Properly *stickleback*.]
The smallest of fresh-water fish. *Walton.*

STI'CKLER. *f.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a
duellist. *Sidney.*
2. An obstinate contender about any thing. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. *a.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; ad-
hesive; glutinous. *Bacon.*

STIFF. *a.* [*rzip*, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish;
stijf, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure;
not flaccid. *Milton.*
2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid. *Burnet.*
3. Strong; not easily resisted. *Denham.*
4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued. *Shakes.*
5. Obstinate; pertinacious. *Taylor.*
6. Harsh; not written with ease; con-
strained.
7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremo-
nies. *Addison.*

To STIFFEN. *v. a.* [*rzipian*, Sax.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to
make unpliant. *Sandys.*
2. To make obstinate. *Dryden.*

To STIFFEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to be-
come unpliant. *Dryden.*
2. To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.*
3. To grow less susceptible of impression;
to grow obstinate. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEARTED. *a.* [*stiff* and *heart*.]
Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezek.*

STI'FFLY. *ad.* [from *stiff*.] Rigidly; in-
flexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker.*

STI'FFNECKED. *a.* [*stiff* and *neck*.]
Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. *Spenser.*

STIFFNESS. *f.* [from *stiff*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; in-
eptitude to bend. *L'Estrange.*
2. Ineptitude to motion. *Denham.*
3. Tension; not laxity. *Dryden.*
4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contuma-
ciousness. *Locke.*
5. Un-

STI

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint. *Atterbury.*
 6. Rigorousness; harshness. *Spenser.*
 7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained. *Felton.*
To STIFLE. *v. a.* [*estoufer*, French.]
 1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate. *Milton. Baker.*
 2. To keep in; to hinder from emission. *Newton.*
 3. To extinguish by hindering communication.
 4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Addison.*
 5. To suppress; to conceal. *Otway.*
STIGMA. *f.* [*stigma*, Latin.]
 1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.
 2. A mark of infamy.
STIGMATICAL. } *a.* [from *stigma*.]
STIGMATICK. } Branded or marked with some token of infamy. *Shakesp.*
To STIGMATIZE. *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, French.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift.*
STILAR. *a.* [from *stile*.] Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Moxon.*
STILE. *f.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax. to climb.]
 1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A pin to cast the shadow in a sun dial. *Moxon.*
STI'LETTO. *f.* [Italian; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point. *Hakewill.*
To STILL. *v. a.* [*stallan*, Sax. *stillen*, Dutch.]
 1. To silence; to make silent. *Shakesp.*
 2. To quiet; to appease. *Bacon.*
 3. To make motionless. *Woodward.*
STILL. *a.* [*stil*, Dutch.]
 1. Silent; uttering no noise. *Addison.*
 2. Quiet; calm. *Donne. South.*
 3. Motionless. *Locke.*
STILL. *f.* Calm; silence. *Bacon.*
STILL. *ad.* [*stille*, Sax.]
 1. To this time; till now. *Bacon.*
 2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Add.*
 3. In an encreasing degree. *Atterbury.*
 4. Always; ever; continually. *Ben. Johnson.*
 5. After that. *Whitgifte.*
 6. In continuance. *Shakesp.*
STILL. *f.* [from *distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick. *Cleav. Newt.*
To STILL. *v. a.* [from *distil*.] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.
To STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. *Crasshaw.*
STILLATI'VIOUS. *a.* [*stillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STI

- STILLATORY.** *f.* [from *still* or *distil*.]
 1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed. *Bacon.*
 2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*
STILLBORN. *a.* [*still* and *born*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth. *Graunt.*
STILLICIDE. *f.* [*stillicidium*, Latin.] A succession of drops. *Bacon.*
STILLICIDIOUS. *a.* [from *stillicide*.] Falling in drops. *Brown.*
STILLNESS. *f.* [from *still*.]
 1. Calm; quiet. *Dryden.*
 2. Silence; taciturnity. *Shakesp.*
STILLSTAND. *f.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion. *Shakesp.*
STILLY. *ad.* [from *still*.]
 1. Silently; not loudly. *Shakesp.*
 2. Calmly; not tumultuously.
STILTS. *f.* [*stelten*, Dutch.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk. *More.*
To STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]
 1. To prick.
 2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.
 3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part. *Arbutnot.*
STIMULA'TION. *f.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency. *Watts.*
To STING. *v. a.* preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stang*, and *stung*. [*stingan*, Saxon.]
 1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions. *Brown.*
 2. To pain acutely. *Shakesp.*
STING. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed. *Drayton.*
 2. Any thing that gives pain. *Forbes.*
 3. The point in the last verse. *Dryd.*
STINGILY. *ad.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.
STINGINESS. *f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.
STINGLESS. *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting. *Decay of Piety.*
STINGO. *f.* Old beer.
STINGY. *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Arbutnot.*
To STINK. *v. n.* preterite *I stunk* or *stank*. [*stintan*, Sax. *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction. *Locke.*
STINK. *f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell. *Dryden.*
STINKARD. *f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.
STINKER. *f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*
STINK-

STINKINGLY. *ad.* [from *stinking.*] *Shakesf.*
With a stink.

STINKPOT. *f.* [*stink* and *pot.*] An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swed.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop. *Hooker. Dryden. Addison.*

STINT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Limit; bound; restraint. *Hook. Dryd.*
2. A proportion; a quantity assigned. *Denham. Swift.*

STIPEND. *f.* [*stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay. *B. Johnson. Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *a.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price. *Knolles. Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *f.* One who performs any service for a settled payment. *Abbot.*

STIPTICK. } *a.* [*στυπτικός.*] Having
STIPTICAL. } the power to staunch blood; astringent. *Boyle. Wiseman.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Latin.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *f.* [from *stipulate.*] Bargain. *Rogers.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [*stiran*, *Saxon; *stooren*, Dutch.]
1. To move; to remove from its place. *Temple. Blackmore.*
2. To agitate; to bring into debate. *Bacon. Hale.*
3. To incite; to instigate; to animate. *Shakesf.*
4. *To STIR up.* To incite; to animate; to instigate. *Spenser.*
5. *To STIR up.* To put in action. *Isaiab.*

To STIR. *v. n.*
1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place. *Clarendon.*
2. To be in motion; not to be still. *Addison.*
3. To become the object of notice. *Watts.*
4. To rise in the morning. *Shakesf.*

STIR. *f.* [*stir*, Runick, a battle.]
1. Tumult; bustle. *Bram. South. Til. Locke.*
2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder. *Abbot. Davies. Milton.*
3. Agitation; conflicting passion. *Shakespeare.*

STIRIOUS. *a.* [from *stiria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles. *Brown.*

STIRP. *f.* [*stirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. *Bacon.*

STIRRER. *f.* [from *stir.*]
1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion. *Shakesf.*
2. A riser in the morning. *Shakesf.*
3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. **STIRRER up.** An incitor; an instigator. *Raleigh.*

STIRRUP. *f.* [*stirap*, Saxon.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Camden.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticken*, Dutch.]
1. To sew; to work on with a needle.
2. To join; to unite. *Wotton.*
3. *To STITCH up.* To mend what was rent. *Wiseman.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needle-work.

STITCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.
2. A sharp lancinating pain. *Harvey.*

STITCHERY. *f.* [from *stitch.*] Needle-work. *Shakespeare.*

STITCHWORT. *f.* Camomile. *Ainsw.*

STITHY. *f.* [*stith*, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work. *Shakesf.*

To STIVE. *v. a.*
1. To stuff up close. *Sandys.*
2. To make hot or sultry. *Wotton.*

STOAT. *f.* A small stinking animal.

STO'CAH. *f.* [Irish; *stocbk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot. *Spenser.*

STOCCA'DO. *f.* [from *stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier. *Shakespeare.*

STOCK. *f.* [*stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estock*, French.]
1. The trunk; the body of a plant. *Job.*
2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted. *Bacon. Pope.*
3. A log; a post. *Prior.*
4. A man proverbially stupid. *Spenser.*
5. The handle of any thing.
6. A support of a ship while it is building. *Dryden.*
7. A thrust; a stoccado. *Shakesf.*
8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a stocken. *Shakespeare.*
9. A race; a lineage; a family. *Waller. Denham.*
10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided. *Ben. Johnson. Bacon.*
11. Quantity; store; body. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*
12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To store; to fill sufficiently. *South.*
2. To lay in store.
3. To put in the stocks. *Shakesf.*
4. *To STOCK up.* To extirpate. *Decay of Piety.*

STOCKDOVE. *f.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*

STOCKFISH. *f.* [*stockwisch*, Dutch.]

Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER. *f.* [*lucoium*, Lat.] A plant. The flowers are specious, and sweet smelling. They are commonly biennial plants, and of many different species, including the various sorts of wall-flowers, of which the common sort grows on the walls of ruinous houses, and is used in medicine. *Hill.*

STOCKING. *f.* The covering of the leg. *Clarendon. More. Swift.*

To STOCKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

STOCKJOBBER. *f.* [*stock* and *job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling in the funds. *Swift.*

STOCKISH. *a.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish. *Shakespeare.*

STOCKLOCK. *f.* [*stock* and *lock*.] Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *f.* Prison for the legs. *Peacham. Locke.*

STOCKSTIL. *a.* Motionless. *Addison.*

STO'ICK. *f.* [*στωικος*; *stoique*, Fr.] A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things. *Shakespeare.*

STOKE, *stoak*, seem to come from the Sax. *rzocce*, the body of a tree. *Gibson.*

STOLE. *f.* [*stola*, Latin.] A long vest. *Spenser.*

STOLE. The preterite of *steal*. *Pope.*

STOLEN. Participle passive of *steal*. *Proverbs.*

STOLI'DITY. *f.* [*stolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH. *f.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Latin.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested. *Pope.*

2. Appetite; desire of food. *Shak. Ham.*

3. Inclination; liking. *Bacon. L'Estran.*

4. Anger; resolution. *Spenser. Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment. *Hooker. Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness. *Shakespeare.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*stomacher*, Latin.]

To resent; to remember with anger and malignity. *Shakespeare. Hall. L'Estrange.*

To STOMACH. *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *a.* Filled with passions of resentment. *Shakespeare.*

STO'MACHER. *f.* [from *stomach*.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast. *Isaiah. Donne.*

STOMACHFUL. *a.* [*stomach* and *full*.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse. *L'Est. Locke.*

STOMACHFULNESS. *f.* Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. } *a.* [*stomachique*, Fr.]

STOMA'CHICK. } Relating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach. *Ha. Floy.*

STOMA'CHICK. *f.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine for the stomach.

STO'MACHOUS. *a.* [from *stomach*.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser.*

STOND. *f.* [for *stand*.]

1. Post; station. *Spenser.*

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed. *Bacon.*

STONE. *f.* [*stan*, Sax. *steen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodward.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building. *Zech.*

3. Gem; precious stone. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing made of stone. *Shakespeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder. *Temple.*

6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed. *Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Swift.*

9. **STONE** is used by way of exaggeration; as, *stone still*, *stone dead*. *Sb. Hu.*

10. *To leave no STONE unturned.* To do every thing that can be done. *Dryden.*

STONE. *a.* Made of stone. *Shakespeare.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt or beat or kill with stones. *Stephens's Serm.*

2. To harden. *Shakespeare.*

STO'NEBREAK. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NECHATTER. *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NECROP. *f.* A sort of tree. *Mortimer.*

STO'NECUTTER. *f.* One whose trade is to hew stones. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *f.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *f.* [*stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEHORSE. *f.* [*stone* and *horse*.] A horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*

STO'NEPIT. *f.* [*stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH. *f.* Hard inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*

STO'NEPLOVER. *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NESMICKLE. *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEWORK. *f.* [*stone* and *work*.] Building of stone. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *f.* [from *stony*.] The quality of having many stones. *Hearne.*

STO'NY. *a.* [from *stone*.]

1. Made of stone. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Abounding with stones. *Milton.*

3. Petrified. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Hooker. Swift.*

STOOD.

STO

STOOD. The preterite of *To stand*. *Milton.*

STOOL. *f.* [*stol*, Saxon; *stoel*, Dutch.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Arbutnot.*

3. **STOOL of Repentance**, or *cutty stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirkofficer bringing the offender, ifrefractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers, in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year.

STO'OLBALL. *f.* [*stool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [*stupan*, Saxon; *stuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity. *Boyle. Bacon.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour. *Milton. Addison.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

8. To alight from the wing. *Milton. Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place. *Milton.*

STOOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority. *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller. L'Estrange.*

4. A vessel of liquor. *Shakespeare. Denb.*

STOOPINGLY. *ad.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion. *Shakespeare. Dorset.*

2. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

3. To hinder from action. *2 Cor.*

4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing. *Dryden.*

5. To suppress. *South.*

STO

6. To regulate musical strings with the fingers. *Bacon.*

7. To close any aperture. *2 Kings. King Charles. Arbutnot.*

8. To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton.*

To STOP. *v. n.* To cease to go forward. *Locke. Gay.*

STOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion. *Cleaveland. L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction. *Hooker. Graunt.*

3. Hindrance of action. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action. *Shakespeare.*

5. Interruption. *Shakespeare.*

6. Prohibition of sale. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. *Spenser.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated. *Shakespeare.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in musick. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished. *Crasshaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *f.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock. *Grew.*

STOPPAGE. *f.* [from *stop*.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped. *Arbutnot.*

STO'PPLE, or Stopper. *f.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up. *Bacon. Ray.*

STORAXTREE. *f.* [*styrax*, Lat.]

1. A tree.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus.*

STORE. *f.* [*stôr*, Runick, much.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Bacon. Milton. Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded. *Dryden. Addison.*

3. The state of being accumulated; hoard. *Deuteronomy. Dryden.*

4. Storehouse; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish. *Denham. Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time. *Knolles. Locke.*

3. To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*

STOREHOUSE. *f.* [*store* and *house*.] Magazine; treasury. *Hooker. Genesis. Davies. South.*

STO'RER. *f.* [from *store*.] One who lays up.

STO'RIED. *a.* [from *story*.] Adorned with historical pictures. *Milton. Pope.*

STORK. *f.* [*stork*, Sax.] A bird of passage. *6 B 2*

STO

- stage famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calmet.*
- STORKSBILL.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- STORM.** *f.* [*ystorm*, Welsh; *sturm*, Sax. *storm*, Dutch.]
1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. Assault on a fortified place. *Dryden.*
 3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Affliction; calamity; distress.
 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*
- To STORM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force. *Dryden. Pope.*
- To STORM.** *v. n.*
1. To raise tempests. *Spenser.*
 2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Milton. Swift.*
- STORMY.** *a.* [from *storm*.]
1. Tempestuous. *Philips.*
 2. Violent; passionate. *Irene.*
- STORY.** *f.* [*stœrn*, Sax. *storie*, Dutch.]
1. History; account of things past. *Esdras. Temple. South.*
 2. Small tale; petty narrative.
 3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Shakespeare. Denham. Swift.*
 4. A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*
- To STORY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tell in history; to relate. *Wilkins. Pope.*
 2. To range one under another. *Bentley.*
- STORYTELLER.** *f.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales; an historian. *Dryden. Swift.*
- STOVE.** *f.* [*stov*, Islandick, a fire place; *stove*, Dutch.]
1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm. *Carew. Woodward.*
 2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*
- To STOVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*
- To STOUND.** *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]
1. To be in pain or sorrow.
 2. For *stun'd*. *Spenser.*
- STOUND.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.*
 2. Astonishment; amazement. *Gay.*
 3. Hour; time; season. *Spenser.*
- STOUR.** *f.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle.] Assault; incursion; tumult. *Obsolete. Spenser.*
- STOUT.** *a.* [*stout*, Dutch.]
1. Strong; lusty; valiant. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. Brave; bold; intrepid. *Psalms. Clarendon.*
 3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel.*

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4. Strong; firm. *Dryden.*
- STOUT.** *f.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*
- STOUTLY.** *ad.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
- STOUTNESS.** *f.* [from *stout*.]
1. Strength; valour.
 2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.*
 3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shakespeare.*
- To STOW.** *v. a.* [*stow*, Sax. *stowen*, Dut.] To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay in the proper place. *Addison. Pope.*
- STOWAGE.** *f.* [from *stow*.]
1. Room for laying up. *Addison.*
 2. The state of being laid up. *Shakespeare.*
- STOWE.** *stoe.* The same with the Saxon *stow*, a place. *Gibson's Camden.*
- STRABISM.** *f.* [*strabisme*, Fr. *στραβισμός*.] A squinting; act of looking askint.
- To STRADDLE.** *v. n.* To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left. *Arbutnot. and Pope.*
- To STRAGGLE.**
1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.*
 2. To wander dispersedly. *Clarendon. Tate.*
 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far. *Mortimer.*
 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body. *Dryden.*
- STRAGGLER.** *f.* [from *straggle*.]
1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company. *Spenser. Pope. Swift.*
 2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single. *Dryden.*
- STRAIGHT.** *a.* [*strack*, old Dutch.]
1. Not crooked; right. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. *Bacon.*
- STRAIGHT.** *ad.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Addison.*
- To STRAIGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not crooked; to make straight. *Hooker.*
- STRAIGHTNESS.** *f.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.*
- STRAIGHTWAYS.** *ad.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; straight. *Spens. Shakesp. Knolles. Bacon. Woodward.*
- To STRAIN.** *v. a.* [*estreindre*, Fr.]
1. To squeeze through something. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To purify by filtration. *Bacon.*
 3. To squeeze in an embrace. *Dryden.*
 4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenser.*
 5. To put to its utmost strength. *Dryden. Addison.*
 6. To make strait or tense. *Bacon.*
 7. To push beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*
 8. To

S T R

3. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shakespeare.*
To STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*
 2. To be filtered by compression. *Bacon.*
STRAIN. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An injury by too much violence. *Greuv.*
 2. Race; generation; descent. *Chapman.*
 3. Hereditary disposition. *Tillotson.*
 4. A stile or manner of speaking. *Tillotson.*
 5. Song; note; sound. *Pope.*
 6. Rank; character. *Dryden.*
 7. Turn; tendency. *Hayward.*
 8. Manner of violent speech or action. *Bacon.*
STRAINER. *f.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration. *Bacon. Blackmore.*
STRAIT. *a.* [*estroit*, French; *stretto*, Ital.]
 1. Narrow; close; not wide. *Hudibras.*
 2. Close; intimate. *Sidney.*
 3. Strict; rigorous. *Psalms. Shakespeare.*
 4. Difficult; distressful. *Shakespeare.*
 5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. *Newton.*
STRAIT. *f.*
 1. A narrow pass, or frith. *Shakespeare. Judith.*
 2. Distress; difficulty. *Clarendon.*
To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakespeare.*
To STRAITEN. *v. a.* [from *strait*.]
 1. To make narrow. *Sandys.*
 2. To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.*
 3. To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.*
 4. To deprive of necessary room. *Clarendon. Addison.*
 5. To distress; to perplex. *Ray.*
STRAITLY. *ad.* [from *strait*.]
 1. Narrowly.
 2. Strictly; rigorously. *Hooker.*
 3. Closely; intimately.
STRAITNESS. *f.* [from *strait*.]
 1. Narrowness. *King Charles.*
 2. Strictness; rigour. *Hale.*
 3. Distress; difficulty.
 4. Want; scarcity. *Locke.*
STRAITLACED. *a.* [*strait* and *lace*.] Stiff; constrained; without freedom. *Locke.*
STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike*. *Spenser.*
STRAND. *f.* [*strand*, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch.] The verge of the sea or of any water. *Prior.*
To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows. *Woodward. Prior.*
STRANGE. *a.* [*estrange*, French.]
 1. Foreign; of another country. *Ascham. Bacon.*
 2. Not domestick. *Davies.*

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3. Wonderful; causing wonder. *Milton.*
 4. Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*
 5. Unknown; new. *Milton.*
 6. Remote. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotson.*
 8. Unacquainted. *Bacon.*
STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder. *Waller.*
To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Glanville.*
STRANGELY. *ad.* [from *strange*.]
 1. With some relation to foreigners. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wonderful; in a way to cause wonder. *Spratt. Calamy.*
STRANGENESS. *f.* [from *strange*.]
 1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. *Spratt.*
 2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Remoteness from common apprehension. *South.*
 4. Mutual dislike. *Bacon.*
 5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder. *Bacon.*
STRANGER. *f.* [*estrange*, Fr.]
 1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 2. One unknown. *Pope.*
 3. A guest; one not a domestick. *Milton.*
 4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.*
 5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. *Shakespeare.*
To STRANGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate. *Shakespeare.*
To STRANGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]
 1. To choak; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Nebemiab. Ayliffe.*
 2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakespeare.*
STRANGLER. *f.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles. *Shakespeare.*
STRANGLES. *f.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.
STRANGULATION. *f.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation. *Brown.*
STRANGURY. *f.* [*στεαγυρία*.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
STRAP. *f.* [*stroppe*, Dutch.] A narrow long slip of cloath or leather. *Addison.*
STRAPPADO. *f.* Chastisement by blows. *Shakespeare.*
STRAPPING. *a.* Vast; large; bulky.
STRATA. *f.* [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*
STRATAGEM. *f.* [*στρατήγημα*.]
 1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An artifice; a trick. *Pope.*
 To

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To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers.

STRATUM. *f.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer.
Woodward.

STRAW. *f.* [*strop*, Saxon; *stroo*, Dut.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed. *Bacon. Tickell.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.
Hudibras.

STRAWBERRY. *f.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant. The species are seven.
Miller. Dryden.

STRAWBERRY Tree. *f.* It is ever green, the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry.
Miller.

STRAWBUILT. *a.* [*straw* and *built*.] Made up of straw.
Milton.

STRAWCOLOURED. *a.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow. *Shakespeare.*

STRAWWORM. *f.* [*straw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY. *a.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw.

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scatter.]

1. To wander; to rove. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way.

3. To err; to deviate from the right.
Spenser. Dryden.

STRAY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.
Hudibras. Dryden. Addison.

2. Act of wandering. *Shakespeare.*

STREAK. *f.* [*strece*, Sax. *streke*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground.
Milton. Dryden.

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. *Sandys. Prior.*

2. To stretch. *Chapman.*

STREAKY. *a.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *f.* [*strem*, Sax. *stroom*, Dut.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.
Dryden.

3. Any thing forcible and continued.
Shakespeare.

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*streyman*, Islandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current. *Pope.*

2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a stream. *Pope.*

3. To issue forth with continuance.
Shakespeare.

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks, *Bacon,*

S T R

STREAMER. *f.* [from *stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon. *Dryden. Prior.*

STREAMY. *a.* [from *stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current. *Pope.*

STREET. *f.* [*stret*, Sax. *straet*, Dutch.]

1. A way, properly a paved way. *Sandys.*

2. Proverbially, a publick place.
Addison. Rogers.

STREETWALKER. *f.* [*street* and *walk*.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

STRENGTH. *f.* [*strengh*, Sax.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.
Dryden.

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability. *Milton.*

3. Vigour of any kind. *Addison.*

4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke.*

5. Potency of liquours.

6. Fortification; fortrefs. *Ben. Johnson.*

7. Support; maintenance of power.
Spratt.

8. Armament; force; power. *Clarendon.*

9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To strengthen. *Daniel.*

To STRENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strenghen*.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish. *Temple.*

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.
Deuteronomy.

4. To make to increase in power or security. *Shakespeare.*

To STRENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow strong. *Orway.*

STRENGTHENER. *f.* [from *strenghen*.]

STRENGTHNER. *f.* [from *strenghen*.]

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids. *Quincy.*

STRENGTHLESS. *a.*

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*

STRENUOUS. *a.* [*strenuus*, Lat.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*

STRENUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *strenuus*.]

1. Vigorously; actively. *Brown.*

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift.*

STREPEROUS. *a.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud; noisy. *Brown.*

STRESS. *f.* [*strece*, Sax.]

1. Importance; important part. *Locke.*

2. Violence; force, either acting or suffered. *Dryden.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* To distress; to put to hardships. *Spenser.*

To

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [*ſtrecan*, Sax. *ſtrec-*
ken, Dutch.]

1. To extend ; to spread out to a distance. *Exodus.*
2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace.
3. To expand ; to diſplay. *Tillotſon.*
4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To make tenſe. *Smith.*
6. To carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended. *Whitgiſte. Cowley.*
2. To bear extension without rupture. *Boyle.*

3. To ſally beyond the truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension ; reach ; occupation of more ſpace. *Ray.*
2. Force of body extended. *Dryden.*
3. Effort ; ſtruggle : from the act of running. *Addiſon.*
4. Utmoſt extent of meaning. *Atterbury.*
5. Utmoſt reach of power. *Granville.*

STRETCHER. *f.* [from *ſtretch*.]

1. Any thing uſed for extension. *Moxon.*
2. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.*

1. To ſpread by being ſcattered. *Spencer. Pope.*
2. To ſpread by ſcattering. *Shakeſp.*
3. To ſcatter looſely. *Exodus.*

STREWMENT. *f.* [from *ſtrew*.] Any thing ſcattered in decoration. *Shakeſp.*

STRIÆ. *f.* [Latin.] Small channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcollops. *Boyle.*

STRiate. } *a.* [from *ſtriæ*, Latin.]

STRiated. } Formed in ſtriæ. *Ray. Woodward.*

STRiATURE. *f.* [from *ſtriæ* ; *ſtrieure*, Fr.] Dispoſition of ſtriæ. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *f.* [*ſgilyſ*.] A bird of bad omen. *Spencer.*

STRiCKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike*. *Sidney. Genſis.*

STRiCKLE, or *Strickleſs.* *f.* That which ſtrikes the corn to level it. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *a.* [*ſtrictus*, Latin.]

1. Exact ; accurate ; rigorouſly nice. *Milt.*
2. Severe ; rigorous ; not mild. *Milton. Locke.*

3. Confined ; not extenſive. *Hooker.*

4. Cloſe ; tight. *Dryden.*

5. Tenſe ; not relaxed. *Arbutnot.*

STRiCTLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrict*.]

1. Exactly ; with rigorous accuracy. *Burnet.*

2. Rigorouſly ; ſeverely ; without remiſſion. *Rogers.*

3. Cloſely ; with tenſeneſs.

STRiCTNESS. *f.* [from *ſtrict*.]

1. Exactneſs ; rigorous accuracy ; nice regularity. *South. Rogers.*

2. Severity ; rigour. *Bacon.*

3. Cloſeneſs ; tightneſs ; not laxity.

STRiCTURE. *f.* [from *ſtrictura*, Latin.]

1. A ſtroke ; a touch. *Hale.*

2. Contraction ; cloſure by contraction. *Arbutnot.*

3. A ſlight touch upon a ſubject ; not a ſet diſcourſe.

STRIDE. *f.* [*ſtreade*, Saxon.] A long ſtep ; a ſtep taken with great violence ; a wide divarication of the legs. *Shakeſpeare. Milton. Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preter. *I ſtrode* or *ſtrid* ; part. paſſ. *ſtridden*.

1. To walk with long ſteps. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STIDE. *v. a.* To paſs by a ſtep. *Arb.*

STRIDULOUS. *a.* [*ſtridulus*, Lat.] Making a ſmall noiſe. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *f.* [from *ſtrive*.]

1. Contention ; conteſt ; diſcord. *Judges.*

2. Oppoſition of nature or appearance. *Shakeſpeare. B. Johnson.*

STRiFFFUL. *a.* [*ſtriſe* and *full*.] Contentious ; diſcordant. *Dr. Maine.*

STRiGMENT. *f.* [*ſtrigmentum*, Latin.] Scraping ; recrement. *Brown.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preter. *I ſtruck* or *ſtrook* ; part. paſſ. *ſtruck*, *ſtrucken*, *ſtricken*. [*arznican*, Saxon ; *ſtricker*, Daniſh.]

1. To act upon by a blow ; to hit with a blow. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To daſh ; to throw by a quick motion. *Exodus.*

3. To notify by the ſound of a hammer on a bell. *Collier.*

4. To ſtamp ; to impreſs. *Locke.*

5. To puniſh ; to afflict. *Proverbs.*

6. To contract ; to lower ; to vale : as, to *ſtrike ſail*, or to *ſtrike a flag*.

7. To alarm ; to put into emotion. *Waller.*

8. To make a bargain. *Dryden.*

9. To produce by a ſudden action. *Bacon.*

10. To affect ſuddenly in any particular manner. *Collier.*

11. To cauſe to ſound by blows. *Knolles.*

12. To forge ; to mint. *Arbutnot.*

13. It is uſed in the participle for *advanced in years*. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. To STRIKE off. To eraze from a reckoning or account. *Pope.*

15. To STRIKE off. To ſeparate as by a blow. *Hooker. Knolles. Hakew. Burnet.*

16. To STRIKE out. To produce by collision. *Dryden.*

17. To STRIKE out. To blot ; to efface. *Brown.*

18. To STRIKE out. To bring to light. *19. To*

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19. To STRIKE out. To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*
- To STRIKE. *v. n.*
1. To make a blow. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. To collide; to clash. *Bacon.*
 3. To act by repeated percussion. *Waller.*
 4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer. *Grew.*
 5. To make an attack. *Dryden.*
 6. To act by external influx. *Locke.*
 7. To sound with blows. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. *Knolles.*
 9. To pass with a quick or strong effect. *Dryden.*
 10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shakespeare.*
 11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 12. To STRIKE in with. To conform; to suit itself to. *Norris.*
 13. To STRIKE out. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. *Burnet.*
- STRIKE. *f.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity. *Tusser.*
- STRIKEBLOCK. *f.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*
- STRIKER. *f.* [from *strike.*] One that strikes. *Sandys. Digby.*
- STRIKING. *part. a.* [from *strike.*] Affecting; surprising.
- STRING. *f.* [ʒɹɪŋɪŋ, Saxon; *streng*, German and Danish.]
1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*
 2. A thread on which any things are filed. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. Any set of things filed on a line. *Addison.*
 4. The chord of a musical instrument. *Rowe.*
 5. A small fibre. *Bacon.*
 6. A nerve; a tendon. *Shakesp. Mark.*
 7. The nerve of the bow. *Psalms.*
 8. Any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions.
 9. To have two STRINGS to the bow. To have two views or two expedients. *Hudibras.*
- To STRING. *v. a.* Preterite *I strung*, part. pass. *strung*. [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with strings. *Gay.*
 2. To put a stringed instrument in tune. *Addison.*
 3. To file on a string. *Spectator.*
 4. To make tense. *Dryden.*
- STRINGED. *a.* [from *string.*] Having strings; produced by strings. *Psalms. Milt.*
- STRINGENT. *a.* [stringens, Lat.] Binding; contracting.
- STRINGHALT. *f.* [string and halt.] A sudden twitching and snatching up of the

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- hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
- STRINGLESS. *a.* [from *string.*] Having no strings. *Shakespeare.*
- STRINGY. *a.* [from *string.*] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. *Grew.*
- To STRIP. *v. a.* [streopen, Dutch.]
1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Sidney. Hayward.*
 2. To deprive; to divest. *Duppa.*
 3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *South.*
 4. To peel; to decorticate. *Brown.*
 5. To deprive of all. *South.*
 6. To take off covering. *Watts.*
 7. To cast off. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. *Locke.*
- STRIP. *f.* [Probably for *stripe.*] A narrow shred. *Swift.*
- To STRIPE. *v. a.* [strepen, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours.
- STRIPE. *f.* [strepe, Dutch.]
1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*
 2. A shred of a different colour. *Arbutb.*
 3. A weal, or discolouration made by a lash or blow. *Thomson.*
 4. A blow; a lash. *Hayward.*
- STRIPLING. *f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] a youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Dryden. Arbutnot.*
- To STRIVE. *v. n.* Preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [streven, Dutch.]
1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Hooker. Romans.*
 2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another. *L'Estr. Tillotson.*
 3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate. *Milton.*
- STRIVER. *f.* [from *strive.*] One who labours; one who contends.
- STROKAL. *f.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*
- STROKE or *Strook*. Old preterite of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.
- STROKE. *f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike.*]
1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A hostile blow. *Bacon. Swift.*
 3. A sudden disease or affliction. *Shakesp.*
 4. The sound of the clock. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*
 6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort. *Dryden. Baker.*
 7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.
 8. Power; efficacy. *Hayward. Dryden.*
- To STROKE. *v. a.* [ʒɹɪnacan, Saxon.]
1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment. *Ben. Johnson. Bacon.*
 2. To

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2. To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*
To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble;
 to rove. *Pope. Swift.*
STRO'LLER. *f.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant;
 a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*
STROND. *f.* [from *strand.*] The beach;
 the bank. *Shakespeare.*
STRONG. *a.* [from *strong* Saxon.]
 1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of
 body. *Psalms.*
 2. Fortified; secure from attack.
Bacon. Locke.
 3. Powerful; mighty. *Bacon. South.*
 4. Supplied with forces. *Bacon. Tickell.*
 5. Hale; healthy. *Ecclus.*
 6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.
Bacon.
 7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.
Addison.
 8. Full; having any quality in a great de-
 gree. *Newton.*
 9. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*
 10. Having a deep tincture. *King Charles.*
 11. Affecting the smell powerfully.
Hudibras.
 12. Hard of digestion; not easily nutri-
 mental. *Hebrews.*
 13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.
Dryden.
 14. Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom.*
 15. Violent; vehement; forcible.
J. Corbet.
 16. Cogent; conclusive. *Shakespeare.*
 17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.
Shakespeare.
 18. Firm; compact; not soon broken.
Pope.
 19. Forcibly written.
STRONGH'NED. *a.* [from *strong* and *h'ned.*]
 Stronghanded. *Arbutnot.*
STRONGHAND. *f.* [from *strong* and *hand.*]
 Force; violence. *Raleigh.*
STRONGLY. *ad.* [from *strong.*]
 1. Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
 2. With strength; with firmness; in such
 a manner as to last. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
Shakespeare.
STRONGWATER. *f.* [from *strong* and *water.*]
 Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*
STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in
 poetry for *struck.* *Sandys.*
STROPHE. *f.* [from *στροφή.*] A stanza.
STROVE. The preterite of *strive.* *Sidney.*
To STROUT. *v. n.* [from *struffen*, German.]
 To swell with an appearance of greatness;
 to walk with affected dignity.
To STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff
 out. *Bacon.*
To STROW. *v. n.* [See to *STREW.*]
 1. To spread by being scattered. *Milton.*
 2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.
Dryden.
 3. To spread. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.
Waller.
To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander.
Gay.
To STROY. *v. a.* [For *destroy.*] *Tusser.*
STRUCK. The preterite and participle pass-
 five of *strike.* *Pope.*
STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of
strike. *Fairfax.*
STRU'CTURE. *f.* [from *structure*, Fr. *structura*,
 Latin.]
 1. Act of building; practice of building.
Dryden.
 2. Manner of building; form; make.
Woodward.
 3. Edifice; building. *Pope.*
To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.*
 1. To labour; to act with effort.
 2. To strive; to contend; to contest.
Temple.
 3. To labour in difficulties; to be in ago-
 nies or distress. *Dryden.*
STRU'GGLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; effort.
 2. Contest; contention. *Atterbury.*
 3. Agony; tumultuous distress.
STRU'MA. *f.* [Latin.] A glandular swell-
 ling; the king's evil. *Wiseman.*
STRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *struma.*] Having
 swelling in the glands. *Wiseman.*
STRUMPET. *f.* A whore; a prostitute.
L'Estrange. Dryden.
To STRUMPET. *v. a.* To make a whore;
 to debauch. *Shakespeare.*
STRUNG. The preterite and participle pass-
 of *string.* *Gay.*
To STRUT. *v. n.* [from *struffen*, German.]
 1. To walk with affected dignity. *B. Johnson.*
 2. To swell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*
STRUT. *f.* [from the verb.] An affectation
 of stateliness in the walk. *Swift.*
STUB. *f.* [from *steb*, Sax. *flob*, Dutch.]
 1. A thick short stock left when the rest is
 cut off. *Sidney. Dryden.*
 2. A log; a block. *Milton.*
To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force
 up; to extirpate. *Grew. Swift.*
STU'BED. *a.* [from *stub.*] Truncated;
 short and thick. *Drayton.*
STU'BEDNESS. *f.* [from *stubbed.*] The
 state of being short, thick, and truncated.
STU'BBLE. *f.* [from *estouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch.]
 The stalks of corn left in the field by the
 reaper. *Bacon.*
STU'BBORN. *a.* [from *stub.*]
 1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.
Shakespeare. Clarendon.
 2. Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke.*
 3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible. *Dryden.*
 4. Hardy; firm. *Swift.*
 5. Harsh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*
STU'BBORNLY. *ad.* [from *stubborn.*] Ob-
 stinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.
Garth.
STUB.

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STU'BBORNNESS. *f.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy.

Locke. Swift.

STU'BBY. *a.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong.

Grew.

STU'BNAIL. *f.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off.

STU'CCO. *f.* [Italian.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.

Pope.

STUCK. The preterite and participle pass. of *slick.*

Addison.

STU'CKLE. *f.* A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry.

STUD. *f.* [*studu*, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake.

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament.

3. [*stude*, Saxon.] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

Temple.

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or knobs.

Shakespeare.

STU'DENT. *f.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a bookish man.

Watts.

STU'DIED. *a.* [from *study.*]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.

Shakespeare. Bacon.

2. Having any particular inclination.

Shakespeare.

STU'DIER. *f.* [from *study.*] One who studies.

Tillotson.

STU'DIOUS. *a.* [*studieux*, French; *studiosus*, Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

Locke.

2. Diligent; busy.

Tickell.

3. Attentive to; careful.

Dryden.

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Milton.

STU'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *studious.*]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

Atterbury.

STU'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *studious.*] Addition to study.

STUDY. *f.* [*studium*, Latin.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

Temple. Watts.

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Bacon.

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

Shakespeare.

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Bacon.

5. Apartment set off for literary employment.

Wotton. Clarendon.

To STUDY. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Latin.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.

Swift.

2. To endeavour diligently.

Thessal.

To STUDY. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.

Locke.

2. To consider attentively.

Dryden.

3. To learn by application.

Shakespeare.

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STUFF. *f.* [*stoffe*, Dutch.]

1. Any matter or body.

Davies.

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Roscommon.

3. Furniture; goods.

Hayward. Cowley.

4. That which fills any thing.

Shakespeare.

5. Essence; elemental part.

Shakespeare.

6. Any mixture or medicine.

Shakespeare.

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and lighter than cloth.

Bacon.

9. Matter or thing.

Dryden.

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

Gay.

2. To fill to uneasiness.

Shakespeare.

3. To thrust into any thing.

Bacon.

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Dryden.

5. To swell out by something thrust in.

Dryden.

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.

Clarendon.

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.

Shakespeare.

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.

King.

9. To form by stuffing.

Swift.

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

Swift.

STU'FFING. *f.* [from *stuff.*]

1. That by which any thing is filled.

Hale.

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Mortimer.

STUKE, or Stuck. *f.* [*stucco*, Italian.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris.

Bailey.

STULTI'LOQUENCE. *f.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Latin.] Foolish talk.

STUM. *f.* [*stum*, Swedish.]

1. Wine yet unfermented.

Addison.

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Ben. Johnson.

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Hudibras.

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Floyer.

To STU'MBLE. *v. n.* [from *tumble.*]

1. To trip in walking.

Prior.

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.

Milton.

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance.

Ray.

To STU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.

Locke.

STU'MBLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.

2. A blunder; a failure.

L'Estrange.

STU'MBLER. *f.* [from *stumble.*] One that stumbles.

Herbert.

STUM.

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STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *f.* [from *stumble.*]
STU'MBLINGSTONE. } Cause of stum-
 bling; cause of offence. *1 Cor. Burnet.*
STUMP. *f.* [*stompe*, Dutch.] The part of
 any solid body remaining after the rest is
 taken away. *Drayton.*
STUMPHY. *a.* [from *stump.*] Full of stumps;
 hard; stiff. *Mortimer.*
To STUN. *v. a.* [*stunan*, Saxon.]
 1. To confound or dizzy with noise.
Cbeys. Swift.
 2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.
Dryden.
STUNG. The preterite and participle pass.
 of *sting*. *Shakespeare.*
STUNK. The preterite of *stink*.
To STUNT. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Islandick.] To
 hinder from growth. *Pope.*
STUPE. *f.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flax
 d pped in warm medicaments, and applied
 to a hurt or sore. *Wiseman.*
To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fo-
 ment; to dress with stupes. *Wiseman.*
STUPEFA'CTION. *f.* [*stupefactus*, Latin.]
 Insensibility; dulness; stupidity.
South. Pope.
STUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *stupefactus*,
 Latin.] Causing insensibility; dulling; ob-
 structing the senses. *Bacon.*
STUPE'NDOUS. *a.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Won-
 derful; amazing; astonishing. *Clarendon.*
STU'PID. *a.* [*stupidus*, Latin.]
 1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting ap-
 prehension; heavy; sluggish of understand-
 ing. *Dryden.*
 2. Performed without skill or genius. *Swift.*
STU'PIDITY. *f.* [*stupiditas*, Latin.] Dul-
 ness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of
 understanding. *Dryden.*
STU'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *stupid.*]
 1. With suspension or inactivity of under-
 standing. *Milton.*
 2. Dully; without apprehension. *Dryd.*
STU'PIFY. *f.* [from *stupify.*] That which
 causes stupidity.
To STU'PIFY. *v. a.* [*stupescio*, Lat.] To
 make stupid; to deprive of sensibility.
Bacon. South. Collier.
STU'POR. *f.* [Latin.] Suspension or diminu-
 tion of sensibility. *Arbutnot.*
To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.] To
 ravish; to violate.
STUPRA'TION. *f.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*,
 Latin.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*
STU'RDILY. *ad.* [from *sturdy.*]
 1. Stoutly; hardily.
 2. Obstinate; resolutely. *Donne.*
STU'RDINESS. *f.* [from *sturdy.*]
 1. Stoutness; hardiness. *Locke.*
 2. Brutal strength.
STU'RDY. *ad.* [*estourdi*, French.]
 1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Dryd.*
 2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*

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3. Stiff; stout. *Wotton.*
STURGEON. *f.* A sea-fish. *Woodward.*
STURK. *f.* [*stȳnc*, Saxon.] A young ox or
 heifer.
To STUT. } *v. n.* [*stutten*, to hin-
To STUTTER. } der, Dutch.] To speak
 with hesitation; to stammer. *Bacon.*
STUTTER. } *f.* [from *stut.*] One that
STUTTERER. } speaks with hesitati-
 on; a stammerer. *Bacon.*
STY. *f.* [*stige*, Saxon.]
 1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *Gay. King.*
 2. Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milt.*
To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut
 up in a sty. *Shakespeare.*
To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend.
STY'GIAN. *a.* [*stygios*, Latin.] Hellish;
 infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the
 poetical rivers. *Milton.*
STYLE. *f.* [*stylus*, Latin.]
 1. Manner of writing with regard to lan-
 guage. *Swift.*
 2. Manner of speaking appropriate to par-
 ticular characters. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Title; appellation. *Clarendon.*
 4. Course of writing. *Dryden.*
 5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing
 on tables of wax.
 6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a gra-
 ver; the pin of a dial. *Brown.*
 7. The stalk which rises from amid the
 leaves of a flower. *Ray.*
 8. **STYLE of Court**, is properly the prac-
 tice observed by any court in its way of
 proceeding. *Ayliffe.*
To STYLE. *v. a.* To call; to term; to
 name. *Clarendon. Locke. Swift.*
STYPTICK. *a.* [*στυπτικὸς*.] The same as
 astringent; but generally expresses the most
 efficacious sort of astringents, or those which
 are applied to stop hæmorrhages.
Quincy. Arbutnot.
STYPTICITY. *f.* [Properly *stipticity.*] The
 power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*
To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See **STITHY.**] To
 forge on an anvil. *Shakespeare.*
SUA'SIBLE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Easy
 to be persuaded.
SUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Hav-
 ing power to persuade. *South.*
SUA'SORY. *a.* [*suasorius*, Latin.] Having
 tendency to persuade.
SUA'VITY. *f.* [*suavitas*, Latin.]
 1. Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.*
 2. Sweetness to the mind.
SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate
 degree.
SUBA'CID. *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour
 in a small degree. *Arbutnot.*
SUBA'CRID. *a.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and
 pungent in a small degree. *Floyer.*
To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To
 reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *f.* [*subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any state. *Bacon.*

SUBALTERN. *a.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. *Prior, Swift, Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRINGENT. *a.* [*sub* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *f.* [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *a.* [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *f.* [*sub* and *chanter*; *succentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] Under the armpit or shoulder. *Quincy, Brown, Arbutnot.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. *f.* [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation. *Brown.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *a.* Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. a.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakespeare.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.

SUBDEA'CON. *f.* [*subdeaconus*, Latin.] In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'AN. *f.* [*subdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *derisor*.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*subdititius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale.*

To SU'BDIVIDE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts. *Roscommon.*

SUBDIVISION. *f.* [*subdivision*, French; from *subdivide*.]

1. The act of subdividing. *Watts.*
2. The parts distinguished by a second division. *Addison.*

SUBDOLOUS. *a.* [*subdolus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDU'CE. } *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subduc-*

To SUBDU'CT. } *tus*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*
2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *f.* [from *subduc*.]

1. The act of taking away. *Hale.*
2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.*

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink. *Milton.*
2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. *Genesis, Spratt.*
3. To tame; to subact. *May.*

SUBDU'MENT. *f.* Conquest. *Shakesp.*

SUBDU'ER. *f.* [from *subduc*.] Conquerour; tamer. *Philips.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *a.* [*sub* and *duplus*,

SUBDU'PLICATE. } Latin.] Containing one part of two. *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT. *a.* [*subjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]

1. To put under. *Pope.*
2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive. *Dryden.*
3. To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Locke.*
4. To expose; to make liable. *Arbutb.*
5. To submit; to make accountable. *Locke.*
6. To make subservient. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *a.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]

1. Placed or situated under. *Shakesp.*
2. Living under the dominion of another. *Locke.*
3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious. *Dryden.*
4. Being that on which any action operates. *D. yden.*

SU'BJECT. *f.* [*sujet*, French.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another. *Shakespeare.*
2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed. *More.*
3. That in which any thing inheres or exists. *Bacon.*
4. [In Grammar.] The nominative case to a verb, is called by grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTION. *f.* [from *subjec*.]

1. The act of subduing. *Hale.*
2. The state of being under government. *Spenser.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *a.* Relating not to the object but the subject. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *f.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [*subjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterwards. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *a.* [*subitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; hasty.

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Prior.*

SUBJUGATION. *f.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *f.* [from *subjungo*, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining. *Clarke.*

SU'BJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*subjunctivus*, Latin.] Subjoined to something else.

SU'BLAPSARY. *a.* [*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Done after the fall of man.

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SUBLA'TION. *f.* [*sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *f.* [*sublevo*, Lat.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *a.* [from *sublime*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *f.* [from *sublimable*.] Quality of admitting sublimation. *Boyle.*

SU'BLIMATE. *f.* [from *sublime*.]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort. *Bacon.*
2. Quicksilver raised in the retort. *Newt.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublime*.]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *f.* [*sublimation*, French.]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. *Quincy.*
2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightning or improving. *Davies.*

SUBLI'ME. *a.* [*sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft. *Dryden.*
2. High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.*
3. High in stile or sentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior.*
4. Elevated by joy. *Milton.*
5. Haughty; proud. *Wotton.*

SUBLI'ME. *f.* The grand or lofty stile. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*sublimer*, French.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire. *Donne.*
2. To raise on high. *Denham.*
3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Glanville.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire. *Arbutb.*

SUBLI'MELY. *ad.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MITY. *f.* [*sublimitas*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence. *Raleigh.*
3. Loftiness of stile or sentiment. *Addison.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *a.* [*sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *a.* [*sub* and *luna*, Latin.]

SU'BLUNARY. } Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial. *Swift.*

SU'BMARINE. *a.* [*sub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the sea. *Wilkins.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakesp.*

SUBME'RSION. *f.* [*submersus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned. *Hale.*

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To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*submini-*

To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } *stro*, Lat.] To supply; to afford. *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To subserve. *L'Estrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *a.* [from *submissus*, Latin.] Humble; submissive; obsequious. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *f.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another. *Shakespeare.*
2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance. *Halifax.*
3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. *Shakespeare.*
4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE. *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *f.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY. *ad.* [from *submiss*.] Humbly; with submission. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*submitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink. *Dryden.*
2. To subject; to resign to authority. *Milton.*
3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield. *Rogers.*

SUBMU'LTIPL. *f.* A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is submultiple of 21. *Harris.*

SUBOCTA'VE. } *a.* [*sub* and *octavus*,

SUBOCTU'PLE. } Lat. and *septuple*.] Con-
taining one part of eight. *Arbutnot.*

SUBO'RDINACY. } *f.* [from *subordi-*

SUBO'RDINANCY. } *nate*.]

1. The state of being subject. *Spectator.*
2. Series of subordination. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *a.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferiour in order. *Addison.*
2. Descending in a regular series. *Bacon.*

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Latin.] To range under another. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *subordinatus*.] In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *f.* [*subordination*, French.]

1. The state of being inferiour to another. *Dryden.*
2. A series regularly descending. *Swift.*

To

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To SUBORN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, French; *suborno*, Latin.]
 1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion. *Hooker. Prior.*
 2. To procure by indirect means.
SUBORNATION. *f.* [*subornation*, French; from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Spenser. Swift.*
SUBORNER. *f.* [*suborneur*, Fr from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.
SUBPOENA. *f.* [*sub* and *paena*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.
SUBQUADRUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*
SUBQUINTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*
SUBRECTOR. *f.* [*sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*
SUBREPTION. *f.* [*subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation.
SUBREPTITIOUS. *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained. *Bailey.*
To SUBSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*subseribo*, Latin.]
 1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*
 2. To attest by writing the name. *Whitgift.*
 3. To contract; to limit. *Shakesp.*
To SUBSCRIBE. *v. n.*
 1. To give consent. *Hooker. Milton.*
 2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.
SUBSCRIBER. *f.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]
 1. One who subscribes.
 2. One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*
SUBSCRIPTION. *f.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.*
 2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.
 3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.*
 4. Submission; obedience. *Shakesp.*
SUBSECTION. *f.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Latin.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Diſt.*
SUBSEQUENCE. *f.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence. *Grew.*
SUBSECUTIVE. *a.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train.
SUBSEPTU'PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*
SUBSEQUENT. *a.* [*subsequens*, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding. *Bacon. Prior.*

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SUBSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train. *South.*
To SUBSERVE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Latin.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Walsh.*
SUBSERVIENCE. } *f.* [from *subserve*.]
SUBSERVIENCY. } Instrumental fitness or use. *Bentley.*
SUBSERVIENT. *a.* [*subserviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful. *Newton.*
SUBSEXTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*
To SUBSIDE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Latin.] To sink; to tend downwards. *Pope.*
SUBSIDENCE. } *f.* [from *subsido*.] The
SUBSIDENCY. } act of sinking; tendency downward. *Arbutnot.*
SUBSIDIARY. *a.* [*subsidiarius*, Latin.] Assistant brought in aid. *Arbutb.*
SUBSIDY. *f.* [*subsidium*, Latin.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money. *Addison.*
To SUBSIGN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Latin.] To sign under. *Camden.*
To SUBSIST. *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Latin.]
 1. To continue; to retain the present state or condition. *Milton. Swift.*
 2. To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterbury.*
 3. To adhere; to have existence. *South.*
SUBSISTENCE, or Subsistency. *f.* [from *subsist*.]
 1. Real being. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Competence; means of supporting life. *Addison.*
SUBSISTENT. *a.* [*subsistens*, Latin.] Having real being. *Bentley.*
SUBSTANCE. *f.* [*substantia*, Latin.]
 1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is. *Davies.*
 2. That which supports accidents. *Watts.*
 3. The essential part. *Addison.*
 4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. *Dryden.*
 5. Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.*
 6. Wealth; means of life. *Swift.*
SUBSTANTIAL. *a.* [from *substance*.]
 1. Real; actually existing. *Bentley.*
 2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Denham.*
 3. Corporeal; material. *Watts.*
 4. Strong; stout; bulky. *Milton.*
 5. Responsible; moderately wealthy. *Addison.*
SUBSTANTIALS. *f.* [Without singular.] Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*
SUBSTANTIALITY. *f.* [from *substantial*.]
 1. The

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1. The state of real existence.
 2. Corporeity ; materiality. *Glanv.*
SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *substantial.*]
 1. In manner of a substance ; with reality of existence. *Milton.*
 2. Strongly ; solidly. *Clarendon.*
 3. Truly ; solidly ; really ; with fixed purpose. *Tillotson.*
 4. With competent wealth.
SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *f.* [from *substantial.*]
 1. The state of being substantial.
 2. Firmness ; strength ; power of holding or lasting. *Wotton.*
To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance.*] To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*
SU'BSTANTIVE. *f.* [*substantivum*, Lat.]
 A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden.*
SU'BSTANTIVE. *a.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]
 1. Solid ; depending only on itself. *Bacon.*
 2. Betokening existence. *Arbut.*
To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substitutus*, Lat.]
 To put in the place of another. *Governm. of the Tongue.*
SU'BSTITUTE. *f.* One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Shakesp. Addison.*
SUBSTITU'TION. *f.* [from *substitute.*] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*
To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*soustraction*, Fr.]
 1. To take away part from the whole.
 2. To take one number from another.
SUBSTRA'CTION. *f.* [*soustraire*, *soustraction*, French.]
 1. The act of taking part from the whole. *Denham.*
 2. The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. *Cocker.*
SUBSTRU'CTION. *f.* [*substructio*, Lat.]
 Underbuilding. *Wotton.*
SUBSTY'LAR. *a.* [*sub* and *stylus*.] *Substylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Moxon.*
SUSU'LTIVE. } *a.* [*subsultus*, Latin.]
SUSU'LTORY. } Bounding ; moving by starts.
SUSU'LTORILY. *ad.* [from *subsultory.*]
 In a bounding manner. *Bacon.*
SUBTA'NGENT. *f.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Diſt.*
To SU'BTEND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.]
 To be extended under. *Creech.*
SUBTENSE. *f.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Latin.]

The chord of an arch ; that which is extended under any thing.
SU'BTER. [Latin.] In composition, signifies *under*.
SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *a.* [*subterfluo*, Lat.]
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } Running under.
SUBTERFU'GE. *f.* [*subterfuge*, French.]
 A shift ; an evasion ; a trick. *Glanv. Watts.*
SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *a.* [*sub* and
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } *terra*, Latin.]
SU'BTERRANEOUS. } Lying under
SU'BTERRANY. } the earth ;
 placed below the surface. *Bacon. Milton. Norris.*
SUBTERRA'NITY. *f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. *Brown.*
SU'BTILE. *a.* [*subtilis*, Latin.]
 1. Thin ; not dense ; not gross. *Newton.*
 2. Nice ; fine ; delicate ; not coarse. *Davies.*
 3. Piercing ; acute. *Prior.*
 4. Cunning ; artful ; sly ; subdulous. *Hooker. Fairfax. Proverbs. Milton.*
 5. Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Refined ; acute beyond exactness. *Milton.*
SU'BTILELY. *ad.* [from *subtile.*]
 1. Finely ; not grossly. *Bacon.*
 2. Artfully ; cunningly. *Tillotson.*
SU'BTILENESS. *f.* [from *subtile.*]
 1. Fineness ; rareness.
 2. Cunning ; artfulness.
To SUBTIL'iate. *v. a.* [from *subtile.*]
 To make thin. *Harvey.*
SUBTILIA'TION. *f.* [*subtiliation*, Fr.]
 The act of making thin. *Boyle.*
SU'BTILTY. *f.* [*subtilité*, French.]
 1. Thinness ; fineness ; exility of parts. *Davies.*
 2. Nicety. *Bacon.*
 3. Refinement ; too much acuteness. *Boyle.*
 4. Cunning ; artifice ; slyness. *K. Char.*
SUBTILIZA'TION. *f.* [from *subtilize.*]
 1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Cheyne.*
 2. Refinement ; superfluous acuteness.
To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, Fr.]
 1. To make thin ; to make less gross or coarse. *Ray.*
 2. To refine ; to spin into useless niceties. *Glanville.*
To SU'BTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*
SU'BTLE. *a.* Sly ; artful ; cunning. *Spenser. Spratt.*
SU'BTLY. *ad.* [from *subtle.*]
 1. Slyly ; artfully ; cunningly. *Milton.*
 2. Nicely ; delicately. *Pope.*
 T.

TO SU'BTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtrahio*, Lat.]
To withdraw part from the rest. *Hale.*

SUBTRA'CTION. *f.* See SUBSTRAC-
TION.

SU'BTRAHEND. *f.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.]
The number to be taken from a larger
number.

SUBTRI'PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *tripulus*, Latin.]
Containing a third or one part of three.
Wilkins.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*subventaneus*,
Latin.] Addle; windy. *Brown.*

TO SU'BVERSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.]
To subvert. *Spenser.*

SUBVER'SION. *f.* [*subversion*, French;
subversus, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin;
destruction. *Shakes. K. Charles. Burnet.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *subvert*.] Hav-
ing tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*

TO SU'BVERT. *v. a.* [*subverto*, Latin.]
1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy;
to turn upside down. *Milton.*
2. To corrupt; to confound. *2 Tim.*

SUBVE'RTER. *f.* [from *subvert*.] O-
verthrower; destroyer. *Dryden.*

SU'BURB. *f.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]
1. Building without the walls of a city.
Bacon.
2. The confines; the out part. *Cleav.*

SUBU'RBAN. *a.* [*suburbanus*, Latin.] In-
habiting the suburb. *Dryden.*

SUBWORKER. *f.* [*sub* and *worker*.]
Underworker; subordinate helper. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.]
Supplying the place of something else.
Brown. Boyls.

SUCCEDA'NEUM. *f.* [Latin.] That
which is put to serve for something else.

TO SU'CCEED. *v. n.* [*succeder*, French;
succedo, Latin.]
1. To follow in order. *Milton.*
2. To come into the place of one who
has quitted. *Digby.*
3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate
an undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryd.*
4. To terminate according to wish. *Dryd.*
5. To go under cover. *Dryden.*

TO SU'CCEED. *v. a.*
1. To follow; to be subsequent or con-
sequent to. *Brown.*
2. To prosper; to make successful.
Dryden.

SUCCE'EDER. *f.* [from *succeed*.] One
who follows; one who comes into the
place of another. *Daniel. Suckling.*

SU'CCESS. *f.* [*successus*, Latin.]
1. The termination of any affair happy
or unhappy. *Milton.*
2. Succession. *Spenser.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* Prosperous; happy; for-
tunate. *South. Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* [from *successful*.]
Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.
Hammond. Atterbury.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *f.* [from *success-
ful*.] Happy conclusion; desired event;
series of good fortune. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *f.* [*suecessio*, Latin.]
1. Consecution; series of one thing or
person following another. *Locke.*
2. A series of things or persons following
one another. *Bacon. Newton.*
3. A lineage; an order of descendents.
Milton.
4. The power or right of coming to the
inheritance of ancestors. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*successif*, French.]
1. Following in order; continuing a
course or consecution uninterrupted.
Daniel.
2. Inherited by succession. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [*successivement*, Fr.
from *successive*.] In uninterrupted order;
one after another. *Bacon. Newton.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *f.* [from *successive*.]
The state of being successive. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *a.* [from *success*.] Un-
lucky; unfortunate; failing of the event
desired. *Dryden.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *f.* [*successeur*, French;
successor, Latin.] One that follows in
the place or character of another; cor-
relative to *predecessour*.
Clarendon. Dryden.

SUCCI'NCT. *a.* [*succinctus*, Latin.]
1. Tucked or girded up; having the
cloaths drawn up. *Pope.*
2. Short; concise; brief. *B. Johns. Rose.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly;
concisely. *Boyle. Roscommon.*

SU'CCORY. *f.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A
plant. *Miller.*

TO SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*succorro*, Latin.]
To help; to assist in difficulty or distress;
to relieve. *L'Estrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind;
help in distress. *Shakespeare.*
2. The person or things that bring help.
Dryden.

SU'CCOURER. *f.* [from *succour*.] Helper;
assistant; reliever. *Romans.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *a.* [from *succour*.]
Wanting relief; void of friends or help.
Thomson.

SU'CCULENCY. *f.* [from *succulent*.]
Juiciness.

SU'CCULENT. *a.* [*succulent*, French;
succulentus, Latin.] Juicy; moist.
More. Philips.

TO SUCCU'MB. *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat.] To
yield; to sink under any difficulty. *Hudib.*

SUCCUSSION. *f.* [*succusso*, Latin.]

A trot. *Brown.*

SUCCUSSION. *f.* [*succussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of shaking
2. [In physick.] Such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*sulk*, Dutch; *rpalc*, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. *Whitgifte. Stillingfleet. Tillotson.*
2. The same that. With *as.* *Knolles.*
3. Comprehended under the term promised. *South.*
4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

TO SUCK. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *sugo*, *suctum*, Latin.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth. *Dryden.*
3. To draw the teat of a female. *Locke.*
4. To draw with the milk. *Shakes.*
5. To empty by sucking. *Dryden.*
6. To draw or drain. *Burnet.*

TO SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.*
2. To draw the breast. *Job.*
3. To draw; imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking. *Boyle.*
2. Milk given by females. *Dryden.*

SUCKER. *f.* [*suceur*, French.]

1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump. *Boyle.*
3. A round piece of leather, which laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down upon the stone. *Grew.*
4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked. *Philips.*
5. A young twig shooting from the stock. *Bacon. Ray.*

SUCKET. *f.* [from *suck*.] A sweet meat. *Cleaveland.*

SUCKINGBOTTLE. *f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. *Locke.*

TO SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast. *Dryden.*

SUCKLING. *f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Arbutb.*

SUCTION. *f.* [from *suck*; *succion*, Fr.] The act of sucking. *Boyle.*

SUDATION. *f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

SUDATORY. *f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.

SUDDEN. *a.* [*soudain*, French; *roden*, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. *Shakespeare.*

SUDDEN. *f.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *Wotton.*

2. *On a SUDDEN.* Sooner than was expected. *Baker.*

SUDDENLY. *ad.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily. *Dryden.*

SUDDENNESS. *f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. *a.* [*sudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Provoking or causing sweat. *Bacon.*

SUDORIFICK. *f.* A medicine promoting sweat. *Arbutnot.*

SUDOROUS. *a.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*

SUDS. *f.* [from *reodan*, to seeth.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. *To be in the Suds.* A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

TO SUE. *v. a.* [*suiwer*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law. *Matt.*
2. To gain by legal procedure. *Calamy.*

TO SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Knolles.*

SUET. *f.* [an old French word.] A hard fat; particularly that about the kidneys. *Wileman.*

SUETY. *a.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Sharp.*

TO SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain. *Mark.*
2. To endure; to support; not to sink under. *Milton.*
3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Locke.*
4. To pass through; to be affected by. *Milton.*

TO SUFFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Locke.*
2. To undergo punishment. *Clarendon.*
3. To be injured. *Temple.*

SUFFERABLE. *a.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be endured. *Wotton.*

SUFFERABLY. *ad.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Add.*

SUFFERANCE. *f.* [*souffrance*, French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery. *Locke.*
2. Patience; moderation. *Taylor. Otway.*
3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance. *Hooker.*

SUFFERER. *f.* [from *suffer*.]

S U F

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addison.*
2. One who allows; one who permits.
- SUFFERING.** *f.* [from *suffer.*] Pain suffered. *Atterbury.*
- TO SUFFICE.** *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose. *Locke.*
- TO SUFFICE.** *v. a.*
 1. To afford; to supply. *Dryden.*
 2. To satisfy. *Ruth. Dryden.*
- SUFFICIENCY.** *f.* [from *sufficient.*]
 1. State of being adequate to the end proposed. *Boyle.*
 2. Qualification for any purpose. *Temple.*
 3. Competence; enough.
 4. Supply equal to want.
 5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.
- SUFFICIENT.** *a.* [*sufficiens*, Latin.]
 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient. *Locke. Swift.*
 2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shakespeare.*
- SUFFICIENTLY.** *ad.* [from *sufficient.*] To a sufficient degree; enough. *Rogers.*
- SUFFISANCE.** [French.] Excess; plenty. *Spenser.*
- TO SUFFOCATE.** *v. a.* [*suffoco*, Latin.] To choak by exclusion, or interception of air. *Collier.*
- SUFFOCATION.** *f.* [*suffocation*, French; from *suffocate.*] The act of choaking; the state of being choaked. *Cheyne.*
- SUFFOCATIVE.** *a.* [from *suffocate.*] Having the power to choak. *Arbutnot.*
- SUFFRAGAN.** *f.* [*suffraganeus*, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Ayliffe.*
- TO SUFFRAGATE.** *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Latin] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*
- SUFFRAGE.** *f.* [*suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Ben. Johnson. Atterbury.*
- SUFFRAGINOUS.** *a.* [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts. *Brown.*
- SUFFUMIGATION.** *f.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire. *Wiseman.*
- SUFFUMIGE.** *f.* [*suffumigo*, Latin.] A medical fume. *Harvey.*
- TO SUFFUSE.** *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Pope.*
- SUFFUSION.** *f.* [from *suffuse.*]
 1. The act of overspreading with any thing.
 2. That which is suffused or spread. *Dryden.*

S U I

- SUG.** *f.* A kind of worm like a clove or pin. *Wotton.*
 - SUGAR.** *f.* [*sucre*, French.]
 1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Crasshaw.*
 2. Any thing proverbially sweet. *Shak.*
 3. A chymical dry chrySTALLIZATION. *Boyle.*
 - TO SUGAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To impregnate or season with sugar. *Crasshaw.*
 2. To sweeten. *Fairfax.*
 - SUGGARY.** *a.* [from *sugar.*] Sweet; tasting of sugar. *Spenser.*
 - TO SUGGEST.** *v. a.* [*suggestum*, Latin.]
 1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill. *Locke.*
 2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. *Shakesp.*
 3. To inform secretly. *Shakesp.*
 - SUGGESTION.** *f.* [from *suggest.*] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification. *Shakesp. Locke.*
 - TO SUGGILATE.** *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wiseman.*
 - SUICIDE.** *f.* [*suicidium*, Lat.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self. *Savage.*
 - SUILLAGE.** *f.* [*souillage*, French.] Drain of filth. *Wotton.*
 - SUING.** *f.* The act of soaking through any thing. *Bacon.*
 - SUIT.** *f.* [*suite*, French.]
 1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other. *Dryden.*
 2. Cloaths made one part to answer another. *Donne.*
 3. Consecution; series; regular order. *Bac.*
 4. Out of **SUITS.** Having no correspondence. *Shakesp.*
 5. Retinue; company. *Sidney.*
 6. A petition; an address of entreaty. *Shakespeare. Donne.*
 7. Courtship. *Shakesp.*
 8. Pursuit; prosecution. *Spenser.*
 9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe. Taylor.*
 - TO SUIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fit; to adapt to something else. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.*
 3. To dress; to clothe. *Shakesp.*
 - TO SUIT.** *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryd.*
 - SUITABLE.** *a.* [from *suit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Tillotson.*
 - SUITABLENESS.** *f.* [from *suitable.*] Fiteness; agreeableness. *Glanville. South.*
 - SUITABLY.** *ad.* [from *suitable.*] Agreeably; according to. *South.*
- ## SUIT

S U L

SUIT *Covenant*. [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court*. [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service*. [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

SUITER. } *f.* [from *suit*.]
SUITOR. }

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a suppliant. *Hooker. Denham. Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Wotton. Pope.*

SUITRESS. *f.* [from *suit*.] A female suppliant. *Rowe.*

SULCATED. *a.* [*fulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

SULL. *f.* A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SULLEN. *a.*

1. Gloomily; angry; sluggishly discontented. *Clarendon.*

2. Mischievous; malignant. *Dryden.*

3. Intractible; obstinate. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shakesp.*

SULLENLY. *ad.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *More.*

SULLENNESS. *f.* [from *sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity. *Donne.*

SULLENS. *f.* Morose temper; gloominess of mind. *Shakesp.*

SULLIAGE. *f.* [from *sully*.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Gov. of T.*

To SULLY. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Rosc.*

SULLY. *f.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot. *Addison.*

SULPHUR. *f.* [Latin.] Brimstone. *Milton.*

SULPHUREOUS. } *a.* [*sulphureus*, Lat.]

SULPHUROUS. } Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur. *Newton.*

SULPHUREOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sulphureous*.] The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT. *f.* The same with **HOGSFENEL**.

SULPHURY. *a.* [from *sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN. *f.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperour. *Shakesp.*

SULTANA. } *f.* [from *sultan*.] The

SULTANESS. } queen of an Eastern emperour. *Cleaveland.*

SULTANRY. *f.* [from *sultan*.] An Eastern empire. *Bacon.*

SULTRINESS. *f.* [from *sultry*.] The state of being sultry.

S U M

SULTRY. *a.* Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *San. Add.*

SUM. *f.* [*summa*, Latin.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity of money. *Shakesp.*

3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*summer*, French.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total. *Bacon. South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Dryden.*

3. To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SUMACH-TREE. *f.* The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SUMLESS. *a.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed. *Pope.*

SUMMARILY. *ad.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*

SUMMARY. *a.* Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SUMMARY. *f.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*

SUMMER. *f.* [*rumen*, Saxon; *somer*, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice. *Shakesp.*

2. The principal beam of a floor. *Wotton. Herbert.*

To SUMMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer. *Isaiab.*

To SUMMER. *v. a.* To keep warm. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMERHOUSE. *f.* [from *summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*

SUMMERSAULT. } *f.* [*soubresaut*, Fr.]

SUMMERSET. } A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*

SUMMIT. *f.* [*summitas*, Latin.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakesp.*

To SUMMON. *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shakesp.*

SUMMONER. *f.* [from *summon*.] One who cites. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMONS. *f.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Hayw. Milt.*

SUMPTER. *f.* [*sommier*, French; *somaro*, Italian.] A horse that carries the cloaths or furniture. *Shakesp. Dryden.*

SUMPTION. *f.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking. *Taylor.*

SUMPT

6 D 2

S U N

SUMPTUARY. *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUOSITY. *f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Raleigh.*

SUMPTUOUS. *a.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid. *Atterbury.*

SUMPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensively; with great cost. *Bacon. Swift.*

SUMPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*

SUN. *f.* [*runne*, Saxon; *son*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day. *Loc.*
2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton.*
3. Any thing eminently splendid. *K. Charles.*
4. *Under the SUN.* In this world. A proverbial expression. *Ecclus.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to expose to the sun. *Dryden.*

SUNBEAM. *f.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray of the sun. *Shakespeare. South.*

SUNBEAT. *part. a.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Shone on by the sun. *Dryden.*

SUNBRIGHT. *a.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Resembling the sun in brightness. *Milton.*

SUNBURNING. *f.* [*sun* and *burning*.] The effect of the sun upon the face. *Boyle.*

SUNBURNT. *part. a.* [*sun* and *burnt*.] Tanned; discoloured by the sun. *Cleave.*

SUNCLAD. *part. a.* [*sun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SUNDAY. *f.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the Christian sabbath. *Shak.*

To SUNDER. *v. a.* [*ryndrian*, Saxon] To part; to separate; to divide. *Donne. Gran.*

SUNDER. *f.* [*runđen*, Sax.] Two; two parts. *P/a'ms.*

SUNDEW. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SUNDIAL. *f.* [*dial* and *sun*.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Donn.*

SUNDRY. *a.* [*runđen*, Sax.] Several; more than one. *Hooker. Sanderson.*

SUNFLOWER. *f.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNFLOWER, Little. *f.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sing*. *Pope.*

SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink*. *Prior.*

SUNLESS. *a.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson.*

SUNLIKE. *a.* [*sun* and *like*.] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne.*

SUNNY. *a.* [from *sun*.]

1. Resembling the sun; bright. *Shakesp.*
2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Addison.*
3. Coloured by the sun. *Shakespeare.*

SUNRISE. } *f.* [*sun* and *rising*.]
SUNRISING. } Morning; the appearance of the sun. *Walton. Bentley.*

S U P

SUNSET. *f.* [*sun* and *set*.] Close of the day; evening. *Raleigh. Pope.*

SUNSHINE. *f.* [*sun* and *shine*.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Clarendon.*

SUNSHINY. *a.*

1. Bright with the sun. *Boyle.*
2. Bright like the sun. *Spenser.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [*supan*, Sax. *soepen*, Dut.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time. *Craslow.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal. *Shakesp. Tob. Dryd.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Shakespeare. Chapman.*

SUP. *f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Swift.*

SUPER, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SUPERABLE. *a.* [*superabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS. *f.* [from *superable*.] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND. *v. n.* [*super* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. *Howel.*

SUPERABUNDANCE. *f.* [*super* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*

SUPERABUNDANT. *a.* [*super* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough. *Swift.*

SUPERABUNDANTLY. *ad.* [from *superabundant*.] More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing so as to make it more. *South.*

SUPERADDITION. *f.* [*super* and *addition*.]

1. The act of adding to something else. *More.*
2. That which is added. *Hammond.*

SUPERADVENIENT. *a.* [*superadveniens*, Latin.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.*
2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. *Bacon.*

SUPERANNUATION. *f.* [from *superannuate*.] The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB. *a.* [*superbus*, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately.

SUPERB-LILY. *f.* [*methonica*, Latin.] A flower.

SUPERCA'RG. *f.* [*super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope.*

SUPER-

S U P

SUPERCELESTIAL. *a.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh.*

SUPERCILIOUS. *a.* [*from supercilium, Lat.*] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary. *South.*

SUPERCILIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from supercilious.*] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCILIOUSNESS. *s.* [*from supercilious.*] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION. *s.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception made after another conception. *Brown.*

SUPERCONSEQUENCE. *s.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence. *Brown.*

SUPERCRESCENCE. *s.* [*super* and *cresco, Lat.*] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*

SUPEREMINENCE. } *s.* [*super* and *emi-*
SUPEREMINENCY. } *neo, Latin.*] Un-
common degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*

SUPEREMINENT. *a.* [*super* and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*

TO SUPEREROGATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio, Lat.*] To do more than duty requires. *Cleaveland.*

SUPEREROGATION. *s.* [*from supererogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotson.*

SUPEREROGATORY. *a.* [*from supererogate.*] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Howel.*

SUPEREXCELLENT. *a.* [*super* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRESCENCE. *s.* [*super* and *ex-
crescence.*] Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*

TO SUPERFETATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *fæ-
tus, Latin.*] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*

SUPERFETATION. *s.* [*superfætation, Fr.*] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*

SUPERFICE. *s.* [*superficie, Fr. superficies, Latin.*] Outside; surface. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIAL. *a.* [*superficiel, Fr. from superficies, Latin.*]

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Burnet. Bentley.*
2. Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Shakespeare.*
3. Shallow; not profound; smattering, not learned. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIALITY. *s.* [*from superficial.*] The quality of being superficial. *Brown.*

SUPERFICIALLY. *ad.* [*from superficial.*]

1. On the surface; not below the surface.
2. Without penetration; without close heed. *Milton.*
3. Without going deep; without searching. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERFICIALNESS. *s.* [*from superficial.*]

S U P

1. Shallowness; position on the surface.
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance.

SUPERFICIES. *s.* [*Latin.*] Outside; surface; superfice. *Sandys.*

SUPERFINE. *a.* [*super* and *fine.*] Eminently fine. *L'Estrange.*

SUPERFLUITANCE. *s.* [*super* and *fluito, Lat.*] The act of floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLUITANT. *a.* [*superfluitans, Lat.*] Floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLUITY. *s.* [*superfluité, French.*] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Shakespeare. Suckling.*

SUPERFLUOUS. *a.* [*super* and *fluo, Lat.*] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary. *Hooker. Roscommon.*

SUPERFLUOUSNESS. *s.* [*from superfluous.*] The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX. *s.* That which is more than is wanted. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERHUMAN. *a.* [*super* and *humanus, Latin.*] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNATION. *s.* [*super* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT. *s.* [*super* and *incumbens, Lat.*] Lying on the top of something else. *Woodward.*

TO SUPERINDUCE. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco, Latin.*]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else. *Locke.*
2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought. *South.*

SUPERINDUCTION. *s.* [*from super* and *induce.*] The act of superinducing. *South.*

SUPERINJECTION. *s.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding upon another. *DiC.*

SUPERINSTITUTION. [*super* and *institution.*] [*In law.*] One institution upon another. *Bailey.*

TO SUPERINTEND. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend.*] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Bacon. Watts.*

SUPERINTENDENCE. } *s.* [*from super*
SUPERINTENDENCY. } *and intend.*]
Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority. *Grew.*

SUPERINTENDENT. *s.* [*superintendant, Fr. from superintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Stillingfleet.*

SUPERIORITY. *s.* Pre eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect. *Stillingfleet.*

SUPERIOUR. *a.* [*superieur, Fr. superior, Lat.*]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Taylor.*
2. Upper; higher locally. *Newton.*
3. Free

S U P

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered. *Milton.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *f.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addison.*

SUPERLA'TION. *f.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben. Johnson.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *a.* [*superlativus*, Lat.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Watts.*
2. Rising to the highest degree. *Bacon. Glanville. South.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *superlative*.]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.*
2. In the highest degree. *South. Bentley.*

SUPERLATIVENESS. *f.* [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *a.* [*super* and *luna*, Lat.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL. *a.* [*supernus*, Latin.]

1. Having an higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.*
2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *a.* [*supernatans*, Lat.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *f.* [from *supernato*, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotson.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *supernatural*.] In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South.*

SUPERNUMERARY. *a.* [*super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number. *Holder.*

SU'PERPLANT. *f.* [*super* and *plant*.] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *f.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *f.* [*super* and *purgation*.] More purgation than enough. *Wiseman.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *f.* [*super* and *reflexion*.] Reflexion of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *f.* [*super* and *salio*, Latin.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison.*

S U P

SUPERSCRPTION. *f.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of superscribing.

2. That which is written on the top or outside. *Suckling.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cowel. Carew.*

SUPERSE'RVICABLE. *a.* [*super* and *serviceable*.] Over officious. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERSTITION. *f.* [*superstitio*, Latin.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; religion without morality. *Dryden.*
2. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *Atter.*
3. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*superstitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Milton.*
2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *superstitious*.] In a superstitious manner. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRAIN. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*superstructus*, Latin.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *f.* [from *superstruct*.] An edifice raised on any thing. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *superstruct*.] Built upon something else. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *f.* [*super* and *structure*.] That which is raised or built upon something else. *Tillotson.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*super* and *substantial*.] More than substantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *a.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *f.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness.

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition. *Bentley.*

SUPER-

S U P

SUPERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*superveniens*, Lat.]
Added; additional. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *f.* [from *supervene*.]
The act of supervening.

To SUPERVISE. *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee; to intend. *Congreve.*

SUPERVISOR. *f.* [from *superwise*.] An overseer; an inspector. *Watts.*

To SUPERVIVE. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *f.* [*supination*, Fr.] The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE. *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.]

1. Lying with the face upward. *Dryden.*
2. Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun. *Dryden.*
3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy. *Tatler, Woodward.*

SUPINE. *f.* [*supinum*, Lat.] In Grammar a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY. *ad.* [from *supine*.]

1. With the face upward.
2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Sandys.*

SUPINENESS. *f.* [from *supine*.]

1. Posture with the face upward.
2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence. *Swift.*

SUPINITY. *f.* [from *supine*.]

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards.
2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. [*sub* and *pes*, Latin.]
Placed under the feet. *Brown.*

SUPPER. *f.* [*souper*, Fr. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Shakespeare, Milton.*

SUPPERLESS. *a.* [from *supper*.] Wanting supper; fasting at night. *Pope.*

To SUPPLANT. *v. a.* [*sub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels. *Milton.*
2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Sidney.*
3. To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *f.* [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SUPPLE. *a.* [*souple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton.*
2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Dryden.*
3. Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addis.*
4. That which makes supple. *Shakespeare.*

To SUPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Arbutnot.*
2. To make compliant. *Locke.*

To SUPPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*

SUPPLEMENT. *f.* [*supplementum*, Lat.]
Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Rogers.*

S U P

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *supple-*
SUPPLEME'NTARY. } *ment.*] Addition-
nal; such as may supply the place of what
is lost. *Clarendon.*

SUPPLENESS. *f.* [*souplesse*, Fr. from *sup-*
ple.]

1. Plaintness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Bacon.*
2. Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple.*

SUPPLETORY. *f.* That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Hammond.*

SUPPLIANT. *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreat-
ing; beseeching; precatory. *Dryden.*

SUPPLIANT. *f.* [from the adjective.] An
humble petitioner. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*

SUPPLICANT. *f.* [from *supplicate*.] One
that entreats or implores with great sub-
mission. *Rogers.*

To SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplico*, Lat.]
To implore; to entreat; to petition sub-
missively. *Addison.*

SUPPLICA'TION. *f.* [from *supplicate*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Shakespeare.*
2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner. *Stillington, Tillotson.*

To SUPPLY. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenser.*
2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve. *Shakespeare.*
4. To serve instead of. *Waller.*
5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.*
6. To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden.*
7. To accommodate; to furnish. *Wotton.*

SUPPLY. *f.* Relief of want; cure of de-
ficiencies.. *2 Cor.*

To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, French; *supportare*, Ital.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryden.*
2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton.*
3. To endure. *Dryden.*
4. To sustain; to keep from fainting. *Milton.*

SUPPORT. *f.* [*support*, French.]

1. Act or power of sustaining. *Locke.*
2. Prop; sustaining power.
3. Necessaries of life.
4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPORTABLE. *a.* [*supportable*, Fr.]
Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope.*

SUPPORTABLENESS. *f.* [from *supporta-*
ble.] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE. } *f.* [from *support*.]
SUPPORTA'TION. } Maintenance; sup-
port. *Shakespeare, Bacon.*

SUPPORTER. *f.* [from *support*.]

1. One that supports. *Locke.*
2. Prop; *2*

S U P

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Camden.*
 3. Sustainer; comforter. *South.*
 4. Maintainer; defender. *South.*
SUPPO'SABLE. *a.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed. *Hammond.*
SUPPO'SAL. *f.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakespeare.*
To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*suppono*, Latin.]
 1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position. *Locke.*
 2. To admit without proof. *Tillotson.*
 3. To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton.*
 4. To require as previous to itself. *Hale.*
SUPPOSE. *f.* Supposition; position without proof; unevenced conceit. *Dryden.*
SUPPO'SER. *f.* [from *suppose.*] One that supposes. *Shakespeare.*
SUPPOSITION. *f.* [*supposition*, French.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotson.*
SUPPOSITIVIOUS. *a.* [*suppositivus*, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addison.*
SUPPOSITIVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit.
SUPPOSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *suppose.*] Upon supposition. *Hammond.*
SUPPOSITORY. *f.* [*suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster. *Arbutnot.*
To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*suppressus*, Latin.]
 1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion. *Davies.*
 2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal. *Broome.*
 3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shakespeare.*
SUPPRESSION. *f.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of suppressing.
 2. Not publication. *Pope.*
SUPPRESSOR. *f.* [from *suppress.*] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.
To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat.] To generate *pus* or matter. *Arbutnot.*
To SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to *pus*.
SUPPURA'TION. *f.* [from *suppurate.*]
 1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into *pus*. *Wiseman.*
 2. The matter suppurated. *South.*
SUPPURATIVE. *a.* [from *suppurate.*] Digestive; generating matter.
SUPPUTA'TION. *f.* [*supputatio*, French; *supputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *West.*
To SUPPUTE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.]
 To reckon; to calculate.

S U R

- SUP'RA.** [Latin.] in composition, signifies above, or before.
SUPRALA'PSARY. *a.* [*supra* and *lapsus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.
SUPRAVU'LGAR. *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar. *Collier.*
SUPRE'MACY. *f.* [from *supreme.*] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme. *Hooker, Rogers.*
SUPRE'ME. *a.* [*supremus*, Lat.]
 1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. *Hooker, Milton.*
 2. Highest; most excellent. *Dryden.*
SUPRE'MELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree. *Pope.*
SUR. [*sur*, French.] In composition, means upon or over and above.
SUR'ADDITION. *f.* [*sur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name. *Shakespeare.*
SUR'AL. *a.* [from *sura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiseman.*
SUR'ANCE. *f.* [from *sure.*] Warrant; security. *Shakespeare.*
To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*sol'batir*, French.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*
SURBE'T. The participle passive of *surbeat*. *Spenser.*
To SURCE'ASE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]
 1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use. *Donne.*
 2. To leave off; to practise no longer. *Hooker.*
SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. *Spenser.*
SURCEA'SE. *f.* Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*
SURCHA'RGE. *f.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Overburthen; more than can be well born. *L'Estrange.*
To SURCHARGE. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen. *Knolles, Milton.*
SURCHA'RGER. *f.* [from *surcharge.*] One that overburthens.
SURCI'NGLE. *f.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.]
 1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.
 2. The girdle of a cassock. *Marvel.*
SUR'CLE. *f.* [*surculus*, Latin.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*
SUR'COAT. *f.* [*surcot*, old French.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress. *Camden, Dryden.*
SURD. *a.* [*surdus*, Lat.]
 1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
 2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
 3. Not expressed by any term.
SURE. *a.* [*seure*, French.]
 1. Certain; unfailing; infallible. *Psalms.*
 2. Cer-

S U R

2. Certainly doomed. *Locke.*
 3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*
 4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *Temple.*
 5. Firm; stable; not liable to failure. *Roscommon.*
 6. To be SURE. Certainly. *Atterbury.*
SURE. *ad.* [surement, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Shakespeare.*
SUREFO'OTED. *a.* [sure and foot.] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*
SURELY. *ad.* [from sure.]
 1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *South.*
 2. Firmly; without hazard.
SURENESS. *f.* [from sure.] Certainty. *Woodward.*
SURETISHIP. *f.* [from surety.] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*
SURETY. *f.* [sureté, Fr.]
 1. Certainty; indubitableness. *Genesis.*
 2. Foundation of stability; support. *Milton.*
 3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another. *Herbert. Hammond.*
SURFACE. *f.* [sur and face, French.] Superficies; outside; superface. *Newton.*
To SURFEIT. *v. a.* [from sur and faire, French.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness. *Shakespeare.*
To SURFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness. *Luke. Clarendon.*
SURFEIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson. Otway.*
SURFEITER. *f.* [from surfeit.] One who riots; a glutton. *Shakespeare.*
SURFEITWATER. *f.* [surfeit and water.] Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*
SURGE. *f.* A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water. *Sandys.*
To SURGE. *v. n.* [from surgo, Lat.] To swell; to rise high. *Spenser. Milton.*
SURGEON. *f.* [Corrupted by conversation from *chirurgion.*] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*
SURGEONRY. } *f.* [for *chirurgery.*] The
SURGERY. } act of curing by manual operation. *Shakespeare.*
SURGY. *a.* [from surge.] Rising in billows. *Pope.*
SURLILY. *ad.* [from surly.] In a surly manner.
SURLINESS. *f.* [from surly.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Dryden.*

S U R

- SURLING.** *f.* [from surly.] A sour morose fellow. *Camden.*
SURLY. *a.* [from sur, four, Saxon.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour. *Dryden. Swift.*
To SURMISE. *v. a.* [surmise, French.] To suspect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker. i Tim.*
SURMISE. *f.* [surmise, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion. *Hooker. Milton.*
To SURMO'UNT. *v. a.* [surmonter, Fr.]
 1. To rise above. *Raleigh.*
 2. To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.*
 3. To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*
SURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from surmount.] Conquerable; superable.
SURMULLET. *f.* [mugil, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
SURNAME. *f.* [surnom, Fr.]
 1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name. *Knolles.*
 2. An appellation added to the original name. *Shakespeare.*
To SURNAME. *v. a.* [surnommer, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*
To SURPA'SS. *v. a.* [surpasser, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Dryden.*
SURPA'SSING. *part. a.* [from surpass.] Excellent in an high degree. *Calamy.*
SURPLICE. *f.* [surpelis, surplis, Fr. superpellicium, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.
SURPLUS. } *f.* [sur and plus, Fr.]
SURPLUSAGE. } A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Boyle.*
SURPRI'SAL. } *f.* [surprise, French.]
SURPRISE. }
 1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Wotton.*
 2. Sudden confusion or perplexity.
To SURPRISE. *v. a.* [surpris, Fr.]
 1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*
SURPRI'SING. *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*
SURPRI'SINGLY. *ad.* [from surprising.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison.*
SURQUEDRY. *f.* Overweening; pride. *Spenser. Donne.*
SURREBU'TTER. *f.* [In law.] A second second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

S U R

SURREJOINDER. *f.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr.]
[In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.*
2. To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding. *Woodward.*
2. The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon.*

SURREPTION. *f.* [*surreptus*, Lat.] Surprise; sudden and unperceived invasion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS. *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently. *Government of the Tongue.*

To SURROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE. *f.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

To SURROUND. *v. a.* [*surrondre*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton.*

SURSO'ID. [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOU'T. *f.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harv.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view. *Milton. Denham.*
2. To oversee as one in authority. *Dryden.*
3. To view as examining. *Dryden.*

SURVEY'. *f.* [from the verb.] View; prospect. *Milton. Denham. Dryden.*

SURVEY'OR. *f.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Bacon.*
2. A measurer of land. *Arbutnot.*

SURVEY'ORSHIP. *f.* [from *surveyor*.] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVIEW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view. *Spenser.*

To SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*super vivo*, Latin.]

1. To live after the death of another. *Denham.*
2. To live after any thing. *Spenser. Dryden. Watts.*
3. To remain alive. *Pope.*

To SURVIVE. *v. a.* To outlive. *Shakespeare.*

S U S

SURVIVER. *f.* [from *survive*.] One who outlives another. *Denham. Swift.*

SURVIVERSHIP. *f.* [from *surviver*.] The state of outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *susceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* Capable of admitting.

SUSCE'PTION. *f.* [*susceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *susceptus*, Latin.] Capable to admit. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *f.* [from *suscipient*.] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT. *f.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE. *v. n.* [*susciter*, French; *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite. *Brown.*

SUSCITA'TION. *f.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitate*.] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspectum*, Lat.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known. *Milton.*
2. To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.*
3. To hold uncertain. *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shakespeare.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. a.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubtful. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *f.* Suspicion. *Sidney. Suckling.*

To SUSPEND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Donne.*
2. To make to depend upon. *Tillotson.*
3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Denham.*
4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shakespeare. Fairfax.*
5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue. *Sander son. Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *f.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination. *Hooker. Locke.*
2. Act of withholding the judgment. *Locke.*
3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time. *Pope.*
4. Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *a.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]

1. Held from proceeding. *Milton.*
2. Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *f.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act

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3. Act of delaying. *Waller.*
 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew.*
 5. Interruption; temporary cessation. *Clarendon.*
- SUSPE'NSORY.** *a.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs. *Ray.*
- SUSPI'CION.** *f.* [*suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof. *Milton.*
- SUSPI'CIOUS.** *a.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.]
1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift.*
 2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Hooker. Brown.*
- SUSPI'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *suspicious*.]
1. With suspicion.
 2. So as to raise suspicion. *Sidney.*
- SUSPI'CIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *suspicious*.] Tending to suspicion. *Sidney.*
- SUSPIRA'TION.** *f.* [*suspiratio* from *suspiro*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More.*
- To SUSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]
1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
 2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe.
- To SUSTAIN.** *v. a.* [*sustineo*, Lat.]
1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More.*
 2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil. *Holder. Tillotson.*
 3. To maintain; to keep. *Davies.*
 4. To help; to relieve; to assist. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To bear; to endure. *Milton.*
 6. To bear without yielding. *Waller.*
 7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted. *Shakespeare.*
- SUSTAIN'ABLE.** *a.* [*soustenable*, Fr. from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.
- SUSTA'INER.** *f.* [from *sustain*.]
1. One that props; one that supports.
 2. One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chapman.*
- SU'STENANCE.** *f.* [*soustenance*, Fr.]
1. Support; maintenance. *Addison.*
 2. Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*
- SUSTENTA'TION.** *f.* [from *sustento*, Lat.]
1. Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle.*
 2. Support of life; use of victuals. *Brown.*
 3. Maintenance. *Bacon.*
- SUSURRA'TION.** *f.* [from *susurro*, Latin.] Whisper; soft murmur.
- SU'TLER.** *f.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions. *Dryden.*
- SU'TURE.** *f.* [*futura*, Latin.]
1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds. *Sharp.*
 2. Suture is a particular articulation. *Quincy.*

- SWAB.** *f.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.
- To SWAB.** *v. a.* [*spebban*, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. *Shellock.*
- SWA'BBER.** *f.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Dennis.*
- To SWA'DDLE.** *v. a.* [*speðan*, Saxon.]
1. To swathe; to bind in cloaths, generally used of binding new-born children. *Sandys.*
 2. To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras.*
- SWA'DDLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the body. *Addison.*
- SWA'DDLINGBAND.** *f.* [from *swaddle*.]
- SWA'DDLINGCLOATH.** *f.* [from *swaddle*.] Cloath wrapped round
- SWA'DDLINGCLOUT.** *f.* [from *swaddle*.] a new-born child. *Shakespeare.*
- To SWAG.** *v. n.* [*rgan*, Saxon.] To sink down by its weight; to lay heavy. *Orway.*
- To SWA'GGER.** *v. n.* [*spegan*, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud. *Tillotson. Collier.*
- SWA'GGERER.** *f.* [from *swagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- SWA'GGY.** *a.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*
- SWAIN.** *f.* [*rpain*, Saxon and Runick.]
1. A young man. *Spenser.*
 2. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A pastoral youth. *Pope.*
- SWA'INMOTE.** *f.* A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. *Cowel.*
- To SWALE.** *v. a.* [*rpelan*, Saxon, to kindle.] To waste or blaze away; to melt.
- SWA'LLET.** *f.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.
- SWA'LLOW.** *f.* [*rpalepe*, Saxon.] A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the Winter. *More.*
- To SWA'LLOW.** *v. a.* [*rpelgan*, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.]
1. To take down the throat. *Locke.*
 2. To receive without examination. *Locke.*
 3. To engross; to appropriate. *Pope.*
 4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulph. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To devour; to destroy. *Locke.*
 6. To be lost in any thing; to be given up. *Isaiah.*
- SWA'LLOW.** *f.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South.*
- SWA'LLOWTAIL.** *f.* A species of willow. *Bacon.*
- SWA'LLOWWORT.** *f.* A plant.
- SWAM.** The preterite of *swim*.
- SWAMP.** *f.* [*swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWA

SWA'MPY. *a.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy ; fenny. *Thomson.*

SWAN. *f.* [ſpan, Saxon ; ſuan, Danish ; ſwaen, Dutch.] The ſwan is a large water-fowl, that has a long and very ſtraight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but ſomething rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it. Swans uſe wings like ſails, which catch the wind, ſo that they are driven along in the water. It was conſecrated to Apollo the god of muſick, becauſe it was ſaid to ſing melodiouſly when it was near expiring ; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Shakeſp. Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN. *f.* [ſwan and ſkin.] A kind of ſoft flannel.

SWAP. *ad.* Haſtily ; with haſty violence : as, he did it *ſwap*.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange.

SWARD. *f.* [ſward, Swediſh.]

1. The ſkin of bacon.
2. The ſurface of the ground. *A. Philips.*

SWARE. The preterite of *ſwear*.

SWARM. *f.* [ſreapm, Sax. ſworm, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals. *Dryden.*
2. A multitude ; a crowd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ſreapman, Saxon ; ſwormen, Dutch.]

1. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive. *Dryden. Gay.*
2. To appear in multitudes ; to crowd ; to throng. *Milton.*
3. To be crowded ; to be over-run ; to be thronged. *Howel.*
4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*

SWART. } *a.* ſwarts, Gothick ; ſpearz,

SWARTH. } Saxon ; ſwart, Dutch.]

1. Black ; darkly brown ; tawney. *Spencer.*
2. In *Milton*, gloomy ; malignant.

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken ; to duſk. *Brown.*

SWA'RTHILY. *ad.* [from *ſwartby*.] Blackly ; duſkily ; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *f.* [from *ſwartby*.] Darkneſs of complexion ; tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY. *a.* [See *SWART*.] Dark of complexion ; black ; duſky ; tawney. *Roſcommon.*

SWASH. *f.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval ; and whoſe moldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWA'SHER. *f.* [from *ſwaſh*.] One who makes a ſhow of valour or force. *Shakeſp.*

SWATCH. *f.* A ſwathe. *Tuſſer.*

SWATE. *f.* [ſwade, Dutch.]

SWE

1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower. *Tuſſer.*
2. A continued quantity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A band ; a fillet. *Addiſon.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* To bind as a child with bands and rollers. *Abbot. Prior.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [ſchweben, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand ; to move or weild with facility. *Spencer.*
2. To biaſs ; to direct to either ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To govern ; to rule ; to overpower ; to influence. *Milton. Dryden.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*

1. To hang heavy ; to be drawn by weight. *Bacon.*
2. To have weight ; to have influence. *Hooker.*
3. To bear rule ; to govern. *Milton.*

SWAY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Power ; rule ; dominion. *Hooker.*
4. Influence ; direction. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *ſwore*, or *ſware* ; part. paſſ. *ſworn*. [ſrepan, Sax. ſweeren, Dutch.]

1. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power ; to utter an oath. *Tickell.*
2. To declare or promiſe upon oath. *Peacham.*
3. To give evidence upon oath. *Shakeſp.*
4. To obteſt the great name profanely. *Tillotſon.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath.
3. To obteſt by an oath. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWE'ARER. *f.* [from *ſwear*.] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely. *Herbert. Swift.*

SWEAT. *f.* [ſreaz, Sax. ſweet, Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle.*
2. Labour ; toil ; drudgery. *Denham.*
3. Evaporation of moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *ſwet*, *ſweated* ; participle paſſ. *ſweaten*.

1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour. *Shakeſpeare. Cowley.*
2. To toil ; to labour ; to drudge. *Waller.*
3. To emit moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.* To emit as ſweat. *Dryden.*

SWEA'TER. *f.* [from *ſweat*.] One who ſweats.

SWEA'TY. *a.* [from *ſweat*.]

1. Covered with ſweat ; moiſt with ſweat. *Milton.*
2. Con-

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S W E

2. Consisting of sweat. *Swift.*
 3. Laborious; toilsome. *Prior.*
To SWEEP. *v. a.* [*spapan*, Saxon.]
 1. To drive away with a besom. *Luke.*
 2. To clean with a besom. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To carry with pomp. *Knolles, Fenton.*
 4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *Dryden.*
 5. To pass over with celerity and force. *Pope.*
 6. To rub over.
 7. To strike with long stroke.
To SWEEP. *v. n.*
 1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swift-ness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*
SWEEP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of sweeping.
 2. The compass of any violent or continued motion. *Philips.*
 3. Violent destruction. *Graunt.*
 4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp.*
SWEEPINGS. *f.* [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away. *Swift.*
SWEEPNET. *f.* [*sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compass. *Camden.*
SWEEPSTAKE. *f.* [*sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins all. *Shakespeare.*
SWEEPY. *a.* [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and violence. *Dryden.*
SWEET. *a.* [*spete*, Saxon; *soet*, Dutch.]
 1. Pleasing to any sense. *Watts.*
 2. Luscious to the taste. *Davies.*
 3. Fragrant to the smell. *Walton, Gay.*
 4. Melodious to the ear. *Waller.*
 5. Pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Not salt. *Bacon.*
 7. Not sour. *Bacon.*
 8. Mild; soft; gentle. *Milton, Waller.*
 9. Grateful; pleasing. *Dryden.*
 10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat is sweet.*
SWEET. *f.*
 1. Sweetness; something pleasing. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A perfume. *Dryden.*
SWEE'TBREAD. *f.* The pancreas of the calf. *Harvey, Swift.*
SWEE'TBRIAR. *f.* [*sweet* and *briar*.] A fragrant shrub. *Bacon.*
SWEE'TBROOM. *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*
SWEE'TCICELY. *f.* [*Myrrbus*.] A plant. *Miller.*
To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *sweet*.]
 1. To make sweet. *Swift.*
 2. To make mild or kind. *South.*
 3. To make less painful. *Addison.*
 4. To palliate; to reconcile. *L'Estr.*

5. To make grateful or pleasing. *Ben. Johnson.*
 6. To soften; to make delicate. *Dryden.*
To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet. *Bacon.*
SWEE'TENER. *f.* [from *sweeten*.]
 1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift.*
 2. That which contemperates acrimony. *Temple.*
SWEE'THEART. *f.* [*sweet* and *heart*.] A lover or mistress. *Shakesp. Cleaveland.*
SWEE'TING. *f.* [from *sweet*.]
 1. A sweet luscious apple. *Ascham.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
SWEE'TISH. *a.* [from *sweet*.] Somewhat sweet. *Floyer.*
SWEE'TLY. *ad.* [from *sweet*.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness. *Swift.*
SWEE'TMEAT. *f.* [*sweet* and *meat*.] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar. *Locke.*
SWEETNESS. *f.* [from *sweet*.] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses. *Ascham, Roscommon.*
SWEE'TWILLIAM. *f.* A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.
SWEE'TWILLOW. *f.* Gale or Dutch myrtle. *Miller.*
To SWELL. *v. n.* participle pass. *swollen*. [*spellan*, Saxon; *swellen*, Dutch.]
 1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.*
 2. To tumify by obstruction. *Nehemiah, Dryden.*
 3. To be exasperated. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To look big. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To protuberate. *Isaiab.*
 6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.*
 7. To be inflated with anger. *Psalms.*
 8. To grow upon the view. *Shakespeare.*
To SWELL. *v. a.*
 1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To aggravate; to heighten. *Atterbury.*
 3. To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon.*
SWELL. *f.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk. *Dryden.*
SWE'LLING. *f.* [from *swell*.]
 1. Morbid tumour.
 2. Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.*
 3. Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*
To SWELT. *v. n.* To puff in sweat. *Spens.*
To SWELTER. *v. n.* To be pained with heat. *Walton.*
To SWE'LTR. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*
SWE'LTRY. *a.* [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.
SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *sweep*.

S W I

To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. *Mortimer.*
To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]
 1. To wander; to rove. *Dryden.*
 2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty. *Hooker. Common Prayer.*
 3. To ply; to bend. *Milton.*
 4. To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*
SWIFT. *a.* [*piſt*, Saxon.]
 1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble. *Bacon. Ray. Dorſt.*
 2. Ready. *Milton.*
SWIFT. *f.* [from the quickness of their flight.]
 1. A bird like a swallow; a martinet. *Derbam.*
 2. The current of a stream. *Walton.*
SWIFTLY. *ad.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly. *Bacon. Prior.*
SWIFTNESS. *f.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Denbam.*
To SWIG. *v. n.* [*ſwiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.
To SWILL. *v. a.* [*ſpilgan*, Saxon.]
 1. To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To wash; to drench. *Philips.*
 3. To inebriate. *Dryden.*
SWILL. *f.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriously poured down. *Mortimer.*
SWILLER. *f.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.
To SWIM. *v. n.* preterite *ſwam*, *ſwom*, or *ſwum*. [*ſpimman*, Sax. *ſwemmen*, Dutch.]
 1. To float on the water; not to sink. *Bacon.*
 2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Knolles.*
 3. To be conveyed by the stream. *Dryden.*
 4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion. *Smitb.*
 5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. *Swift.*
 6. To be floated. *Addison.*
 7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow. *Milton.*
To SWIM. *v. a.* To pass by swimming. *Dryden.*
SWIMM. *f.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Grew.*
SWIMMER. *f.* [from *swim*.]
 1. One who swims. *Bacon.*
 2. The *ſwimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*
SWIMMINGLY. *ad.* [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without obstruction. *Arbuth.*

S W O

SWINE. *f.* [*ſpin*, Saxon; *ſwoyn*, Dutch.] A hog; a pig. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
SWINEBREAD. *f.* A kind of plant; truffles.
SWINEHERD. *f.* [*ſpin* and *hynð*, Sax.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*
SWINEPIPE. *f.* A bird of the thrush kind.
To SWING. *v. n.* [*ſpingan*, Saxon.]
 1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely. *Boyle.*
 2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.
To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *ſwang*, *ſwung*.
 1. To make to play loosely on a string.
 2. To whirl round in the air. *Bacon. Milton.*
 3. To wave loosely. *Dryden.*
SWING. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely. *Locke.*
 2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.
 3. Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Brown.*
 4. Course; unrestrained liberty. *Chapman.*
 5. Unrestrained tendency. *Glanv. South.*
To SWINGE. *v. a.* [*ſpingan*, Saxon.]
 1. To whip; to bastinado; to punish. *Swift.*
 2. To move as a lash. *Milton.*
SWINGE. *f.* [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. *Waller.*
SWINGEBUCKLER. *f.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakespeare.*
SWINGER. *f.* [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.
SWINGING. *a.* [from *swinge*.] Great; huge. *L'Eſtrange.*
SWINGINGLY. *ad.* [from *swinging*.] Vastly; greatly. *Swift.*
To SWINGLE. *v. n.* [from *swing*.]
 1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
 2. To swing in pleasure.
SWINISH. *a.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross. *Milton.*
To SWINK. *v. n.* [*ſpincan*, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. *Spenser.*
To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. *Milton.*
SWINK. *f.* [*ſpinc*, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Spenser.*
SWITCH. *f.* A small flexible twig. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk. *Chapman.*
SWIVEL. *f.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.
SWOBBER. *f.* [See *SWABBER*.]
 1. A sweeper of the deck. *Dryden.*
 2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist. *Swift.*
SWO'LLEN. } The participle pass. of *ſwell*.
SWOLN. } *Spenser.*
SWOM. The preterite of *ſwim*. *Dryden.*
To

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To SWOON. *v. n.* [*arpunan*, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Bacon. Prior.*

SWOON. *f.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose from the sound.]

1. To fall at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.*
2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanv.*

SWOOP. *f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* To change; to exchange one thing for another. *Dryden.*

SWORD. *f.* [*ſpeord*, Sax. *ſweerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fight hand to hand. *Broome.*
2. Destruction by war. *Deuter.*
3. Vengeance of justice.
4. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*

SWORDED. *a.* [from *ſword*.] Girt with a sword. *Milton.*

SWO'DER. *f.* [from *ſword*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. *Shakespeare.*

SWO'DFISH. *f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spenser.*

SWO'DGRASS. *f.* A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth.*

SWO'DKNOT. *f.* [*ſword* and *knot*.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword. *Pope.*

SWO'DLAW. *f.* Violence. *Milton.*

SWORDMAN. *f.* [*ſword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man. *Shakespeare.*

SWO'DPLAYER. *f.* [*ſword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer. *Hazewill.*

SWORE. The preterite of *ſwear*. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *ſwear*. *Shakespeare.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *ſwim*. *Milton.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *ſwing*. *Addison.*

SYB. *a.* [Properly *ſib*; *rib*, Saxon.] Related by blood. *Spenser.*

SY'CAMINE. } *f.* A tree.

SY'CAMORE. }

Mortimer. Walton.

SY'COPHANT. *f.* [*συκοφαντης*.] A flatterer; a parasite. *Sidney. South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [*συκοφαντω*.] To play the sycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHANTICK. *a.* [from *ſycophant*.] Flattering; parasitical.

To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [from *ſycophant*.] To play the flatterer. *Dict.*

SYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *ſyllable*.] Relating to ſyllables; conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſyllabical*.] In a ſyllabical manner.

SY'LLABICK. *a.* [*ſyllabique*, French; from *ſyllable*.] Relating to ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE. *f.* [*συλλαβη*.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation. *Holder.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Shakespeare.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. *Milton.*

SY'LLABUB. *f.* [Rightly *SILLABUB*, which ſee.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*

SYLLABUS. *f.* [*συλλαβος*.] An abſtract; a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SY'LLOGISM. *f.* [*συλλογισμος*.] An argument composed of three propoſitions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.*

SYLLOGISTICAL. } *a.* [*συλλογιστικος*.]

SYLLOGISTICK. } Retaining to a ſyllogiſm; conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm. *Watts.*

SYLLOGISTICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſyllogiſtical*.] In the form of a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*συλλογίζειν*.] To reaſon by ſyllogiſm. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *a.* Woody; ſhady. *Milton.*

SY'LVAN. *f.* [*ſylvain*, French.] A wood-god, or ſatyr. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *f.* [*ſymbole*, French; *συμβολον*.]

1. An abſtract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker.*
2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of ſomething elſe. *Brown. South. Addison.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *a.* [*συμβολικος*.] Representative; typical; expreſſing by ſigns. *Brown. Taylor.*

SYMBOLICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſymbolical*.] Typically; by representation. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZATION. *f.* The act of ſymbolizing; representation; reſemblance. *Brown.*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſymbol*.] To have ſomething in common with another by representative qualities. *Bacon. Boyle. Hoewel. More. South.*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of ſomething. *Brown.*

SYMMETRIAN. *f.* [from *ſymmetry*.] One eminently ſtudioſ of proportion. *Sidney.*

SYMMETRICAL. *a.* [from *ſymmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMME'TRIST. *f.* [from *ſymmetry*.] One very ſtudioſ or obſervant of proportion. *Wotton.*

SY'MMETRY. *f.* [*συν* and *μετρον*.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Donne. Waller. More. Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*ſympathetique*, French.] Having mutual ſenſation; being affected by what happens to the other. *Roscommon.*

SYMPATHE'TICK. }

SYM-

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SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*sympatizer*, Fr. from *sympathy*.] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Milton. Locke.*

SY'MPATHY. *f.* [*συμπάθεια*.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *South. Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *f.* [*σύν and φωνή*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Wotton. Dryden.*

SY'MPHYISIS. *f.* [*σύν and φύω*.] *Symphysis* is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *a.* [*συμπωσιανός*.] Relating to merry makings. *Arbutnot.*

SYMPTOM. *f.* [*σύμπτωμα*.]
1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect.
2. A sign; a token. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *symptom*.]

SYMPTOMA'TICK. } Happening concurrently, or occasionally. *Wiseman.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *symptomatical*.] In the nature of a symptom. *Wiseman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *f.* [*συναγωγή*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Gospel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *f.* [*συναλοιφή*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ill' ego*. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *f.* [*σύν and ἄρθρω*.] A close conjunction of two bones. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *f.* [*σύν and χόνδρος*.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *a.* [*σύν and χρόνος*.] Happening together at the same time. *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *f.* [*σύν and χρόνος*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS. *a.* [*σύν and χρόνος*.] Happening at the same time.

SY'NCOPE. *f.* [*συνκοπή*.]
1. Fainting fit. *Wiseman.*
2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SY'NCOPIST. *f.* [from *syncope*.] Contractor of words. *Speſtator.*

To SYNDI'CATE. *v. n.* [*σύν and δικάω*.]

SYR

To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. *Hakerwill.*

SY'NDROME. *f.* [*συνδρομή*.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *f.* [*συνεκδοχή*.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *a.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*

SY'NEURO'SIS. *f.* [*σύν and νεῦρον*.] The connexion made by a ligament. *Wiseman.*

SY'NOD. *f.* [*σύνodus*.]
1. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks. *Shakespeare. Cleaveland.*
2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Craſhaw.*

SY'NODAL. } *a.* [*synodique*, Fr. from
SYNO'DICAL. } *synod.*]
SYNO'DICK. }

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another. *Locke.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly. *Saunderson.*

SYNO'NYMA. *f.* [Lat. *συνώνυμος*.] Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNO'NOMISE. *v. a.* [from *synonyma*.] To express the same thing in different words. *Camden.*

SYNONYMO'US. *a.* [*synonyme*, French; *συνώνυμος*.] Expressing the same thing by different words. *Bentley.*

SYNO'NYMY. *f.* [*συνωνυμία*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *f.* [*σύνopsis*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *syntaxis*, Lat.]
1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SY'NTAX. } *f.* [*σύνταξις*.]
SYNTA'XIS. }

1. A system; a number of things joined together. *Glanville.*

2. That part of Grammar which teaches the construction of words. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *f.* [*σύνθεσις*.] The act of joining, opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *a.* [*συνθετικός*.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition. *Watts.*

SY'PHON. *f.* [*σίφων*.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE. *f.* [*σφινγξ*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To spout by a syringe. *Wiseman.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

SY'RIN-

S Y S

SYRINGOTOMY. *f.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS. *f.* [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog. *Milton.*

SYSTEM. *f.* [σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A scheme which unites many things in order. *Baker.*

S Y S

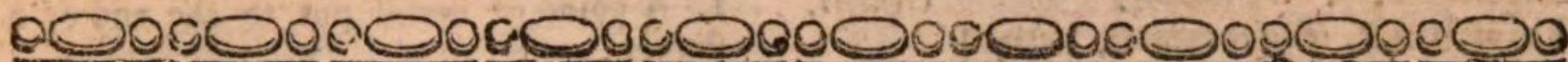
SYSTEMA'TICAL. *a.* [συστηματικός.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In form of a system. *Boyle.*

SYSTOLE. *f.* [systole, Fr. συστολή.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*

2. In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.



T.

T A B

T, A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound nearly approaching the *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as *nation*, *salvation*; except when *f* precedes *t*: as, *christian*, *question*.

TA'BBY. *f.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *a.* Brinded; brindled. *Addison.*

TABEFA'CTION. *f.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. *Harv.*

TA'BARD. } *f.* [*taberda*, low Latin; *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat.

TA'BERDER. *f.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *f.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Latin.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton.*

2. A sacred place; a place of worship. *Addison.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. *John.*

TA'BID. *a.* [*tabidus*, Latin.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Arbutnot.*

TA'BIDNESS. *f.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE. *f.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE. *f.* [*tabula*, Latin.]

1. Any flat or level surface. *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Locke. Addison.*

T A B

3. The persons sitting at table. *Shakesp.*

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good table.*

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Hooker. Davies. Dryden. Bentley.*

6. A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads. *Evelyn.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben. Johnson.*

9. The palm of the hand. *Ben. Johnson.*

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. *Taylor.*

11. *To turn the TABLES.* To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another. *South. Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Shakespeare.*

TA'BLEBEER. *f.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *f.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakespeare.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *f.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table. *Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN. *f.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER. *f.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *f.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments. *Shakesp. Dryden. Atterbury.*

TABLET. *f.* [from *table*.]

1. A small level surface.

T A C

2. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.*
 3. A surface written on or painted. *Dryd.*
TA'BOUR. *f.* [*tabourin, tabour, old Fr.*] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakespeare.*
To TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer, old French.*] To strike lightly and frequently. *Nab.*
TA'BOURER. *f.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour. *Shakespeare.*
TA'BOURET. *f.* [from *tabour.*] A small drum or tabour. *Spectator.*
TA'BOURINE. *f.* [French,] A tabour; a small drum. *Shakespeare.*
TA'BRERE. *f.* Tabourer. *Spenser.*
TA'BRET. *f.* A tabour. *Genesis.*
TA'BULAR. *f.* [*tabularis, Latin.*]
 1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.
 2. Formed in squares; made into laminæ. *Woodward.*
To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula, Lat.*] To reduce to tables or synopses.
TA'BULATED. *a.* [*tabula, Latin.*] Having a flat surface. *Grew.*
TA'CHE. *f.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exod.*
TA'CHYGRAPHY. *f.* [*ταχυς and γραφω.*] The art or practice of quick writing.
TA'CIT. *a.* [*tacite, Fr. tacitus, Latin.*] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Bacon. Locke.*
TA'CITLY. *ad.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expression. *Addison. Rogers.*
TACITU'RNITY. *f.* [*taciturnitas, Latin.*] Habitual silence. *Donne. Arbutnot.*
To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher. Breton.*]
 1. To fasten to any thing. *Herbert. Grew. Swift.*
 2. To join; to unite; to stitch together. *Dryden. Swift.*
To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ship. *Brown. Temple. Addison.*
TACK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A small nail.
 2. The act of turning ships at sea. *Dryden.*
 3. To hold TACK. To last; to hold out. *Tusser. Hudibras.*
TA'CKLE. *f.* [*tacel, Welsh.*]
 1. An arrow.
 2. Weapons; instruments of action. *Butler.*
 3. The ropes of a ship. *Spenser. Shakesp. Milton. Dryd. Addis.*
TA'CKLED. *a.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakespeare.*
TA'CKLING. *f.* [from *tackle.*]
 1. Furniture of the mast. *Abbot. Bacon. Garth.*
 2. Instruments of action. *Walton.*
TA'CTICAL. } *a.* [*τακτικός, τακτω; tac-*
TA'CTICK. } *tique, French.*] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.
TA'CTICKS. *f.* [*τακτικα.*] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*

T A I

- TA'CTILE.** *a.* [*tactilis, tactum, Latin.*] Susceptible of touch. *Hale.*
TACTI'LITY. *f.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.
TAC'TION. *f.* [*taction, Fr. tactio, Latin.*] The act of touching.
TA'DPOLE. *f.* [*rad, toad, and pola, a young one.*] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle. *Shakespeare. Ray.*
TA'EN, the poetical contraction of *taken.*
TA'FFETA. *f.* [*taffetas, Fr. taffetar, Span.*] A thin silk. *Shakespeare.*
TAG. *f.* [*tag, Islandish.*]
 1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.
 2. Any thing paltry and mean. *Whitgift. Shakespeare. L'Estrange.*
TA'GTAIL. *f.* [*tag and tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour. *Carew. Walton.*
To TAG. *v. a.*
 1. To fit any thing with an end: as, to tag a lace.
 2. To append one thing to another. *Dryd.*
 3. To join: this is properly to tack. *Swift.*
TAIL. *f.* [*tael, Saxon.*]
 1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind. *Wall. More.*
 2. The lower part. *Deuter.*
 3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kin. *Harvey.*
 4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*
 5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*
To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*
TAILED. *a.* [from *tail.*] Furnished with a tail. *Grew.*
TAILLAGE. *f.* [*tailler, French.*] A piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. *Cowel.*
TAILLE. *f.* The fee which is opposite to fee-fimple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.
TAI'LOR. *f.* [*tailleur, French.*] One whose business is to make cloaths. *Shakesp. Camden. Howel. Collier.*
To TAIN'T. *v. a.* [*teindre, French.*]
 1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomson.*
 2. To stain; to sully. *Shakespeare. Chapman. Milton.*
 3. To infect. *Harvey. Arbutnot. Pope.*
 4. To corrupt. *Swift.*
 5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*
To TAIN'T. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched. *Shakespeare.*

TAINT.

T A K

TAINT. *f.* [*teinte*, French.]

1. A tincture ; a stain. *Brown.*
2. An insect. *Locke. Prior.*
3. Infection. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
4. A spot ; a soil ; a blemish. *Swift.*

TA'INTLESS. *a.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection. *Swift.*

TA'INTURE. *f.* [*teinture*, French.] Taint ; tinge ; defilement. *Shakespeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taka*, Islandish.]

1. To receive what is offered. *Dryden. Philips.*
2. To seize what is not given. *Dryden.*
3. To receive. *Deuter.*
4. To receive with good or ill will. *Shake-sp. Knolles. Clarendon. Swift.*
5. To lay hold on ; to catch by surprize or artifice. *Ecclus. Clarendon. Pope.*
6. To snatch ; to seize. *Hale.*
7. To make prisoner. *Shake-sp. Knolles.*
8. To captivate with pleasure ; to delight ; to engage. *Shake-sp. Decay of Piety. Locke. Wake.*
9. To surprize ; to catch. *Collier.*
10. To entrap ; to catch in a snare. *2 Cant.*
11. To understand in any particular sense or manner. *Raleigh. Bacon. Wake.*
12. To exact. *Leviticus.*
13. To get ; to have ; to appropriate. *Genesis.*
14. To use ; to employ. *Watts.*
15. To blast ; to infect. *Shakespeare.*
16. To judge in favour of. *Dryden.*
17. To admit any thing bad from without. *Hudibras.*
18. To get ; to procure. *2 Mac.*
19. To turn to ; to practise. *Bacon.*
20. To close in with ; to comply with. *Dryden. Rowe. Locke.*
21. To form ; to fix. *Clarendon.*
22. To catch in the hand ; to seize. *Ezekiel. Dryden.*
23. To admit ; to suffer. *Dryden.*
24. To perform any action. *2 Sam. Bacon. Hakewill. Dryden. Prior. Addison. Tatler. Swift.*
25. To receive into the mind. *Bacon. Watts.*
26. To go into. *Camden. Hale.*
27. To go along ; to follow ; to pursue. *Dryden.*
28. To swallow ; to receive. *Bacon. Brown.*
29. To swallow as a medicine. *South. Locke.*
30. To choose one of more. *Milt. Locke.*
31. To copy. *Dryden.*
32. To convey ; to carry ; to transport. *Shakespeare. Judges.*

T A K

33. To fasten on ; to seize.

Mark. Temple. Dryden.

34. Not to refuse ; to accept.

Dryden. Locke.

35. To adopt.

Exodus.

36. To change with respect to place.

Luke. Ray. Addison.

37. To separate.

Locke. Blackmore.

38. To admit.

1 Timothy. Swift.

39. To pursue ; to go in. *Milton. Dryden.*

40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind. *Isaiab. Dryden.*

41. To endure ; to bear. *L'Estr. Swift.*

42. To draw ; to derive. *Tillotson.*

43. To leap ; to jump over. *Shake-sp.*

44. To assume. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

45. To allow ; to admit. *Locke. Boyle.*

46. To receive with fondness. *Dryden.*

47. To carry out for use. *Mark.*

48. To suppose ; to receive in thought ; to entertain in opinion. *Bacon. Clarendon. Tate. Locke. Pope.*

49. To direct. *Dryden.*

50. To separate for one's self from any quantity. *Isaiab. Genesis. Dryden.*

51. Not to leave ; not to omit. *Locke. Arbuthnot.*

52. To receive payments. *Shakespeare.*

53. To obtain by mensuration. *Camden. Swift.*

54. To withdraw. *Spectator.*

55. To seize with a transitory impulse. *Arbuthnot.*

56. To comprise ; to comprehend. *Atterbury. Locke.*

57. To have recourse to. *L'Estrange.*

58. To produce ; or suffer to be produced. *Spenser.*

59. To catch in the mind. *Locke.*

60. To hire ; to rent. *Pope.*

61. To engage in ; to be active in. *Shakespeare.*

62. To suffer ; to support. *Addison. Dryden.*

63. To admit in copulation. *Sandys.*

64. To catch eagerly. *Dryden.*

65. To use as an oath or expression. *Exod.*

66. To seize as a disease. *Bacon. Dryden.*

67. To TAKE away. To deprive of. *Clarendon. Dryden.*

68. To TAKE away. To set aside ; to remove. *Locke.*

69. To TAKE care. To be careful ; to be solicitous for ; to superintend. *1 Cor.*

70. To TAKE course. To have recourse to measures. *Bacon. Hammond.*

71. To TAKE down. To crush ; to reduce ; to suppress. *Spenser. Addison.*

72. To TAKE down. To swallow ; to take by the mouth. *Bacon.*

73. To TAKE from. To derogate ; to detract. *Dryden.*

T A K

74. To TAKE from. To deprive of.
Locke. Shakesp.
75. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware.
Milton. Dryden.
76. To TAKE heed to. To attend.
Ecclus.
77. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend.
Burnet. Addison. Derbam.
78. To TAKE in. To admit.
Sidney. Bacon. Wotton. Dryd. Locke.
79. To TAKE in. To win.
Knolles. Suckling.
80. To TAKE in. To receive.
Acts. Tillotson.
81. To TAKE in. To receive mentally.
Hale. Watts.
82. To TAKE oath. To swear.
Ezek. Bacon.
83. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove.
Shakesp. Sanderson.
84. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withdraw.
Bacon. Wake.
85. To TAKE off. To swallow.
Locke.
86. To TAKE off. To purchase.
Locke. Swift.
87. To TAKE off. To copy.
Addison.
88. To TAKE off. To find place for.
Bacon.
89. To TAKE off. To remove.
Bacon. Wake.
90. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with.
Bacon.
91. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place.
Shakesp.
92. To TAKE part. To share.
Pope.
93. To TAKE place. To prevail; to have effect.
Dryden. Locke.
94. To TAKE up. To borrow upon credit or interest.
Shakesp. Swift.
95. To TAKE up. To be ready for; to engage with.
Shakesp.
96. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of.
Addison.
97. To TAKE up. To begin.
Ezek. South.
98. To TAKE up. To fasten with a ligature passed under.
Sharp.
99. To TAKE up. To engross; to engage.
Dryden. Duppa.
100. To TAKE up. To have final recourse to.
Addison.
101. To TAKE up. To seize; to catch; to arrest.
Spenser. Shakesp.
102. To TAKE up. To admit.
Bacon.
103. To TAKE up. To answer by replying; to reprimand.
L'Estrange.
104. To TAKE up. To begin where the former left off.
Dryden. Addison.
105. To TAKE up. To lift.
Shak. Ray.
106. To TAKE up. To occupy.
Hayward. Hammond. Clarendon. South.
107. To TAKE up. To accommodate; to adjust.
Shakesp. L'Estrange.

T A K

108. To TAKE up. To comprise.
Dryd.
109. To TAKE up. To adopt; to assume.
Hamm. Temp. South. Atterb.
110. To TAKE up. To collect; to exact a tax.
Knolles.
111. To TAKE upon. To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.
Shakesp. Heb. Bacon. Dryden.
112. To TAKE upon. To assume; to claim authority.
Shakesp. Felton.
- To TAKE. *v. n.*
- To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
Bacon. Dryden.
 - To please; to gain reception.
South. Bentley.
 - To have the intended or natural effect.
Bacon. Dryden.
 - To catch; to fix.
Bacon.
 - To TAKE after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.
Hudibras. Atterbury.
 - To TAKE in. To inclose.
Mortimer.
 - To TAKE in. To lessen; to contract as, he took in his sails.
 - To TAKE in. To cheat; to gull.
 - To TAKE in hand. To undertake.
Clar.
 - To TAKE in with. To resort to.
Bac.
 - To TAKE on. To be violently affected.
Shakesp. Bacon.
 - To TAKE on. To grieve; to pine.
Shakesp.
 - To TAKE to. To apply to; to be fond of.
Locke.
 - To TAKE to. To betake to; to have recourse.
Dryden.
 - To TAKE up. To stop.
Glanv. South.
 - To TAKE up. To reform.
Locke.
 - To TAKE up with. To be contented with.
South. Bentley.
 - To TAKE up with. To lodge; to dwell.
L'Estrange. South.
 - To TAKE with. To please.
Bacon.
- TA'KEN, the participle pass. of take.
South. Denbam.
- TA'KER. *f.* [from take.] He that takes.
Denbam.
- TA'KING. *f.* [from take.] Seizure; distress.
Butler.
- TALE. *f.* [zale, Saxon.]
- A narrative; a story.
Watts.
 - Oral relation.
Shakesp.
 - Number reckoned.
Hooker.
 - Reckoning; numeral account.
Carew. Butler.
 - Information; disclosure of any thing secret.
Shakesp. Bacon.
- TALEBE'ARING. *f.* [tale and bear.] The act of informing.
Arbuth.
- TALEBE'ARER. *f.* [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.
L'Estrange. South.
- TA'LENT. *f.* [talentum, Latin.]
- A talent signified so much weight, or a sum

T A L

sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries.
Arbut. Shakesp.
 2. Faculty; power; gift of nature.
Clarendon. Dryden.
 3. Quality; nature. *Clarendon. Swift.*
TALISMAN. *f.* A magical character.
Pope.
TALISMANICK. *a.* [from *talifman.*] Magical.
Addison.
TO TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly.
Shakesp. Waller. Addison.
 2. To sprattle; to speak impertinently.
Milton.
 3. To give account. *Milton. Addison.*
 4. To speak; to reason; to confer.
Jeremiah. Collier. Watts.
TALK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.
Knolles. Locke.
 2. Report; rumour. *Locke.*
 3. Subject of discourse. *Milton.*
TALK. *f.* [*talc*, Fr.] Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastick.
Woodward.
TALKATIVE. *a.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious.
Sidney. Addison.
TALKATIVENESS. *f.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity. *Gov. Tongue. Swift.*
TALKER. *f.* [from *talk.*]
 1. One who talks. *Watts.*
 2. A loquacious person; a pratler.
Shakesp. Locke.
 3. A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*
TALKY. *a.* [from *talk.*] Consisting of talk.
Woodward.
TALL. *a.* [*tâl*, Welsh.]
 1. High in stature. *Shakesp. Milton.*
 2. High; lofty. *Milton.*
 3. Sturdy; lusty. *Shakesp.*
TALLAGE. *f.* [*taillage*, French.] Imposition; excise.
Bacon.
TALLOW. *f.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; suet. *Abbot. Swift.*
TO TALLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.
TALLOWCHANDLER. *f.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow.
Harvey.
TALLY. *f.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.]
 1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick. *Garth. Prior.*
 2. Any thing made to suit another. *Dryd.*
TO TALLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out for any thing.
Prior. Pope.
TO TALLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable. *Addison.*
TALMUD. } *f.* The book containing
THALMUD, } the Jewish traditions,

T A N

the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.
TA'LNES. *f.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity. *Spenser. Hayw.*
TA'LON. *f.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Bacon. Prior.*
TA'MARIND tree. *f.* [*tamarindus*, Latin.] The flower of the *tamarind* tree becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*
TA'MARISK. *f.* [*tamarisce*, Lat.] The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous.
Miller.
TA'MBARINE. *f.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabor; a small drum. *Spenser.*
TAME. *a.* [*zame*, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch.]
 1. Not wild; domestick. *Addison.*
 2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected.
Shakesp. Roscom.
 3. Spiritless; unanimated.
TO TAME. *v. n.* [*temean*, Saxon.]
 1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shakesp.*
 2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Ben. Johnson.*
TAMEABLE. *a.* [from *tame.*] Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*
TAMELY. *a.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.
Shakespeare. Dryden. Swift.
TAMENESS. *f.* [from *tame.*]
 1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.
 2. Want of spirits; timidity. *Rogers.*
TAMER. *f.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer. *Pope.*
TAMINY. *f.* A woollen stuff.
TAMKIN. *f.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.
TO TAMPER. *v. a.*
 1. To be busy with physick. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Roscom. Addison.*
 3. To deal; to practise with. *Hudibras.*
TO TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch.]
 1. To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Grew. Swift.*
 2. To imbrown by the sun. *Donne. Cleaveland.*
TANE for *taken*, *ta'en.* *May.*
TANG. *f.* [*tanghe*, Dutch.]
 1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.
 2. Relish; taste. *Atterbury.*
 3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shakesp.*
 4. Sound; tone. *Holder.*
TO TANG. *v. n.* To ring with. *Shakesp.*
TANGENT. *f.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Lat.] Is a right line perpendicularly raised

T A P

ed on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY. *f.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE. *a.* [from *tango*, Latin.] Perceptible by the touch. *Bacon. Locke.*

To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle*.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To ensnare; to entrap. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
3. To embroil; to embarrass. *Craslow.*

To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

TANGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another. *Milton.*

TANISTRY. *f.* The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser.*

TANK. *f.* [*tanque*, French.] A large cistern or basin. *Dryden.*

TANKARD. *f.* [*tankaerd*, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink. *Ben. Johnson. Swift.*

TANNER. *f.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*

TANSY. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

TANTALISM. *f.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Addison.*

To TANTALIZE. *v. a.* To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Addison.*

TANTLING. *f.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. *Shakespeare.*

TANTAMOUNT. *f.* [French.] Equivalent. *Locke.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.
2. To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

TAP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow. *Addison. Gay.*
2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out. *Derham.*

TAPROOT. *f.* The principal stem of the root. *Mortimer.*

TAPE. *f.* [*tappan*, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band. *Gay. Pope.*

TAPER. *f.* [*tapen*, Sax.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor.*

TAPER. *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical. *Dryden. Grew.*

To TAPER. *v. n.* To grow smaller. *Ray.*

TAPESTRY. *f.* [*tapestrie*, *tapissierie*, *tapis*, French; *tapetum*, Latin.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Dryden. Addison.*

T A R

TAPET. *f.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TA'PSTER. *f.* [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse. *Shakespeare. Howel. Swift.*

TAR. *f.* [*tape*, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch.] Liquid pitch. *Camden.*

TAR. *f.* A sailor; a seaman in contempt. *Swift.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.
2. To tease; to provoke. *Shakespeare.*

TARA'NTULA. *f.* [Italian.] An insect whose bite is only cured by musick. *Sidney. Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *f.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRA'DOUS. *a.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly. *Brown.*

TARDILY. *ad.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly. *Shakespeare.*

TARDITY. *f.* [*tarditas*, Latin.] Slowness; want of velocity. *Digby.*

TARDINESS. *f.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion. *Shakespeare.*

TARDY. *a.* [*tardus*, Lat.]

1. Slow; not swift. *Sandys.*
2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion. *Dryden. Prior.*
3. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Waller. Dryden.*
4. Unwary. *Hudibras.*
5. Criminal; offending. *Collier.*

To TARDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakespeare.*

TARE. *f.* [from *teeren*, Dutch.] A weed that grows among corn. *Hooker. Decay of Piety. Locke.*

TARE. *f.* A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it. *Dryden.*

TARE, preterite of *tear*.

TARGE. *f.* [*targeta*, Sax.] A kind of buckler or shield born on the left arm. *Spenser. Milton.*

TARGUM. *f.* A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TARIFF. *f.* A cartel of commerce. *Add.*

TARN. *f.* A bog; a fen; a marsh.

To TARNISH. *v. n.* [*ternir*, French.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright. *Collier. Thomson.*

To TARNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness. *Collier.*

TARPA'WLING. *f.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloath smeared with tar. *Dryd.*
2. A sailor in contempt. *Dennis.*

TARRAGON. *f.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE. *f.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn. *Shakespeare.*

TAR-

TARRIER. *f.*

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. *Dryden.*
2. One that tarries or stays.

To TARRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place. *Shakesp.*
2. To delay; to be long in coming. *Psal. Dryden.*

To TARRY. *v. a.* To wait for. *Shakespeare.*TA'RSEL. *f.* A kind of hawk.*Shakespeare. Prior.*TA'RSUS. *f.* The space betwixt the lower end of the foci bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes.*Wifeman.*TART. *a.* [*teart*, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.
2. Sharp; keen; severe.

*Shakespeare. Wotton.*TART. *f.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian.]A small pie of fruit. *Bacon.*TARTANE. *f.* [*tartana*, Italian.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.*Addison.*TARTAR. *f.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. *Shakesp.*
2. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, the best is the tartar of the rhenish wine.

*Quincy. Boyle.*TARTA'REAN. *a.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish. *Milton.*TARTA'REOUS. *f.* [from tartar.]

1. Consisting of tartar. *Grew.*
2. Hellish. *Milton.*

To TARTARIZE. *v. a.* [from tartar.] To impregnate with tartar.TARTAROUS. *a.* [from tartar.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.TARTLY. *ad.* [from tart.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity. *Walker.*
3. With sourness of aspect. *Shakesp.*

TARTNESS. *f.* [from tart.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity. *Mortimer.*
2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakesp.*

TASK. *f.* [*tasche*, French; *tassa*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another. *Milton.*
2. Employment; business.

*Atterbury. Pope.*3. To take to TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *L'Estrange. Addison.*To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done.*Shakesp. Dryden.*TASKER. *f.* [*task* and *master*.]TASKMASTER. *f.* One who imposes tasks. *Milton. South.*TA'SSEL. *f.* [*tasse*, French.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances. *Spenser. Sandys.*TA'SSEL. *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*TA'ZEL. *f.* [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels. *Milton.*TA'SSES. *f.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsw.*TA'STABLE. *a.* That may be tasted; savoury. *Boyle.*To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *John.*
2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity. *Milton.*
3. To essay first. *Knolles. Dryden.*
4. To feel; to have perception of. *Hebr.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth to eat. *Milton.*
2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation. *Bacon. Swift.*
3. To distinguish intellectually. *Swift.*
4. To relish intellectually; to approve. *Milton.*
5. To be tinged, or receive some quality or character. *Shakesp.*
6. To try the relish of any thing. *Davies.*

7. To have perception of. *Wisd.*8. To take enjoyment. *Milton.*9. To enjoy sparingly. *Dryden.*TASTE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.*
2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon. Waller.*

3. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue. *Locke.*4. Intellectual relish or discernment. *Hooker. Milton.*5. An essay; a trial; an experiment. *Shakesp.*6. A small portion given as a specimen. *Bacon.*TA'STED. *a.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish. *Bacon.*TASTER. *f.* [*tasteur*, Fr.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food. *Crashaw.*
2. A

T A U

2. A dram cup. *Ainsw.*
TASTEFUL. *a.* [*taste* and *full.*] High re-
 lished; savoury. *Pope.*
TASTELESS. *a.* [from *taste.*]
 1. Having no power of perceiving taste.
 2. Having no relish or power of stimulat-
 ing the palate. *Boyle.*
 3. Having no power of giving pleasure;
 insipid. *Rogers.*
 4. Having no intellectual gust. *Addison.*
TASTELESSNESS. *f.* [from *tasteless.*]
 1. Insipidity; want of relish.
 2. Want of perception of taste.
 3. Want of intellectual relish.
To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [*τῶτῆριαν*, Sax.]
 To tear; to rend; to make ragged.
Shakesp. Pope.
TA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.] A rag;
 a fluttering rag. *L'Estrange.*
TATTERDEMA'LION. *f.* A ragged fel-
 low. *L'Estrange.*
To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.]
 To prate; to talk idly.
Spenser. Locke. Addison.
TA'TTLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Prate;
 idle chat; trifling talk. *Swift. Watts.*
TA'TTLER. *f.* [from *tattle.*] An idle
 talker; a prater. *Taylor.*
TATTO'O. *f.* The beat of drum by which
 soldiers are warned to their quarters.
Prior.
TA'VERN. *f.* [*taverne*, French; *taberna*,
 Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and
 drinkers are entertained. *Shakesp.*
TA'VERNER. } *f.* [from *tavern*
TA'VERNKEEPER. } *man* or *keep*;
TA'VERNMAN. } *vernier*, French.]
 One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*
TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of
teach. *Milton.*
To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanfer*, Fr. *tanden*,
 Dutch.]
 1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to
 ridicule. *Shakesp. Rowe.*
 9. To exprobate; to mention with up-
 braiding. *Shakesp.*
TAUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] Insult;
 scoff; reproach. *Shakesp. Prior.*
TA'UNTER. *f.* [from *taunt.*] One who
 taunts, reproaches, or insults.
TA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *taunting.*]
 With insult; scoffingly; with contumely
 and exprobration. *Shakesp. Prior.*
TAURICO'RNOUS. *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*,
 Lat.] Having horns like a bull.
TAUTO'LOGICAL. *a.* [from *tautology.*]
 Repeating the same thing.
TAUTO'LOGIST. *f.* [from *tautology.*]
 One who repeats tediously.
TAUTOLOGY. *f.* [*ταυτολογία.*] Repetition
 of the same words, or of the same sense
 in different words. *Dryden. Addison.*

T E A

- To TAW.** *v. a.* [*townen*, Dutch; *τῶπιαν*,
 Saxon.] To dress white leather common-
 ly called alum leather, in contradistincti-
 on from *tan* leather, that which is dressed
 with bark.
TAW. *f.* A marble to play with. *Swift.*
TA'WDRINESS. *f.* [from *tawdry.*] Tin-
 sel finery; finery too ostentatious.
TA'WDRY. *a.* [from Saint Awdrey, or
 Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at
 Saint Etheldred's fair.] Meanly shewy;
 splendid without cost.
Spenser. L'Estrange. Dryden. Addison.
TA'WER. *f.* [from *taw.*] A dresser of
 white leather.
TA'WNY. *a.* [*tane*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow,
 like things tanned.
Peacham. Milton. Brown. Addison.
TAX. *f.* [*taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]
 1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an ex-
 cise; a tallage. *Dryden. Arbuth.*
 2. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*
To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.]
 1. To load with imposts. *2 Kings.*
 2. To charge; to censure; to accuse.
Shakesp. Raleigh. Milton. Decay of
Piety. Dryden. Addison.
TAXABLE. *a.* [from *tax.*] That may be
 taxed.
TAXA'TION. *f.* [*taxation*, Fr.]
 1. The act of loading with taxes; impost;
 tax. *Sidney.*
 2. Accusation; scandal. *Shakesp.*
TA'XER. *f.* [from *tax.*] He who taxes.
Bacon.
TEA. *f.* [French.] A Chinese plant, of
 which the infusion has lately been much
 drunk in Europe.
Waller. Addison. Spect. Arbuth. Swift.
To TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass.
taught, sometimes *teached*, which is now
 obsolete. [*zæcan*, Sax.]
 1. To instruct; to inform. *Isa. Milton.*
 2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or
 words to be learned. *Milton.*
 3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress
 upon the mind. *Shakesp. South.*
 4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*
To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office
 of an instructor. *Shakesp. Mic.*
TE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *teach.*] Docile;
 susceptible of instruction. *Watts.*
TE'ACHABLENESS. *f.* [from *teachable.*]
 Docility; willingness to learn; capacity
 to learn.
TE'ACHER. *f.* [from *teach.*]
 1. One who teaches; an instructor; pre-
 ceptor. *Hooker. Milton. South. Blackm.*
 2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doc-
 trine to the people. *South.*
TEAD or tede. A torch; a flambeau. *Spens.*
TEAGUE

T E D

TEAGUE. *f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL. *f.* [*teelingb*, Dutch.] A wild fowl. *Carew.*

TEAM. *f.* [*zȳme*, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage. *Spenser. Roscommon. Dryden.*
2. Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *f.* [*zeap*, Sax. *taare*, Danish.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Bacon. Milton.*
2. Any moisture trickling in drops. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

To TEAR. *pret. tore*, anciently *part. pass. torn*; [*zæpan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend. *Shakesp. Gen. Arbut.*
2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Shakesp. Jer.*
3. To break by violence. *Dryd. A. Phil.*
4. To divide violently; to shatter. *Locke.*
5. To pull with violence; to drive violently. *Dryden.*
6. To take away by sudden violence. *Waller. Addison.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Estrange.*

TE'ARER. *f.* [from *to tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TE'ARFALLING. *a.* [*tear* and *fall*.] Tender; shedding tears. *Shakesp.*

TE'ARFUL. *a.* [*tear* and *full*.] Weeping; full of tears. *Shakesp. Pope.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [*zæpan*, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity. *Addison. Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *f.* [*zærl*, Saxon; *dipsacus*, Lat.] A plant of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *f.* [from *tease*.] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity. *Collier.*

TEAT. *f.* [*tetb*, Welsh; *ziz*, Sax. *tette*, Dutch.] The dug of a beast. *Brown. Locke. Prior.*

TE'CHNICAL. *a.* [*τεχνικός*.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable. *Shakesp.*

TECTO'NICK. *a.* [*τεκτονικός*.] Pertaining to building.

To TED. *v. a.* [*zeapan*, Saxon.] To lay grass newly mown in rows. *Milt. Mortim.*

TEDDER or *tether.* *f.* [*tudder*, Dutch.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide.

T E L

2. Any thing by which one is restrained. *Bacon. Child.*

TE DEUM. *f.* An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Shakesp. Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *a.* [*tedieux*, French; *tædium*, Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton.*
2. Wearisome by prolixity. *Hooker.*
3. Slow. *Ainsworth.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tedious*.] In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *tedious*.]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.
2. Wearisomeness by prolixity. *Hooker.*
3. Prolixity; length. *Shakesp.*
4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying. *Hooker. Donne. Davies.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [*zeam*, Saxon, offspring.]

1. To bring young. *Shakesp.*
2. To be pregnant; to engender young. *Dryden.*
3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal. *Addison.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce. *Shakesp.*
2. To pour. *Swift.*

TE'EMFUL. *a.* [*zeampul*, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolifick.
2. Brimful. *Ainsw.*

TE'EMER. *f.* [from *teem*.] One that brings young.

TE'EMLESS. *a.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolifick. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *f.* [*zinan*, Saxon; *tenen*, Flemish, *to vex*.] Sorrow; grief. *Spenser. Shak.*

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from *zinan*, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing.

TEENS. *f.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*. *Job.*

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbut.*

TE'GUMENT. *f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. *Brown. Wiseman. Ray.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* To laugh; to titter. *Hudibras.*

TEIL tree. *f.* Linden or lime tree. *Isa.*

TEINT. *f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *a.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs. *Brown.*

TE'LESCOPE. *f.* [*τέλεσ* and *σκοπεῖν*.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *a.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

T E M

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass.
told. [tellan, Saxon; *tæten*, *tellen*, Dut.
tæen, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.
Milton.
2. To relate; to rehearse; to speak.
Milton. Dryden. Pope.
3. To reach; to inform.
Shakespeare. Sanderson.
4. To discover; to betray. *Numbers.*
5. To count; to number. *Waller. Prior.*
6. To make excuses. A low word.
Shakespeare.

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.
Psalms. Milton.

2. **To TELL on.** To inform of. *I Sam.*

TELLTALE. *f.* [tell and tale.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.
Shakespeare. Fairfax. Milton.

TELLER. *f.* [from tell.]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers.
3. A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt.
Cowel.

TEMERARIOUS. *a.* [temeraire, Fr. temerarius, Lat.]

1. Rash; heady. *L'Estrange.*
2. Careless; heedless. *Ray.*

TEMERITY. *f.* [temeritas, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.
Cowley.

To TEMPER. *v. a.* [tempero, Lat.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton.*
2. To compound; to form by mixture.
Shakespeare.
3. To mingle. *Ezekiel. Addison.*
4. To beat together to a proper consistence. *Wisd.*
5. To accommodate; to modify.
6. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Otway.*
7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness. *Milton. Boyle. Dryden.*
8. To govern. *Spenser.*

TEMPER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.
Raleigh. Arbutnot.
2. Middle course; mean or medium.
Swift.
3. Constitution of body. *Burnet.*
4. Disposition of mind. *Locke.*
5. Constitutional frame of mind.
Shakespeare.

T E M

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Ben. Johnson.

7. State to which metals are reduced.

Shakespeare. Sharp.

TEMPERAMENT. *f.* [temperamentum, Latin.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke.*
2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

Hale.

TEMPERAMENTAL. *a.* [from temperament.] Constitutional. *Brown.*

TEMPERANCE. *f.* [temperantia, Latin.]

1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. *Milton. Temple.*
2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion. *Spenser.*

TEMPERATE. *a.* [temperatus, Lat.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon.*
2. Moderate in meat and drink.

Wiseman.

3. Free from ardent passion.

Shakespeare. Brown.

TEMPERATELY. *ad.* [from temperate.]

1. Moderately; not excessively. *Addison.*
2. Calmly; without violence of passion.

Shakespeare.

3. Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor.*

TEMPERATENESS. *f.* [from temperate.]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*

TEMPERATURE. *f.* [temperatura, Lat.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Abbot. Watts.*
2. Mediocrity; due balance of contraries.
3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion. *Spenser.*

TEMPERED. *a.* [from temper.] Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPEST. *f.* [tempestas, Lat.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind. *Abbot. Donne.*
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

To TEMPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a tempest. *Milton.*

TEMPEST-BEATEN. *v. a.* [tempest and beat.] Shattered with storms. *Dryden.*

TEMPEST-TOST. *a.* [tempest and post.] Driven about by storms. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPESTIVITY. *f.* [tempestivus, Latin.] Seasonableness. *Brown.*

TEMPESTUOUS. *a.* [tempestueux, Fr. from tempest.] Stormy; turbulent.

Milton. Collier.

TEMPLAR. *f.* [from the Temple.] A student in the law. *Pope.*

TEMPLE. *f.* [temple, Fr. templum, Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shakespeare.*
2. The

T E N

T E N

2. The upper part of the sides of the head.
Arbutnot. Pope.

TEMPLET. *f.* A piece of timber in building.
Moxon.

TEMPORAL. *a.* [*temporalis*, Lat.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.
Hooker.
2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.
Shakespeare. Swift.
3. Not spiritual.
Taylor. Rogers.
4. Placed at the temples.
Arbutnot.

TEMPORA'LITY. } *f.* [*temporalité*, Fr.]

TEMPORALS. } from *temporal.* } Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.
Cowel. Bacon.

TEMPORALLY. *ad.* [from *temporal.*] With respect to this life.
South.

TEMPORALTY. *f.* [from *temporal.*]

1. The laity; secular people.
Abbot.
2. Secular possessions.
Ayliffe.

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*temporis*, Latin.] Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS. *f.* [from *temporary.*] The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY. *a.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited time.
Bacon. Addison.

To TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.
Shakespeare.
2. To comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER. *f.* [*temporiseur*, Fr. from *temporize.*] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.
Shakespeare.

TEMSE BREAD. } *f.* [*temsen*, *tems*, Dut.]

TEM'ED BREAD. } Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

1. To solicit to ill; to intice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind.
Shakespeare. 1 Cor. Taylor.
2. To provoke.
Shakespeare.
3. To try; to attempt.
Dryden.

TEMPTA'TION. *f.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt.*]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.
Milton.
2. The state of being tempted.
Duppa.
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.
Shakespeare. Dryden.

TEMPTABLE. *a.* [from *tempt.*]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.
Shakespeare. Tillotson.
2. The infernal solicitor to evil.
Hammond.

TE'MULENCY. *f.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated.

TEN. *a.* [*tyñ*, Sax. *tiën*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five.
Brown. Dryden.

TE'NABLE. *a.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition;

such as may be held against attacks.
Bacon. Clarendon. Addison.

TENA'CIOUS. *a.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go.
South.
2. Retentive.
Locke.
3. Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.
Newton. Arbutnot.

TE'NANCY. *f.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another.
Wotton.

TE'NANT. *f.* [*tenant*, Fr.]

1. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and uses the property of another.
Pope. Swift.
2. One who resides in any place.
Thomson.

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.
Addison.

TE'NANTABLE. *a.* [from *tenant.*] Such as may be held by a tenant.
Suckling. Decay of Piety.

TE'NANTLESS. *a.* [from *tenant*] Unoccupied; unpossessed.
Shakespeare.

TE'NANT-SAW. *f.* [corrupted from *tenon-saw*]

TENCH. *f.* [*zince*, Saxon; *tinca*, Latin.] A pond fish.
Hale.

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.
Spenser. Pope.
2. To attend; to accompany.
Milton.
3. To be attentive to.
Milton.

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.
Wotton. Dryden.
2. To be directed to any end or purpose.
Temple. Tillotson.
3. To contribute.
Hammond.
4. To wait; to expect.
Shakespeare.
5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.
Shakespeare.
6. To attend as something inseparable.
Shakespeare.

TE'NDANCE. *f.* [from *tend.*]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.
Spenser.
2. Person; attendant.
Shakespeare.
3. Attendance; act of waiting.
Shakespeare.
4. Care; act of tending.
Shakespeare. Milton.

TE'NDENCE. }

TE'NDENCY. } *f.* [from *tend.*]

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.
Taylor.
2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.
Locke.

TE'NDER. *a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured.
Milton.
2. Sensible; easily pained; soon fore.
L'Estrange. Locke.
3. Effec-

T E N

3. Effeminate ; emasculate ; delicate. *Spenser.*
 4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Compassionate ; anxious for another's good. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
 6. Susceptible of soft passions. *Spenser.*
 7. Amorous ; lascivious. *Hudibras.*
 8. Expressive of the softer passions.
 9. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotson.*
 10. Gentle ; mild ; unwilling to pain. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Apt to give pain. *Bacon.*
 12. Young ; weak : as, tender age. *Shakespeare.*
- TE'TENDER.** *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. To offer ; to exhibit ; to propose to acceptance. *Hooker. Milton.*
 2. To hold ; to esteem. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To regard with kindness. *Shakespeare.*
- TE'TENDER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer ; proposal to acceptance. *Dryden. South. Addison.*
 2. [From the adjective.] Regard ; kind concern. *Shakespeare.*
- TE'TENDER-HEARTED.** *a.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.
- TE'TENDERLING.** *f.* [from *tender*.]
1. The first horns of a deer.
 2. A fondling.
- TE'TENDERLY.** *ad.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner ; mildly ; gently ; softly ; kindly ; without harshness. *Shakespeare. Milton. Garth. Pope.*
- TE'TENDERNESS.** *f.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender*.]
1. The state of being tender ; susceptibility of impressions. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*
 2. State of being easily hurt ; soreness. *Locke. Addison. Bentley.*
 3. Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
 4. Kind attention ; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon.*
 5. Scrupulousness ; caution. *Watton. South.*
 6. Cautious care. *Government of the Tongue.*
 7. Soft pathos of expression.
- TE'TENDINOUS.** *a.* [*tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy ; containing tendons ; consisting of tendons. *Wiseman.*
- TE'TENDON.** *f.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A sinew ; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Blackmore.*
- TE'TENDRIL.** *f.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant. *Milton. Dryden. Ray.*
- TENE'BRICOSE.** } *a.* [*tenebricosus*, *tene-*
TE'NEBROUS. } *brofus*, Lat.] Dark ; gloomy.
- TENE'BRO'SITY.** *f.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Dark-ness ; gloom.

T E N

- TE'NEMENT.** *f.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenemen-*
tum, law Latin.] Any thing held by a te-
nant. *Locke. Pope.*
- TE'NENT.** *f.* See **TENET.**
- TENE'RITY.** *f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.]
Tenderness. *Ainsworth.*
- TENE'SMUS.** *f.* Needing to go to stool. *Arbutnot.*
- TE'NET.** *f.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*.]
It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they*
bold.] Position ; principle ; opinion. *Decay of Piety. South. Prior.*
- TE'NNIS.** *f.* A play at which a ball is
driven with a racket. *Shakespeare. Howel.*
- To TE'NNIS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
drive as a ball. *Spenser.*
- TE'NON.** *f.* [French.] The end of a tim-
ber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Moxon.*
- TE'NOUR.** *f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]
1. Continuity of state ; constant mode ;
manner of continuity. *Sidney. Crashaw. Spratt.*
 2. Sense contained ; general course or drift. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
 3. A sound in musick. *Bacon.*
- TENSE.** *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Stretched ; stiff ;
not lax. *Holder.*
- TENSE.** *f.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] A va-
riation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*
- TE'NSENESS.** *f.* [from *tense*.] Contracti-
on ; tension : the contrary to laxity.
- TE'NSIBLE.** *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of
being extended. *Bacon.*
- TE'NSILE.** *a.* [*tensilis*, Lat.] Capable of
extension. *Bacon.*
- TE'NSION.** *f.* [*tension*, Fr. *tensus*, Latin.]
The act of stretching ; not laxation ; the
state of being stretched ; not laxity. *Blackmore.*
- TE'NSIVE.** *a.* [*tensus*, Latin.] Giving a
sensation of stiffness or contraction. *Floyer.*
- TE'NSURE.** *f.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of
stretching, or state of being stretched ; the
contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon.*
- TENT.** *f.* [*tente*, French ; *tentorium*, Lat.]
1. A soldier's moveable lodging place,
commonly made of canvas extended upon
poles. *Knolles.*
 2. Any temporary habitation ; a pavilion. *Milton.*
 3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put
into a sore. *Shakespeare. Wiseman.*
 4. A species of wine deeply red, chiefly
from Galicia in Spain.
- To TENT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
lodge as in a tent ; to tabernacle.
- To TENT.** *v. a.* To search as with a me-
dical tent. *Shakespeare. Wiseman.*
- TENTA'TION.** *f.* [*tentatio*, Lat.] Trial ;
temptation. *Brown.*
- TE'NTATIVE.** *a.* [*tentative*, Fr. *tento*,
Lat.] Trying ; essaying.
- TE'NTED.**

TER

TENTED. *a.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

TE'NTER. *f.* [*tendo, tentus, Lat.*]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.
2. To be on the TENTERs. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*

To TENTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

To TENTER. *v. n.* To admit extension. *Bacon.*

TENTH. *a.* [*teopa, Saxon.*] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth. *Dryden. Locke.*
2. Tithe. *Philips.*
3. Tenths are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Corwel.*

TENTHLY. *ad.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*tentiginis, Lat.*] Stiff; stretched.

TE'NTWORT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TENUIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*tenuis and folium, Lat.*] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY. *f.* [*tenuitas, Lat.*] Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *King Charles. Bentley.*

TE'NUOUS. *a.* [*tenuis, Lat.*] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

TE'NURE. *f.* [*tenure, Fr.*] Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *f.* [*tepefacio, Lat.*] The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID. *a.* [*tepidus, Lat.*] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Milton.*

TEPIDITY. *f.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness. *Ainsworth.*

TE'POR. *f.* [*tepor, Lat.*] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbutnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *f.* [*τέρας* and *λέγω*.] Bombast.

TERCE. *f.* [*tierce, Fr.*] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

TEREBIN'THINATE. } *a.* [*terebinthine,*

TEREBIN'THINE. } *Fr. terebinthum,*
Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro, Latin.*] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Brown. Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *f.* [from *terebate*.] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *a.* [*tergeminus, Latin.*] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *f.* [*tergum and verso, Lat.*]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Bramhall.*
2. Change; fickleness. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *f.* [*terminus, Latin.*]

TER

1. Limit; boundary. *Bacon.*
2. The word by which a thing is expressed. *Bacon. Burnet. Swift.*
3. Words; language. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
4. Condition; stipulation. *Dryden. Bentley.*
5. Time for which any thing lasts. *Addison.*
- 6 [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law or action; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called *Hillary term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called *Easter term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is *Trinity term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is *Michaelmas term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Hale.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *Barker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *a.* [*zyn and magan, Sax.*]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakespeare.*
2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arb.*

TE'RMAGANT. *f.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras. Tatler.*

TERMER. *f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term. *Ben. Johnson.*

TE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino, Latin; terminer, Fr.*]

1. To bound; to limit. *Locke.*
2. To put an end to.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *South. Dryden.*

TERMINA'TION. *f.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.
2. Bound; limit. *Brown.*
3. End; conclusion.
4. End of words as varied by their significations. *Watts.*
5. Word; term. *Shakespeare.*

TE'RMINTHUS. *f.* [*τέρμινθος*.] A tumour. *Wiseman.*

TERMLESS. *a.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *ad.* [from *term*.] Term by term. *Bacon.*

TE'R.

TER

- TERNARY.** } *f.* [*ternarius, ternio, Lat.*]
TERNION. } The number three. *Holder.*
- TE'RRACE.** *f.* [*terrace, Fr. terraccia, Ital.*] *Holder.*
 A small mount of earth covered with grass. *Temple. Dryden.*
- TERRA'QUEOUS.** *a.* [*terra and aqua, Lat.*]
 Composed of land and water. *Woodward.*
- TERRE'NE.** *a.* [*terrenus, Lat.*] Earthly;
 terrestrial. *Hooker. Milton.*
- TE'RRE-BLUE.** *f.* [*terre and bleu, Fr.*] A
 sort of earth. *Woodward.*
- TE'RRE-VERTE.** *f.* [*French.*] A sort of
 earth. *Dryden.*
- TE'RREOUS.** *a.* [*terreus, Lat.*] Earthy;
 consisting of earth. *Glanville. Brown.*
- TERRE'STRIAL.** *a.* [*terrestriis, Lat.*]
 1. Earthly; not celestial. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. Consisting of earth; terreous. *Woodward.*
- To TERRE'STRIFY.** *v. a.* [*terrestriis and*
facio, Latin.] To reduce to the state of
 earth. *Brown.*
- TERRE'STRIOUS.** *a.* [*terrestriis, Latin.*]
 Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.
Brown.
- TE'RRIBLE.** *a.* [*terrible, Fr. from terribi-*
bilis, Lat.]
 1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.
Milton. Prior.
 2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hy-
 perbole. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*
- TE'RRIBLENESS.** *f.* [*from terrible.*] For-
 midableness; the quality of being terrible:
 dreadfulness. *Sidney.*
- TE'RRIBLY.** *f.* [*from terrible.*]
 1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise
 fear. *Dryden.*
 2. Violently; very much. *Swift.*
- TE'RRIER.** *f.* [*terrier, Fr. from terra,*
earth.]
 1. A dog that follows his game under-
 ground. *Dryden.*
 2. A survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe.*
 3. A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsw.*
- TERR'FICK.** *a.* [*terrificus, Lat.*] Dread-
 ful; causing terrour. *Milton. Philips.*
- To TE'RRIFY.** *v. a.* [*terror and facio,*
Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear;
 to make afraid. *Knolles. South. Blackmore.*
- TERRITORY.** *f.* [*territorium, law Latin.*]
 Land; country; dominion; district.
Hayward. Denham.
- TE'RROR.** *f.* [*terror, Lat. terreur, Fr.*]
 1. Fear communicated. *Milton.*
 2. Fear received. *Knolles. Blackmore.*
 3. The cause of fear. *Prior. Milton.*
- TERSE.** *a.* [*terfus, Lat.*]
 1. Smooth. *Brown.*
 2. Cleanly written; neat. *Dryden. Swift.*

TES

- TE'RTIAN.** *f.* [*tertiana, Lat.*] Is an ague
 intermitting but one day, so that there are
 two fits in three days. *Harvey.*
- To TE'RTIATE.** *v. a.* [*tertio, tertius, Lat.*]
 To do any thing the third time.
- TESSE'LLATED.** *a.* [*teffella, Lat.*] Varie-
 gated by squares. *Woodward.*
- TEST.** *f.* [*test, Fr. testa, Italian.*]
 1. The cupel by which refiners try their
 metals.
 2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.
Shakespeare. Clarendon.
 3. Means of trial. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. That with which any thing is compared
 in order to prove its genuineness. *Pope.*
 5. Discriminative characteristick. *Dryden.*
 6. Judgment; distinction. *Dryden.*
 7. It seems to signify any vessel that holds
 fire. *Dryden.*
- TESTA'CEOUS.** *a.* [*testaceus, Lat.*]
 1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.
 2. Having continuous, not jointed shells;
 opposed to crustaceous. *Woodward.*
- TE'STAMENT.** *f.* [*testament, Fr. testa-*
mentum, Lat.]
 1. A will; any writing directing the dis-
 posal of the possessions of a man deceased.
Hooker. Dryden.
 2. The name of each of the volumes of
 the holy scripture.
- TESTAME'NTARY.** *a.* [*testamentarius,*
Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.
Atterbury.
- TE'STATE.** *a.* [*testatus, Latin.*] Having
 made a will. *Ayliffe.*
- TESTA'TOR.** *f.* [*testator, Lat.*] One who
 leaves a will. *Hooker. Taylor.*
- TESTA'TRIX.** *f.* [*Latin.*] A woman who
 leaves a will.
- TE'STED.** *a.* [*from test.*] Tried by a test.
Shakespeare.
- TE'STER.** *f.* [*teste, French, a head.*]
 1. A sixpence. *Locke. Pope.*
 2. The cover of a bed.
- TE'STICLE.** *f.* [*testiculus, Latin.*] Stone.
Brown. Wiseman.
- TESTIFICA'TION.** *f.* [*testificatio, Latin;*
from testify.] The act of witnessing.
Hooker. South.
- TESTIFICA'TOR.** *f.* [*from testificor, Lat.*]
 One who witnesses.
- TE'STIFIER.** *f.* [*from testify.*] One who
 testifies.
- To TE'STIFY.** *v. n.* [*testificor, Latin.*] To
 witness; to prove; to give evidence.
John. Milton.
- To TESTIFY.** *v. a.* To witness; to give
 evidence of any point. *John.*
- TE'STILY.** *ad.* [*from testy.*] Fretfully;
 peevishly; morosely.
- TESTIMO'NIAL.** *f.* [*testimonial, Fr. testi-*
monium.]

TEX

THA

monium, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Burnet. Ayliffe.

TE'STIMONY. *f.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences. *Milton.*

3. Open attestation; profession. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witness.

Shakespeare.

TE'STINESS. *f.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness.

Locke.

TESTU'DINATED. *a.* [*testudo*, Latin.]

Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *a.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Re-

sembling the shell of a tortoise.

TE'STY. *a.* [*testie*, Fr. *testurdo*, Italian.]

Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Locke. Tatler.

TE'TCHY. *a.* Froward; peevish.

Shakespeare.

TETE A TETE. *f.* [French.] Cheek by

jowl.

Prior.

TE'THER. *f.* [See **TEDDER**.] A string

by which horses are held from pasturing

too wide. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *a.* [*τετράγωνος*.] Square.

Brown.

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*τέσσαρες* and

πέταλον.] Are such flowers as consist of

four leaves round the style. *Miller.*

TE'TRARCH. *f.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat.] A Ro-

man governor of the fourth part of a pro-

vince. *Ben. Johnson.*

TETRA'RGHATE. } *f.* [*τετραρχία*.] A

TE'TRARCHY. } Roman government.

TETRA'STICK. *f.* [*τετράστιχος*.] An epi-

gram or stanza of four verses. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] Fro-

TE'TRICOUS. } ward; perverse; four.

Knolles.

TE'TTER. *f.* [*τετερι*, Saxon.] A scab;

a scurf; a ringworm. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TEW. *f.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [*τεπιαν*, Saxon.] To work.

TE'WEL. *f.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.] In

the back of the forge, against the fire-

place, is fixed a taper pipe in it above five

inches long, called a *tewel*, which comes

through the back of the forge. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* To beat; to break.

Mortimer.

TEXT. *f.* [*textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

Waller.

2. Sentence of scripture.

South.

TE'XTILE. *a.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven;

capable of being woven.

Wilkins.

TEXTMAN. *f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man

ready in quotation of texts. *Sanderfon.*

TE'XTRINE. *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARY. *a.* [from *text*.]

1. Contained in the text. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

Glanville.

TEXTUARIST. } *f.* [*textuaire*, Fr.] One

TEXTUARY. } ready in the text of scrip-

ture; a divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTURE. *f.* [*textus*, Lat.]

1. The act of weaving. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven. *Thomson.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either

to form or matter. *Milton. Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies.

Milton. Newton.

THAN. *ad.* [*ðanne*, Saxon.] A particle

placed in comparison after the compara-

tive adjective. *Ben. Johnson. Congreve.*

THANE. *f.* [*ðegn*, Saxon.] An old title

of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

Shakespeare.

To THANK. *v. a.* [*ðancian*, Sax. *dancken*,

Dutch.]

1. To return acknowledgements for any

favour or kindness. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical

sense. *Milton. Dryden.*

THANK. } *f.* [*ðancar*, Saxon; *dancke*,

THANKS. } Dutch.] Acknowledgment

paid for favour or kindness; expression

of gratitude. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *a.* [*ðancful*, Saxon.] Full

of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good

received. *Bacon. Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *ad.* [from *thankful*.]

With lively and grateful sense or ready ac-

knowledgment of good received.

Shakespeare. Taylor.

THA'NKLESS. *a.* [from *thank*.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no

acknowledgment. *Spenser. Pope.*

2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain

thanks. *Wotton. Crashaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *f.* [from *thankless*.]

Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good

received. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *f.* [*thank* and *offer-*

ing.] Offering paid in acknowledgment

of mercy. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *f.* [*thanks* and *give*.]

Celebration of mercy.

Hooker. Neb. Tillotson.

THA'NKWORTHY. *a.* [*thank* and *wor-*

thy.] Deserving gratitude. *Davies.*

THARM. *f.* [*ðearm*, Sax. *darm*, Dutch,

the gut.] Intestines twisted for several

uses.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; *ðæt*,

Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other. *Shakespeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

Shakespeare. Cowley.

3. Who;

T H E

3. Who ; relating to an antecedent person. *Tickell.*
 4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing. *Cowley.*
 5. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to one. *Cowley.*
 6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ecce* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *ecce* to the former.
 7. Such as. *Tillotson.*
 8. That which ; what. *Shakespeare.*
 9. The thing. *Numbers.*
 10. The thing which then was. *Cowley.*
 11. By way of eminence. *Cowley.*
 12. In **THAT**. As being. *Hooker.*
- THAT**, conjunction.
1. Because. *Waller. Cowley.*
 2. Not a consequence. *Locke.*
 3. Noting indication. *Bacon.*
 4. Noting a final end. *Cowley.*
- THATCH**. *s.* [*ῥάκε*, Sax. *straw*, *Skinner.*] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather. *Swift. Watts.*
- To THATCH**. *v. a.* [*ῥάκκω*, Saxon.] To cover as with straw. *Bacon. Dryden.*
- THATCHER**. *s.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw. *Swift.*
- To THAW**. *v. n.* [*ῥάπαν*, Saxon ; *degen*, Dutch.]
1. To grow liquid after congelation ; to melt. *Donne. Milton. Boyle.*
 2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.
- To THAW**. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakespeare. Granville.*
- THAW**. *s.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed ; warmth such as liquifies congelation. *Shakespeare. Wilkins. Dryden.*
- THE**, article. [*de*, Dutch.]
1. The article noting a particular thing. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
 2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.
 3. Sometimes *be* is cut off. *Cowley.*
- THEA'TRAL**. *a.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.
- THEATRE**. *s.* [*theatre*, French ; *theatrum*, Latin.]
1. A place in which shews are exhibited ; a playhouse. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 2. A place rising by steps like a theatre. *Milton. Dryden.*
- THEA'TRICK**. } *a.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]
- THEA'TRICAL**. } Scenick ; suiting a theatre ; pertaining to a theatre. *Decay of Piety. Pope.*
- THEA'TRICALLY**. *ad.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage. *Swift.*
- THEE**, the oblique singular of *thou*. *Cowley.*
- THEFT**. *s.* [from *thief*.]
1. The act of stealing. *Cowley.*

T H E

2. The thing stolen. *Exodus.*
- THEIR**. *s.* [*ῥεονα*, of *them*, Saxon.]
1. Of them : the pronoun possessive from *they*. *Dryden.*
 2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive. *Hooker. Roscommon.*
- THEM**, the oblique of *they*. *Wilkins.*
- THEME**. *s.* [*ῥεμε*, Fr. *ῥέμα*.]
1. A subject on which one speaks or writes. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*
 2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.
 3. The original word whence others are derived. *Watts.*
- THEMSE'LVES**. *s.* [See **THEY** and **SELF**.]
1. These very persons. *Hooker.*
 2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*. *Locke.*
- THEN**. *ad.* [*ῥαν*, Gothick ; *ῥαν*, Saxon ; *dan*, Dutch.]
1. At that time. *Clarendon.*
 2. Afterwards ; immediately afterwards ; soon afterwards. *Bacon.*
 3. In that case ; in consequence. *Dryden.*
 4. Therefore ; for this reason. *Milton.*
 5. At another time : as *now* and *then*, at one time and other. *Milton.*
 6. That time. *Milton.*
- THENCE**. *s.*
1. From that place. *Milton.*
 2. From that time. *Isaiab.*
 3. For that reason. *Milton.*
- THE'NCEFORTH**. *ad.* [*thence* and *forth*.] From that time. *Spenser. Milton.*
- THENCEFO'WARD**. *ad.* [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time.
- THE'OCRACY**. *s.* [*theocratie*, Fr. *ῥεῖ* and *κρατία*.] Government immediately superintended by God. *Burnet.*
- THEOCRA'TICAL**. *a.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God. *Burnet.*
- THEO'DOLITE**. *s.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.
- THE'OGONY**. *s.* [*ῥεογονία*.] The generation of the gods.
- THEOLO'GIAN**. *s.* [*theologus*, Latin.] A divine ; a professor of divinity. *Milton.*
- THEOLO'GICAL**. *a.* [*theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity. *Swift.*
- THEOLO'GICALLY**. *ad.* [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.
- THEO'LOGIST**. } *s.* [*theologus*, Latin.] A
- THEO'LOGUE**. } divine ; one studious in the science of divinity. *Bacon. Dryden.*
- THE'OLOGY**. *s.* [*theologie*, Fr. *ῥεολογία*.] Divinity. *Hayward. Tillotson.*
- THE'OMACHIST**. *s.* He who fights against the gods.
- THE'OMACHY**. *s.* [*ῥεῖ* and *μαχή*.] The fight against the gods by the giants.
- THE**

THEO'RBO. *f.* [*tiorba*, Italian.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

THEOREM. *f.* [*θεώρημα*.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Hooker. Graunt.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *theorem*.] Com-
THEOREMA'TICK. }
THEORE'MICK. } prised in the-
orems; consisting in theorems. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL. } [*theoretique*, Fr.
THEORE'TICK. } [*θεωρητικός*.]
THEO'RICAL. } *a.* } [*theorique*, Fr.
THEO'RICK. } } from *θεωρία*.]

Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation. *Shakespeare. Boyle. Burnet.*

THEO'RICK. *f.* [from the adjective.] A speculatist; one who knows only speculation, not practice. *Shakespeare.*

THEORE'TICALLY. *a.* [from *theoretick*.] Speculatively; not practically.

THEO'RICALLY. *a.* [from *theorick*.] Speculatively; not practically.

THE'ORIST. *f.* [from *theory*.] A speculatist; one given to speculation. *Addison.*

THE'ORY. *f.* [*theorie*, Fr. *θεωρία*.] ? eculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind. *Hooker. Bacon. South.*

THERAPE'UTICK. *a.* [*θεραπευτικός*.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases. *Watts.*

THERE. *ad.* [*thar*, Gothick; *ðær*, Sax. *daer*, Dutch.]

1. In that place. *Pope.*
2. It is opposed to *here*. *Locke. Milton.*
3. An exclamation directing something at a distance. *Dryden.*

THEREABOUT. } *ad.* [there and about;
THEREABOUTS. } *thereabouts* is there-
fore less proper.]

1. Near that place. *Shakespeare.*
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state. *Davies. Suckling. Newton.*
3. Concerning that matter. *Luke.*

THEREA'FTER. *ad.* [there and after.] According to that; accordingly. *Peacbam.*

THEREA'T. *a.* [there and at.]

1. At that; on that account. *Hooker.*
2. At that place. *Matthew.*

THEREBY. *ad.* [there and by.] By that; by means of that. *Herbert.*

THEREFORE. *ad.* [there and for.]

1. For that; for this; for this reason; in consequence. *Lucas. West.*
2. In return for this; in recompense for this or for that. *Matthew.*

THEREFROM. *ad.* [there and from.] From that; from this. *Jos.*

THEREIN. *ad.* [there and in.] In that; in this. *Bacon.*

THEREINTO. *ad.* [there and into.] Into that; into this. *Luke. Bacon.*

THEREO'F. *ad.* [there and of.] Of that; of this. *Hooker. Swift.*

THEREO'N. *ad.* [there and on.] On that. *Mark. Woodward.*

THEREO'UT. *ad.* [there and out.] Out of that. *Spenser.*

THERETO. } *ad.* [there and to, or
THEREUNTO. } unto.] To that. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

THEREUPO'N. *ad.* [there and upon.]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that. *Hooker. Shakep. Davies. Locke Swift.*
2. Immediately.

THEREU'NDER. *ad.* [there and under.] Under that. *Raleigh.*

THEREWITH. *ad.* [there and with.]

1. With that. *Hooker. Davies.*
2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *ad.* [there and withal.]

1. Over and above. *Daniel.*
2. At the same time. *Shakespeare.*
3. With that. *Spenser.*

THERI'ACAL. *a.* [*ἑρμιακός*.] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER. *f.* [*thermometre*, Fr. *θερμός* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the measure of heat. *Cheyne.*

THERMOSCOPE. *f.* [*thermoscope*, Fren. *θερμός* and *σκοπέω*.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered. *Arbutnot.*

THESE, pronoun, the plural of *this*.

1. Opposed to *those*. *Dryden.*
2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first. *Woodward.*

THE'SIS. *f.* [*these*, Fr. *θέσις*.] A position; something laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *f.* [*θεσμοθέτης*.] A lawgiver.

THE'URGY. *f.* [*θεουργία*.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW. *f.* [*ðeap*, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners. *Spenser.*
2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk.

THE'WED. *a.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated. *Spenser.*

THEY. *f.* In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*þu*, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*
2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others. *Prior.*

THICK. *a.* [*ðicce*, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch.]

1. Not thin.
2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass. *Raleigh. Arbutnot.*
3. Not

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent. *Temple.*
 4. Great in circumference; not slender. *Deuter.*
 5. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission. *Knolles. Wotton. Spelman. Roscommon.*
 6. Close; not divided by much space; crowded. *Dryden. Addison.*
 7. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other. *Dryden.*
 8. Coarse; not thin. *Bacon.*
 9. Without proper intervals of articulation. *Shakespeare.*
THICK. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. The thickest part or time when any thing is thickest. *Knolles.*
 2. **THICK and thin.** Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras.*
THICK. *ad.*
 1. Frequently; fast. *Denham.*
 2. Closely. *Dryden. Norris.*
 3. To a great depth. *Addison.*
 4. **THICK and threefold.** In quick succession; in great numbers. *L'Estrange.*
To THICKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick.*]
 1. To make thick.
 2. To make close; to fill up interstices. *Woodward.*
 3. To condense; to concrete. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakesp.*
 5. To make frequent.
 6. To make close or numerous.
To THICKEN. *v. n.*
 1. To grow thick.
 2. To grow dense or muddy. *Shakesp.*
 3. To concrete; to be consolidated. *Prior.*
 4. To grow close or numerous. *Tatler.*
 5. To grow quick. *Addison.*
THICKET. *f.* [*diccetū*, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood. *Chapman. Raleigh.*
THICKLY. *ad.* [from *thick.*] Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.*
THICKNESS. *f.* [from *thick.*]
 1. The state of being thick; density.
 2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed. *Boyle.*
 3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth. *Bacon.*
 4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude. *Bacon.*
 5. Imperviousness; closeness. *Addison.*
 6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness. *Holder.*
THICK-SCULLED. *a.* Dull; stupid. *Dryden.*
THICKSET. *a.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted. *Dryden. Grew.*
THICKSKIN. *f.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse gross man. *Shakespeare.*
THIEF. *f.* [*seif*, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another. *Shakespeare. John.*
 2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle. *May.*
THIEF-CATCHER. } *f.* } [*thief & catch.*]
THIEF LEADER. } } [*thief & lead.*]
THIEF-TAKER. } } [*thief & take.*]
 One whose business is to detect thieves. *L'Estrange. Bramston.*
To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To steal; to practise theft.
THIEVERY. *f.* [from *thieve.*]
 1. The practice of stealing. *Spenser. South.*
 2. That which is stolen. *Shakespeare.*
THIEVISH. *a.* [from *thief.*]
 1. Given to stealing; practising theft. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Secret; sly. *Shakespeare.*
THIEVISHLY. *ad.* [from *thievish.*] Like a thief.
THIEVISHNESS. *f.* [from *thievish.*] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.
THIGH. *f.* [*ðeoh*, Saxon; *die*, Dutch.] The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body. *Quincy. Genesis.*
THILK. pronoun. [*ðilc*, Saxon.] That same. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
THILL. *f.* [*ðille*, Saxon.] The shafts of a waggon. *Mortimer.*
THILL-HORSE. } *f.* } [*thill* and *horse.*] The
THILLER. } last horse; the horse
 that goes between the shafts. *Tusser. Shakespeare.*
THIMBLE. *f.* [from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle. *Shakespeare. Cheyne.*
THIME. *f.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, French.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. *Spenser.*
THIN. *a.* [*ðin*, Saxon; *dunn*, Dutch.]
 1. Not thick. *Exodus.*
 2. Rare; not dense. *Wisdom. Bacon.*
 3. Not close; separate by large spaces. *Roscommon.*
 4. Not closely compact or accumulated. *Milton.*
 5. Exile; small. *Dryden.*
 6. Not coarse; not gross in substance.
 7. Not abounding. *Bacon.*
 8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender. *L'Estrange.*
THIN. *ad.* Not thickly. *Milton.*
To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To make less close or numerous. *Dryden.*
 3. To attenuate. *Blackmore.*
THINLY. *ad.* [from *thin.*] Not thick; not closely. *Brown.*
THINE.

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; *ðin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee. *Shakespeare.*

THING. *s.* [*ðing*, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. *Shakesp.*
2. It is used in contempt. *Swift.*
3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity. *Shakesp. Congreve.*
4. It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of honour.

To THINK. *v. n.* *preter. thought.* [*ðencean*, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate. *Locke. Dryden.*
2. To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Daniel.*
3. To intend. *Shakespeare.*
4. To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet.*
5. To muse; to meditate. *Dryden.*
6. To recollect; to observe. *Shakespeare.*
7. To judge; to conclude. *Swift.*
8. To consider; to doubt. *Bentley.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. *Shakespeare.*
2. To believe; to esteem. *Sidney.*
3. To THINK much. To grudge. *Milton. Tillotson.*
4. To THINK scorn. To disdain. *Esther.*

THINKER. *s.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*

THINKING. *s.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

THINLY. *ad.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously. *Dryden.*

THINNESS. *s.* [from *thin*.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity. *Donne. Newton.*
2. Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden.*
3. Rareness; not spissitude. *South.*

THIRD. *a.* [*ðriððā*, Saxon.] The first after the second. *Shakespeare.*

THIRD. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part. *Addison.*
2. The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder.*

THIRDBOROUGH. *s.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-constable.

THIRDLY. *ad.* [from *third*.] In the third place. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [*ðirlian*, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ainsworth.*

THIRST. *s.* [*ðyrst*, Sax. *dorst*, Dutch.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Denham. Arbutnot.*
2. Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax.*
3. Draught. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [*ðyrstan*, Sax. *dersten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst. *Exodus. Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Psalms.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.*

THIRSTINESS. *s.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty. *Wotton.*

THIRSTY. *a.* [*ðurstig*, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Shakesp. Judges. Rowe.*
2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood thirsty.

THIRTE'EN. *a.* [*ðrieteine*, Saxon.] Ten and three. *Bacon.*

THIRTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *thirteen*; *ðrieteceða*, Saxon.] The third after the tenth. *Graunt.*

THIRTIETH. *a.* [from *thirty*; *ðrittegeða*, Saxon.] The tenth thence to d. *Hale.*

THIRTY. *a.* [*ðrittig*, Saxon.] Thrice ten. *Shakespeare.*

THIS. *pronoun.* [*ðis*, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shakespeare.*
2. The next future. *Genesis.*
3. *This* is used for *this time*. *Dryden.*
4. The last past. *Dryden.*
5. It is often opposed to *that*. *Pope.*
6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. *Hooker.*
7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*. *Dryden.*

THISTLE. *s.* [*ðistl*, Sax. *dorst*, Dutch; *carduus*, Latin.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Miller. Shakespeare.*

THISTLE, golden. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

THISTLY. *a.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson.*

THITHER. *ad.* [*ðitther*, Saxon.]

1. To that place: it is opposed to *hither*. *Denham.*
2. To that end; to that point.

THITHERTO. *ad.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; so far.

THITHERWARD. *ad.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Towards that place. *Milton.*

THO. *ad.* [*ðonne*, Saxon.]

1. Then. *Spenser.*
2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainsworth.*

THONG. *s.* [*ðrang*, *ðrong*, Saxon.] A strap or string of leather. *Addison. Dryd.*

THORA'CICK. *a.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast. *Arbutnot.*

THO'RAL. *a.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *s.* [*thaurns*, Gothick.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds. *Genesis.*
2. A prickly growing on the thorn bush. *Milton.*

3. Any thing troublesome. *Southern.*

THOR'NAPPLE. *s.* A plant. *Mortmer.*

T H O

THORNBA'CK. *f.* A sea-fish. *Arbut.*

THORNBUT. *f.* A sort of sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*

THORNY. *a.* [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly. *Randolph. Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious. *Shakespeare.*

3. Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser.*

THOROUGH. *prepos.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]

1. By way of making passage or penetration.

2. By means of. *Shakespeare.*

THOROUGH. *a.*

1. Complete; full; perfect. *Spenser. Clarendon.*

2. Passing through. *Bacon.*

THOROUGHFARE. *f.* [*thorough* and *fare*.] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shakespeare.*

THOROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

THOROUGHSPED. *a.* [*thorough* and *sped*.] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced. *Swift.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTICH. *ad.* [*thorough* and *stich*.] Completely; fully. *L'Estrange.*

THORP. *f.* From the Saxon *þorp*, signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE. *pron.* The plural of *that*. *Shakespeare. Denham.*

THOU. *f.* [*ðu*, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique cases singular *thee*, *ðe*, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, *e p*, Saxon.]

1. The second pronoun personal. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To THOU. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [*þeah*, Sax. *thaub*, Gothick.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although. *Waller. Watts.*

2. **As THOUGH.** As if; like as if. *Genesis.*

3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT, the *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *think*. *Addison.*

THOUGHT. *f.* [from the *preterite* of *to think*]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.

2. Idea; image formed. *Milton.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery. *Dryden.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration. *Shakespeare.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milt.*

6. Opinion; judgment. *Job. Dryd. Pope.*

T H R

7. Meditation; serious consideration. *Roscommon.*

8. Design; purpose. *Jeremiab.*

9. Silent contemplation. *Shakespeare.*

10. Sollicitude; care; concern. *Milton.*

11. Expectation. *Shakespeare.*

12. A small degree; a small quantity. *Swift.*

THOUGHTFUL. *a.* [*thought* and *full*.]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful. *Philips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous. *Prior.*

THOUGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *thoughtful*.] With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *thoughtful*.]

1. Deep meditation.

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS. *a.* [from *thought*.]

1. Airy; gay; dissipated.

2. Negligent; careless. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid; dull. *Dryden.*

THOUGHTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *thought*.] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THOUGHTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *thoughtless*.] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK. *a.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection. *Shakespeare.*

THOUSAND. *a.* or *f.* [*þyrend*, Saxon; *duysend*, Dutch.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

2. Proverbially, a great number. *Spenser.*

THOUSANDTH. *a.* [from *thousand*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand. *Dryden. Swift.*

THOWL. *f.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when a rowing. *Ainsworth.*

THRALL. *f.* [*þræl*, Saxon.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Shakespeare. Davies. Milton.*

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* To enslave; to bring into the power of another. *Shakespeare. Donne.*

THRA'LDOM. *f.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude. *Sidney. Sandys.*

THRA'PPLE. *f.* The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH. *v. a.* [*þræscan*, Saxon; *derschen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Shakespeare. Ray.*

2. To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dryden.*

THRASH.

T H R

THRA'SHER. *f.* [from *thrash*.] One who thrashes corn. *Locke.*
THRA'SHING-FLOOR. *f.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*
THRA'SONICAL. *a.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shakespeare.*
THRAVE. *f.* [ðnap, Saxon.]
 1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.
 2. The number of two dozen.
THREAD. *f.* [ðræð, Sax. *draed*, Dutch.]
 1. A small line; a small twist. *Boyle. South.*
 2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenour. *Burnet. Arbuth.*
THRE'ADBARE. *a.* [*tthread* and *bare*.]
 1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
 2. Worn out; trite. *Swift. Child.*
To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pass through with a thread. *Sharp.*
 2. To pass through; to pierce through. *Shakespeare.*
THRE'ADEN. *a.* [from *tthread*.] Made of thread. *Shakespeare.*
To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsw.*
THREAT. *f.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.
To THREAT. } *v. a.* [ðreatian, Saxon.]
To THRE'ATEN. }
 1. To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.*
 2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify. *Milton. Pope.*
 3. To menace by action. *Dryden.*
THRE'ATENER. *f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
THRE'ATENINGLY. *ad.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in a threatening manner. *Shakespeare.*
THRE'ATFUL. *a.* [*tthreat* and *full*.] Full of threats; minacious. *Spenser.*
THREE. *a.* [ðrie, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch.]
 1. Two and one. *Creech. Pope.*
 2. Proverbially a small number. *Shakesp.*
THRE'EFOLD. *a.* [ðreofeald, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three. *Raleigh. Pope.*
THRE'EPENCE. *f.* [*three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Wise-man.*
THRE'EPENNY. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.
THRE'EPILE. *f.* [*three* and *pil*.] An old name for good velvet. *Shakespeare.*
THREPILED. *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another. *Shakespeare.*
THRESCO'RE. *a.* [*three* and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty. *Shakesp. Brown. Dryden.*
THRENO'DY. *f.* [ðpnydia.] A song of lamentation.

T H R

THRE'SHER. *f.* properly *thrasher*.
THRE'SHOLD. *f.* [ðneropað, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
THREW, preterite of *throw*. *Pope.*
THRICE. *ad.* [from *three*.]
 1. Three times. *Spenser.*
 2. A word of amplification. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *tthread*.] To slide through a narrow passage. *Pope.*
THRIFT. *f.* [from *thrive*.]
 1. Profit; gain; riches gotten. *Sney. Shakespeare.*
 2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
 3. A plant. *Miller.*
THRIFTILY. *ad.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parsimoniously. *Swift.*
THRIFTINESS. *f.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; husbandry. *Spenser. Wotton.*
THRIFTLESS. *a.* [from *thrifty*.] Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser.*
THRIFTY. *a.* [from *thrifty*.]
 1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 2. Well husbanded. *Shakespeare.*
To THRILL. *v. a.* [ðyn'ian, Saxon.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate. *Spenser. Milton.*
To THRILL. *v. n.*
 1. To have the quality of piercing. *Spenser.*
 2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. *Spenser.*
 3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To pass with a tingling sensation. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, *thrived*. part. *thriven*. To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired. *Sidney. Watts.*
THRIVER. *f.* [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that grows rich. *Hayward.*
THRIVINGLY. *ad.* [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.
THROAT. *f.* [ðpote, Saxon.]
 1. The forepart of the neck. *Shakesp.*
 2. The main road of any place. *Thomson.*
 3. To cut the THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Estrange.*
THRO'ATPIPE. *f.* [*tbroat* and *pipe*.] The weason; the windpipe.
THRO'ATWORT. *f.* [*tbroat* and *wort*.] A plant.
To THROB. *v. n.*
 1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast. *Addison. Smith.*
 2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wise-man.*
THROB. *f.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation. *Addison.*
THROE.

T H R

THROE. *f.* [from *þropan*, to suffer, Sax.]
 1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children. *Milton. Dryden. Rogers.*
 2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shakespeare.*
THRONE. *f.* [*thronus*, Lat. *þrón*, Saxon.]
 1. A royal seat; the seat of a king. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*
To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat. *Shakespeare. Milton. Pope.*
THRONG. *f.* [*þrang*, Saxon.] A croud; a multitude pressing against each other. *Craslow. Waller.*
To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shakespeare. Tatler.*
To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Shakespeare. Luke. Milton.*
THROSTLE. *f.* [*þrosterle*, Saxon.] The thrush; a small singing bird. *Shakespeare. Walton.*
THROTTLE. *f.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe. *Brown.*
To THROTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath. *Dryden. Swift.*
THROVE, the preterite of *thrive*. *Locke.*
THROUGH. *prep.* [*þurh*, Saxon; *door*, Dutch.]
 1. From end to end of. *Dryden.*
 2. Noting passage. *Dryden. Newton.*
 3. By transmission. *Temple. Cheyne.*
 4. By means of. *Ecclus. Whitgift. Prior.*
THROUGH. *ad.*
 1. From one end or side to the other. *Bacon. Oldham.*
 2. To the end of any thing. *South.*
THROUGHbred. *a.* [*through* and *bred*.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*
THROUGhlighted. *a.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both sides. *Wotton.*
THROUGhly. *ad.* [from *through*.]
 1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spenser. Tillotson.*
 2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*
THROUGhout. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of. *Hooker. Bacon. Ben. Johnson.*
THROUGhout. *ad.* Every where; in every part. *Dryden.*
THROUGhpaced. *a.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete. *More.*
To THROW. preter. *threw*, part. passive *thrown*. *v. a.* [*þrōpan*, Saxon.]
 1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.*

T H R

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. *Addison. Berkeley.*
 3. To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarendon.*
 4. To venture at dice. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To cast; to strip off. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To emit in any manner. *Addison. Watts.*
 7. To spread in haste. *Pope.*
 8. To overturn in wrestling. *South.*
 9. To drive; to send by force. *Dryden. Addison.*
 10. To make to act at a distance. *Shakespeare.*
 11. To repose. *Taylor.*
 12. To change by any kind of violence. *Addison.*
 13. To turn.
 14. **To THROW away.** To lose; to spend in vain. *Otway. Denham.*
 15. **To THROW away.** To reject. *Taylor.*
 16. **To THROW by.** To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *B. n. Johnson. Locke.*
 17. **To THROW down.** To subvert; to overturn. *Addison.*
 18. **To THROW off.** To expel. *Arbutnot.*
 19. **To THROW off.** To reject; to renounce. *Dryden. Spratt.*
 20. **To THROW out.** To exert; to bring forth into act. *Spenser. Addison.*
 21. **To THROW out.** To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.*
 22. **To THROW out.** To eject; to expel. *Swift.*
 23. **To THROW out.** To reject; to exclude. *Swift.*
 24. **To THROW up.** To resign angrily. *Collier.*
 25. **To THROW up.** To emit; to eject; to bring up. *Arbutnot.*
To THROW. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the act of casting.
 2. To cast dice.
 3. **To THROW about.** To cast about; to try expedients. *Spenser.*
THROW. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing. *Addison.*
 2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast. *Shakespeare. South. Bentley.*
 3. The space to which any thing is thrown. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
 4. Stroke; blow. *Spenser.*
 5. Effort; violent sally. *Addison.*
 6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *throe*. *South. Dryden.*
THROWER. *f.* [from *throw*.] One that throws. *Shakespeare.*
THRUM. *f.* [*þraum*, Islandick.]
 1. The ends of weavers threads.
 2. Any coarse yarn. *Shakespeare. Bacon. King.*
 To

T H U

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarsly. *Dryden.*

THRUSH. *f.* [*þrusc*, Saxon.]

1. A small singing bird. *Carew. Pope.*
2. Small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous. *Arbutb.*

To THRUST. *v. a.* [*trufito*, Latin.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies. *Revelations.*
2. To push; to remove with violence; to drive. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Dryden.*
3. To stab. *Numbers.*
4. To compress. *Judges.*
5. To impel; to urge. *Shakespeare.*
6. To obtrude; to intrude. *Shak sp. Locke.*

To THRUST. *v. n.*

1. To make a hostile push.
2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence. *Dryden.*
3. To intrude. *Rowe.*
4. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng. *Chapman. Knolles.*

THRUST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. Assault; attack. *M re.*

THRU'STER. *f.* [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLow. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer. *Tusser.*

THUMB. *f.* [*þuma*, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four. *Dryden. Broome.*

THUMB-BAND. *f.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMBSTAL. *f.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.

THUMP. *f.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt. *Hudibras. Dryden. Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shakespeare.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras. Swift.*

THUMPER. *f.* [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER. *f.* [*þunder*, *þunon* Saxon; *donder*, Dutch.]

1. Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

T H W

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Spenser. Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make thunder. *Shakesp. Sidney. Pope.*

To THU'NDER. *v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terrour. *Dryd.*
2. To publish any denunciation or threat. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *f.*

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *King Charles. Denham.*
2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical. *Hakewill.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thunder. *Spenser. Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders. *Waller.*

THUNDEROUS. *a.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder. *Milton.*

THUNDERSHOWER. *f.* [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stillingfleet.*

THUNDERSTONE. *f.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakespeare.*

To THUNDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or hurt with lightning. *Sidney. Addison.*

THURIFEROUS. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION. *f.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense. *Stillingfleet.*

THURSDAY. *f.* [*thorsgday*, Danish. *Thor* was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *ad.* [*þus*, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise. *Hooker. Hale. Dryden.*
2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Bacon. Tillotson. Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [*þaccian*, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang. *Shakespeare. Arbutb.*

THWACK. *f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras. Addison.*

THWART. *a.* [*þwyr*, Saxon; *dwaars*, Dutch.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else. *Milton.*
2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing. *Milton. Thomson.*
2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse. *Shakespeare. South. Addison. Pope.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be opposite. *Locke.*

THWARTINGLY. *ad.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY.

T I D

THY. *pronoun.* [*ðin*, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee. *Cowley. Milton.*

THYSELF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self*.]
 1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. *Shakespeare.*
 2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative. *Dryden.*

THYINE *wood.* *f.* A precious wood. *Revelations.*

THYME. *f.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TIAR. } *f.* [*tiara*, Latin.] A dress for
TIARA. } the head; a diadem. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [*from entice*.] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*

TICK. *f.*
 1. Score; trust. *Hudibras. Locke.*
 2. The louse of dogs or sheep. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To run on score.
 2. To trust; to score. *Arbutnot.*

TICKEN. } *f.* The same with *tick*. A
TICKING. } sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TICKET. *f.* [*etiquet*, French.] A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenser. Collier.*

To TICKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]
 1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 2. To please by slight gratifications. *Sidney. Dryden. Locke.*

To TICKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spenser.*

TICKLE. *a.* Tottering; unfixed; unstable. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

TICKLISH. *a.* [*from tickle*.]
 1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled. *Bacon.*
 2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Woodw.*
 3. Difficult; nice. *Swift.*

TICKLISHNESS. *f.* [*from ticklish*.] The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK. *f.* [*trickac*, French.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID *a.* [*tyððen*, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

To TIDDLE. } *v. a.* [*from tid*.] To use
To TIDDER. } tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE. *f.* [*tyð*, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Islandick.]
 1. Time; season; while. *Spenser. Wotton.*
 2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea. That motion of the water called *tides* is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the Moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the Moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least

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attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the Moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Flood. *Bacon.*

4. Stream; course. *Shakespeare. Milton. Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To drive with the stream. *Dryden.*

To TIDE *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Philips.*

TIDEGATE. *f.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDESMAN. *f.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tide-waiter or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchantships till the duty of goods be paid. *Bailey.*

TIDEWAITER. *f.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse. *Swift.*

TIDILY. *ad.* [*from tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TIDINESS. *f.* [*from tidy*.] Neatness; readiness.

TIDINGS. *f.* [*tidon*, Saxon, to happen.] News; an account of something that has happened. *Spenser. Milton. Rogers.*

TIDY. *a.* [*tidt*, Islandick.]
 1. Seasonable. *Tusser.*
 2. Neat; ready. *Gay.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [*tan*, *rgan*, Saxon.]
 1. To bind; to fasten with a knot. *Knolles.*
 2. To knit; to complicate. *Burnet.*
 3. To hold; to fasten. *Fairfax.*
 4. To hinder; to obstruct. *Shakespeare. Waller.*
 5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. *Hooker. Stillingfleet. Atterd.*

TIE. *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Knot; fastening.
 2. Bond; obligation. *Bacon. Waller.*

TIER. *f.* [*tiere*, old Fr. *tuyr*, Dutch.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *f.* [*tiers*, *tiercier*, French.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Ben. Johnson.*

TIERCET. *f.* [*from tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *f.*
 1. Liquor; drink. *Philips.*
 2. A fit of peevishness or fullness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

TIFFANY. *f.* [*tiffer*, to dress up, old Fr.] Very thin silk. *Brown.*

TIGE. *f.* [*In architecture*.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TIGER. *f.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Shakespeare. Peacham.*

TIGHT. *a.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]
 1. Tense;

T I L

T I M

1. Tense; close; not loose. *Moxon. Swift.*
 2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat. *Gay. Swift.*
To TIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To straiten; to make close.
TIGHTER. *f.* [from *tighten.*] A ribband or string by which women straiten their cloaths.
TIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *tight.*]
 1. Closely; not loosely.
 2. Neatly; not idly. *Dryden.*
TIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *tight.*] Closeness; not looseness. *Woodward.*
TIGRESS. *f.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger. *Addison.*
TIKE. *f.* [*teke*, Dutch.]
 1. The louse of dogs or sheep. *Bacon.*
 2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog.
TILE. *f.* [*tile*, Sax. *tegel*, Dutch.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses. *Milton. Moxon.*
To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with tiles. *Bacon. Swift.*
 2. To cover as tiles. *Donne.*
TILER. *f.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile.*] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. *Bacon.*
TILING. *f.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles. *Luke.*
TILL. *f.* A money box. *Swift.*
TILL. *prep.* [*til*, Saxon.] To the time of. *Cowley.*
TILL now. To the present time. *Milton.*
TILL then. To that time. *Milton.*
TILL. *conjunction.*
 1. To the time. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. To the degree that. *Taylor. Pope.*
To TILL. *v. a.* [*ty'lan*, Sax. *tenlen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. *Milton.*
TILLABLE. *a.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*
TILLAGE. *f.* [from *till.*] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture. *Bacon. Woodward.*
TILLER. *f.* [from *till.*]
 1. Husbandman; ploughman. *Carew. Genesis. Prior.*
 2. A till; a small drawer. *Dryden.*
TILLYFALLY. } *a.* A word used for-
TILLYVALLEY. } merly when any thing
 said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shakespeare.*
TYLMAN. *f.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; an husbandman. *Tusser.*
TILT. *f.* [*tyld*, Saxon.]
 1. A tent; any covering over head. *Denham.*
 2. The cover of a boat. *Sandys. Gay.*
 3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*

4. A thrust. *Addison.*
To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
 2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments. *Philips.*
 3. To point as in tilts. *Philips.*
 4. [*Tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out.
To TILT. *v. n.*
 1. To run in tilts. *Milton.*
 2. To fight with rapiers. *Shakespeare. Collier.*
 3. To rush as in combat. *Collier.*
 4. To play unsteadily. *Milton. Pope.*
 5. To fall on one side. *Grew.*
TILTER. *f.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights. *Hudibras. Granville.*
TILTH. *f.* [from *till.*] Husbandry; culture. *Shakespeare.*
TILTH. *a.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled. *Milton.*
TIMBER. *f.* [*ty'mbrin*, Saxon, *to build.*]
 1. Wood fit for building. *Bacon. Woodward.*
 2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The main beams of a fabrick. *Bacon.*
 4. Materials ironically. *Bacon.*
To TIMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. *L'Estrange.*
To TIMBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.
TIMBERED. *a.* [from *timber*; *timbrè*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived. *Wotton. Brown.*
TIMBERSOW. *f.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*
TIMBREL. *f.* [*timbre*, French.] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation. *Sandys. Pope.*
TIME. *f.* [*tima*, Saxon; *tym*, Euse.]
 1. The measure of duration. *Locke. Grew.*
 2. Space of time. *Dan. Milton. Swift.*
 3. Interval. *Bacon.*
 4. Season; proper time. *Ecclus.*
 5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Dryden. Woodward.*
 6. Age; particular part of time. *Brown. Dryden.*
 7. Past time. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Early time. *Bacon. Rogers.*
 9. Time considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.*
 10. Particular quality of the present. *South.*
 11. Particular time. *Dryden. Addison.*
 12. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.*
 13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. *Milton. Bentley. Swift.*
 14. Musical measure. *Shakesp. Waller. Denham.*
To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To

T I N

1. To adapt to the time ; to bring or do at a proper time. *L'Estrange. Addison.*
2. To regulate as to time. *Addison.*
3. To measure harmonically. *Shakesp.*
- TIMEFUL.** *a.* Seasonable ; timely ; early. *Raleigh.*
- TIMELESS.** *a.* [from *time.*]

 1. Unseasonable ; done at an improper time. *Pope.*
 2. Untimely ; immature ; done before the proper time. *Shakespeare.*

- TIMELY.** *a.* [from *time.*] Seasonable ; sufficiently early. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- TIMELY.** *ad.* [from *time.*] Early ; soon. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
- TIMEPLEASER.** *f.* [time and *please.*] One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be. *Shakespeare.*
- TIMESERVING.** *a.* [time and *serve.*] Meanly complying with present power. *South.*
- TIMID.** *a.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful ; timorous ; wanting courage. *Thomf.*
- TIMIDITY.** *f.* [*timidité*, Fr. from *timid.*] Fearfulness ; timorousness ; habitual cowardice. *Brown.*
- TIMOROUS.** *a.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful ; full of fear and scruple. *Brown. Prior.*
- TIMOROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully ; with much fear. *Shakespeare. A. Philips.*
- TIMOROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulness. *Swift.*
- TIMOUS.** *a.* [from *time.*] Early ; timely. *Bac.*
- TIN.** *f.* [*ten*, Dutch.]

 1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemists jupiter. *Woodward.*
 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

- To TIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle.*
- TINCAL.** *f.* A mineral ; what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*
- To TINCT.** *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]

 1. To stain ; to colour ; to spot ; to dye. *Bacon. Boyle.*
 2. To imbue with a taste. *Bacon.*

- TINCT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Colour ; stain ; spot. *Shakespeare. Thomson.*
- TINCTURE.** *f.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Latin.]

 1. Colour or taste superadded by something. *Wotton. South. Dryden. Prior. Pope.*
 2. Extract of some drug made in spirits ; an infusion. *Boyle.*

- To TINCTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

 1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste. *Blackmore.*
 2. To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*

- To TIND.** *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick ; *zen-dan*, Saxon.] To kindle ; to set on fire.
- TINDER.** *f.* [*tyndre*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Atterbury.*

T I P

- TINE.** *f.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]
1. The tooth of a harrow ; the spike of a fork. *Mortimer.*
 2. Trouble ; distress. *Spenser.*
- To TINE.** *v. a.* [*tynan*, Saxon.]
1. To kindle ; to light ; to set on fire. *Spenser.*
 2. [*tynan*, Saxon, *to shut.*] To shut.
- To TINE.** *v. n.*
1. To rage ; to smart. *Spenser.*
 2. To fight. *Spenser.*
- To TINGE.** *v. a.* [*tingo*, Latin.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste. *Addison.*
- TINGENT.** *a.* [*tingens*, Latin.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*
- TINGLASS.** *f.* [*tin* and *glass.*] Bismuth.
- To TINGLE.** *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]
1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound. *Brown.*
 2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion. *Pope.*
 3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. *Arbutnot.*
- To TINK.** *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin ; *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.
- TINKER.** *f.* [from *tink.*] A mender of old brasse. *Shakespeare.*
- To TINKLE.** *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fren. *tinnio*, Latin.]
1. To make a sharp quick noise ; to clink. *Isaiah. Dryden.*
 2. To hear a low quick noise. *Dryden.*
- TINMAN.** *f.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*
- TINPENNY.** *f.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*
- TINWORM.** *f.* An insect. *Bailey.*
- TINNER.** *f.* [from *tin* ; *zyn*, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*
- TINSEL.** *f.* [*etincelle*, French.]
1. A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.*
 2. Any thing shining with false lustre ; any thing shewy and of little value. *Dryden. Norris.*
- To TINSEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments ; to adorn with lustre that has no value. *Cleaveland.*
- TINT.** *f.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Italian.] A dye ; a colour. *Pope.*
- TINY.** *a.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little ; small ; puny. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
- TIP.** *f.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top ; end ; point ; extremity. *Sidney. South. Pope.*
- To TIP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To top ; to end ; to cover on the end. *Milton. Hudibras. Pope.*
 2. To strike slightly ; to tap. *Dryden. Swift.*
- TIPPET.** *f.* [*zappet*, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*
- To TIPPLE.** *v. n.* To drink luxuriously ; to waste life over the cup. *Shakesp.*

TIT

TO TIPPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleaveland.*
TIPPLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*
TIPPLED. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Tipsy; drunk. *Dryden.*
TIPPLER. *f.* [from *tipple.*] A sottish drunkard.
TIPSTAFF. *f.* [*tip* and *staff.*]
 1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.
 2. The staff itself so tipped. *Bacon.*
TIPSY. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
TIPTOE. *f.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe. *Shakespeare. Herbert.*
TIRE. *f.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]
 1. Rank; row.
 2. A head dress. *Shakesp. Crashaw.*
 3. Furniture; apparatus. *Philips.*
TO TIRE. *v. a.* [*tipian*, Saxon.]
 1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass. *Dryden.*
 2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification. *Bacon. Tickell.*
 3. To dress the head. *2 Kings.*
TO TIRE. *v. n.* To fail with weariness.
TIREDNESS. *f.* [from *tired.*] State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewill.*
TIRESOME. *a.* [from *tire.*] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addison.*
TIRESOMENESS. *f.* [from *tiresome.*] Act or quality of being tiresome.
TIREWOMAN. *f.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke.*
TIRINGHOUSE. } *f.* [*tire* and *house*, or
TIRINGROOM. } *room.*] The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shakespeare. Wotton.*
TIRWIT. *f.* A bird.
'TIS, contracted for *it is.* *Shakespeare.*
TISICK. *f.* [corrupted from *phthisick.*] Consumption.
TISICAL. *a.* [for *phthisical.*] Consumptive.
TISSEUE. *f.* [*tissue*, Fr. *tipan*, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver. *Dryden.*
TO TISSEUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton.*
TIT. *f.*
 1. A small horse: generally in contempt. *Denham.*
 2. A woman: in contempt. *Dryden.*
 3. A titmouse or tomtit. A bird.
TITBIT. *f.* [properly *tidbit.*] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbutnot.*
TITHEABLE. *a.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift.*
TITHE. *f.* [*teoða*, Saxon.]
 1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Shakesp.*
 2. The tenth part of any thing. *Shakesp.*

TIT

3. Small part; small portion. *Bacon.*
TO TITHE. *v. a.* [*teoðian*, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part. *Spenser. Deuter.*
TO TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe. *Tusser.*
TITHER. *f.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.
TITHYMAL. *f.* [*tithymalle*, Fr. *tithymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TITHING. *f.*
 1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called tithingman. *Cowel.*
 2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest. *Tusser.*
TITHINGMAN. *f.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace officer. *Spenser.*
TO TITILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle. *Pope.*
TITILLATION. *f.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of tickling. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being tickled. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*
TITLARK. *f.* A bird. *Walton.*
TITLE. *f.* [*titulus*, Latin.]
 1. A general head comprising particulars. *Hale.*
 2. Any appellation of honour. *Milton.*
 3. A name; an appellation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject. *Swift.*
 5. A claim of right. *South.*
TO TITLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*
TITLELESS. *a.* [from *title.*] Wanting a name or appellation. *Shakespeare.*
TITLEPAGE. *f.* [*title* and *page.*] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*
TITMOUSE, or tit. *f.* [*tijt*, Dutch.] A small species of birds. *Dryden.*
TO TITTER. *v. n.* To laugh with restraint. *Pope.*
TITTER. *f.* [from the verb.] A restrained laugh.
TITTLE. *f.* [I suppose from *tit.*] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Clarendon. Milton. South. Swift.*
TITTLETATTLE. *f.* Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.*
TO TITTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly. *Sidney.*
TITUBATION. *f.* [*titubo*, Latin.] The act of stumbling.
TITULAR. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] Nominal; having only the title. *Bacon.*
TITULARITY. *f.* [from *titular.*] The state of being titular. *Brown.*
TITULARY. *a.* [*titulaire*, French.]
 1. Coa-

T O A

1. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*
 2. Relating to a title. *Bacon.*
TITULARY. *f.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*
TIVY. *a.* [A word expressing speed, from *santivy*, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden.*
TO *ad.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]
 1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first. *Smalridge.*
 2. It notes the intention: as, she rais'd a war *to* call me back. *Dryden.*
 3. After an adjective it notes its object: as, born *to* beg. *Sandys.*
 4. Noting futurity: as, we are still *to* seek. *Bentley.*
 5. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To and again.} \\ \text{To and fro.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Backward and forward.}$
TO. *preposition.*
 1. Noting motion *towards*: opposed to *from*. *Sidney. Smith.*
 2. Noting accord or adaptation. *Milton.*
 3. Noting address or compellation: as, here's *to* you all. *Denham.*
 4. Noting attention or application. *Denham.*
 5. Noting addition or accumulation. *Denham.*
 6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes: as, away *to* horse. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Noting opposition: as, foot *to* foot. *Dryden.*
 8. Noting amount: as, *to* the number of three hundred. *Bacon.*
 9. Noting proportion; noting amount: as, three *to* nine. *Hooker.*
 10. Noting possession or appropriation.
 11. Noting perception: as, sharp *to* the taste.
 12. Noting the subject of an affirmation: as, oath *to* the contrary. *Shakespeare.*
 13. In comparison of: as, no fool *to* the sinner. *Tillotson.*
 14. As far as. *Arbutnot.*
 15. After an adjective it notes the object. *Shakespeare.*
 16. Noting obligation. *Dryden.*
 17. Respecting. *Shakespeare.*
 18. Noting consequence. *Dryden.*
 19. Towards. *Dryden.*
 20. Noting presence. *Swift.*
 21. Noting effect. *Wiseman. Clarendon.*
 22. After a verb *to* notes the object. *Sba.*
 23. Noting the degree. *Boyle.*
TOAD. *f.* [toðe, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous. *Bacon. Dryden.*
TO'ADFISH. *f.* A kind of sea-fish.
TO'ADFLAX. *f.* A plant.
TO'ADSTONE. *f.* [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*

T O K

- TO'ADSTOOL.** *f.* [toad and stool.] A plant like a mushroom. Not esculent. *Bacon.*
To TOAST. *v. a.* [toſtum, Lat.]
 1. To dry or heat at the fire. *Shakespeare. Brown.*
 2. To name when a health is drunk. *Prior.*
TOAST. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon.*
 2. Bread dried and put into liquor. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk. *Addison.*
TO'ASTER. *f.* [from *toast*.] He who toasts. *Prior.*
TOBA'CCO. *f.* [from *Tobacco* or *Tobago* in America.] The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf. *Miller.*
TOBA'CCONIST. *f.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.
TOD. *f.* [totte baar, German.]
 1. A bush; a thick shrub. *Spenser.*
 2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shakespeare.*
TOE. *f.* [ta, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Milton. Prior.*
TOFO'RE. *ad.* [topopan, Saxon.] Before. *Shakespeare.*
TOFT. *f.* [toftum, law Latin.] A place where a messuage has stood. *Corwel.*
TO'GED. *a.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Shakespeare.*
TOGETHER. *ad.* [toḡæðene, Sax.]
 1. In company. *Milton.*
 2. Not apart; not in separation. *Bacon.*
 3. In the same place. *Davies.*
 4. In the same time. *Dryden.*
 5. Without intermission. *Dryden.*
 6. In concert. *Addison.*
 7. In continuity. *Milton.*
 8. **TOGETHER** *with.* In union with. *Dryden.*
To TOIL. *v. n.* [tilian, Sax. *tuylen*, Dut.] To labour. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
To TOIL. *v. a.*
 1. To labour; to work at. *Milton.*
 2. To weary; to overlabour. *Shakespeare.*
TOIL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton.*
 2. Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*
TO'ILET. *f.* [toilette, Fr.] A dressing table. *Pope.*
TO'ILSOME. *a.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary. *Pope.*
TO'ILSOMENESS. *f.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.
TOKEN. *f.* [zacn, Saxon; *teycken*, Dut.]
 1. A sign. *Psalms.*
 2. A mark. *South.*
 3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Shakespeare. Drayton.*
 To

T O M

To TOKEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. *Shakespeare.*

TOLD. pret. and part. pass. of *tell.* Mentioned; related. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* To train; to draw by degrees. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *a.* [tolerable, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *f.* [from *tolerable.*] The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *ad.* [from *tolerable.*]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward. Addison.*

TO'LERANCE. *f.* [tolerantia, Lat.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon. Hammond.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [tolero, Lat. *tolerare*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer. *Hooker.*

TOLERA'TION. *f.* [tolero, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*

TOLL. *f.* [zoll, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch.] An excise of goods. *Cowel. Bacon. Arbutnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage. *Hudibras.*
2. To take toll or tallage. *Tusser.*
3. To sound as a single bell. *Shakespeare. Stillingfleet. Swift.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [tollo, Lat.]

1. To ring a bell. *Graunt.*
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. *Ayliffe.*
3. To take away. *Bacon.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *f.* [toll and booth.] A prison. *Corbet.*

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Corbet.*

TOLLGA'THERER. *f.* [toll and gather.] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *f.* The same with *tollbooth.*

TOLUTA'TION. *f.* [toluto, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*

TOMB. *f.* [tombe, tombeau, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed. *Shakespeare. Peacham. Dryden. Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *a.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shakespeare.*

TO'MBOY. *f.* A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl. *Shakespeare.*

TOME. *f.* [Fr. *tombe*.]

1. One volume of many.
2. A book. *Hooker.*

TOMTIT. *f.* [See *TITMOUSE.*] A titmouse; a small bird. *Spectator.*

T O N

TON. *f.* [tonne, Fr. See *TUN.*] A measure or weight. *Bacon.*

TON. } In the names of places, are deriv-

TUN. } ed from the Saxon *zun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *dun*, a hill. *Gibson.*

STONE. *f.* [ton, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. Note; sound. *Bacon.*
2. Accent; sound of the voice. *Dryden.*
3. A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.*
4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.
5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction. *Arbutnot.*

TONG. *f.* [See *TONGS.*] The catch of a buckle. *Spenser.*

TONGS. *f.* [tang, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *f.* [zung, Sax. *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings. *Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden.*
2. The organ by which animals lick. *Milton.*
3. Speech; fluency of words. *Dryden. Locke.*
4. Speech, as well or ill used. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
5. A language. *Milton. Watts.*
6. Speech as opposed to thoughts. *1 John.*
7. A nation distinguished by their language. *Isaiab.*
8. A small point: as, *the tongue of a balance.*
9. *To hold the TONGUE.* To be silent. *Aldison.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold. *Shakespeare.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shakespeare.*

TO'NGUED. *a.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *a.* [from *tongue.*]

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shakespeare.*
2. Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shakespeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *f.* [tongue and pad.] A great talker. *Tatler.*

TONGUETIED. *a.* [tongue and tie.] Having an impediment of speech. *Shakespeare. Holder.*

TO'NICK. } *a.* [tonique, Fr.]

TO'NICAL. }

1. Being extended; being elastic. *Brown.*
2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TO'NNAGE. *f.* [from *ton.*] A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel. Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL. *f.* [tonfilla, Lat.] *Tonsils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which

TOO

which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinuses, of a mucous and slippery matter, for the moistening and lubricating these parts.

Quincy.

TO'NSURE. *f.* [*tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair.

Addison.

TOO. *ad* [zo, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough.

Spratt. Watts.

2. Likewise; also.

Oldham.

TOOK, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive of *take*.

South. Swift.

TOOL. *f.* [zol, zool, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

Bacon. Addison.

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

Swift.

To TOOT. *v. n.* To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily.

Spenser.

TOOTH. *f.* plural *teeth*. [zod, Saxon; tand, Dutch.]

The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed into the cavities of the jaws, and about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periosteum and gums, which being very sensible create a violent pain: about the seventh year of age they are thrust out by new *teeth* which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their *teeth* twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiae*.

Quincy. Shakespeare. Ray.

2. Taste; palate.

Dryden.

3. A tine, prong, or blade.

Newton.

4. The prominent part of wheels.

Moxon. Ray.

5. **TOOTH and nail.** With one's utmost violence.

L'Estrange.

6. **To the TEETH.** In open opposition.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

7. **To cast in the TEETH.** To insult by open exprobration.

Hooker.

8. **In spite of the TEETH.** Notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

Shakespeare. L'Estrange.

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Grew. Mortimer.

2. To lock in each other.

Moxon.

TOOTHA'CH. *f.* [*tooth and ach*.] Pain in the teeth.

Shakespeare. Temple.

TOOTHDRAWER. *f.* [*tooth and draw*.]

One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Cleaveland. Wiseman.

TO'OTHED. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.

TOP

TO'OTHLESS. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Dryden. Ray.

TO'OTHPICK. *f.* [*tooth and pick*.]

TO'OTHPICKER. *f.* An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.

Howel. Sandys.

TO'OTHSOME. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Carew.

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *f.* [from *toothsome*.]

Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'OTHWORT. *f.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

TOP. *f.* [*topp*, Welsh; *zop*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

Shakespeare. Cowley.

2. The surface; the superficies.

Bacon. Dryden.

3. The highest place.

Locke. Swift.

4. The highest person.

Shakespeare.

5. The utmost degree.

Spratt.

6. The highest rank.

Locke.

7. The crown of the head.

Shakespeare.

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Shakespeare.

9. The head of a plant.

Watts.

10. An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Shakespeare.

11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

Mortimer.

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

Derham.

2. To predominate.

Locke.

3. To do his best.

Dryden.

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip.

Waller. Addison.

2. To rise above.

L'Estrange.

3. To outgo; to surpass.

Shakespeare. Collier.

4. To crop.

Evelyn.

5. To rise to the top of.

Denham.

6. To perform eminently: as, *he tops his part*.

TO'PFUL. *a.* [*top and full*.] Full to the top; full to the brim.

Shakespeare. Watts. Swift.

TOPGA'LLANT. *f.* [*top and gallant*.]

1. The highest sail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

Bacon.

TOPHEAVY. *a.* [*top and heavy*.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

Watton.

TO'PKNOT. *f.* [*top and knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

L'Estrange.

TO'PMAN. *f.* [*top and man*.] The sawer at the top.

Moxon.

TOP.

T O R

TO'PMOST. *f.* Uppermost; highest. *Dryden. Addison.*

TOPPROUD. *a.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the highest degree. *Shakespeare.*

TOPSA'IL. *f.* [*top* and *sail.*] The highest sail. *Knolles. Dryden.*

TOPA'RCH. *f.* [*τόπος* and *αρχή.*] The principal man in a place. *Brown.*

TOPARCHY. *f.* [*from toparch.*] Command in a small district.

TOPA'Z. *f.* [*topaze, Fr. topazius, low Lat.*] A yellow gem. *Bacon. Sandys.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*toppen, Dutch; toper, Fr.*] To drink hard; to drink to excess. *Dryd.*

TO'PER. *f.* [*from tope.*] A drunkard.

TOPHA'CEOUS. *a.* [*from topbus, Latin.*] Gritty; stony. *Arbutnot.*

TOPHET. *f.* [*תֹּפֶת Heb.*] Hell; a scriptural name. *Milton. Burnet.*

TOPICAL. *a.* [*from τόπος.*]

1. Relating to some general head.
2. Local; confined to some particular place. *Brown. Hale.*
3. Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arbutnot.*

TOPICALLY. *ad.* [*from topical.*] With application to some particular part. *Brown.*

TO'PICK. *f.* [*topique, Fr. τόπος.*]

1. A general head; something to which other things are referred. *South. Dryden. Swift.*
2. Things as are externally applied to any particular part. *Wiseman.*

TO'PLESS. *a.* [*from top.*] Having no top. *Chapman.*

TOPO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*τοπος* and *γράφω.*] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*topographie, Fr. τόπος* and *γράφω*] Description of particular places. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *a.* [*from top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *a.* [*from topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant. *Tusser.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [*from top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakespeare.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *ad.* With the bottom upward. *Spenser. South. Swift.*

TOR. *f.* [*τορ, Saxon.*]

1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill.

TORCH. *f.* [*torche, French; torcia, Ital. intortitium, low Latin.*] A wax light bigger than a candle. *Sidney. Milton. Dryden.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *f.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *f.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon.*

TO'RCHER. *f.* [*from torch.*] One that gives light. *Shakespeare.*

T O R

TORRE. Preterite, and sometimes participle passive of *tear.* *Spenser.*

To TORME'NT. *f.* [*tourmenter, Fr.*]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate. *Shakespeare.*
2. To teaze; to vex with importunity.
3. To put into great agitation. *Milton.*

TORMENT. *f.* [*tourment, French.*]

1. Any thing that gives pain. *Matthew.*
2. Pain; misery; anguish.
3. Penal anguish; torture. *Sandys. Dryden.*

TORME'NTOR. *f.* [*from torment.*]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain. *Sidney. Milton. South.*
2. One who inflicts penal tortures. *Sandys.*

TORMENTIL. *f.* [*tormentilla, Lat.*] Septfoil. A plant. The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

TORN, part. pass. of *tear.* *Exodus.*

TORNA'DO. *f.* [*tornado, Spanish.*] A hurricane. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO. *f.* [*Lat.*] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TO'RPENT. *a.* [*torpeus, Lat.*] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *a.* [*torpidus, Lat.*] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active. *Ray.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *f.* [*from torpid.*] The state of being torpid. *Hale.*

TO'RPITUDE. *f.* [*from torpid.*] State of being motionless. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. *f.* [*Latin.*] Dulness; numbness. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION. *f.* [*torrefacio, Latin.*] The act of drying by the fire. *Boyle.*

To TORRIFY. *v. a.* [*torrifier, Fr. torrefacio, Lat.*] To dry by the fire. *Brown.*

TORRENT. *f.* [*torrent, Fr. torrens, Lat.*]

1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers. *Sandys.*
2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current. *Raleigh. Clarendon.*

TORRENT. *a.* [*torrens, Lat.*] Rolling in a rapid stream. *Milton.*

TORRID. *a.* [*torridus, Lat.*]

1. Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey.*
2. Burning; violently hot. *Milton.*
3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. *Dryden. Prior.*

TO'RSEL. *f.* [*torse, Fr.*] Any thing in a twisted form. *Moxon.*

TOR'SION. *f.* [*torzio, Lat.*] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT. *f.* [*tort, Fr. tortum, low Latin.*] Mischief; injury; calamity. *Fairfax.*

TORTILE. *a.* [*tortilis, Lat.*] Twisted; wreathed.

TOR.

T O S

TORTION. *f.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain.

TORTIOUS. *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

TORTIVE. *a.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shakespeare.*

TORTOISE. *f.* [*tortue*, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.
2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden.*

TORTUOSITY. *f.* [from *tortuous.*] Wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TORTUOUS. *a.* [from *tortuosus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton. Boyle.*
2. Mischievous. *Spenser.*

TORTURE. *f.* [*tortura*, Lat.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden.*
2. Pain; anguish; pang. *Shakespeare.*

To TORTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures. *Milton.*
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Addison Bacon.*

TORTURER. *f.* [from *torture.*] He who tortures; tormenter. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

TORVITY. *f.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance.

TORVOUS. *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. *Derham.*

TORY. *f.* [A cant term, an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the antient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England, opposed to a whig. *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [Of the same original with *teize*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden.*
2. To throw with violence. *Woodward.*
3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion. *Dryden. Addison.*
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion. *Proverbs.*
5. To make restless; to disquiet. *Spenser. Milton.*
6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ascham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Milton. Harvey. Tillotson. Addison.*
2. To be tossed. *Shakespeare.*
3. To Toss up. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall. *Brampston.*

T O U

TOSS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing. *Addison.*
2. An affected manner of raising the head. *Dryden. Swift.*

TOSSER. *f.* [from *toss.*] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT. *f.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. preterite and part. pass. of *toss*. *Milton.*

TO'TAL. *a.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full. *Milton. Prior.*
2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TOTALITY. *f.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY. *ad.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely. *Atterbury.*

T'O'THER, contracted for *the other*.

To TOTTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall. *Shakespeare. Psalms. Dryden.*

TO'TTERY. *a.* [from *totter*.] Shaking;

TO'TTY. *a.* [from *totter*.] Unsteady; dizzy. *Spenser.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *taetsen*, Dutch.]

1. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Spenser. Genesis.*
2. To come to; to attain. *John. Pope.*
3. To try as gold with a stone. *Shakespeare.*
4. To affect; to relate to. *Hooker. Milton.*
5. To move; to strike mentally; to melt. *Congreve.*
6. To delineate or mark out. *Pope.*
7. To censure; to animadvert upon. *Hayward.*
8. To infect; to seize slightly. *Bacon.*
9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on. *Moxon.*
10. To strike a musical instrument. *Pope.*
11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*
12. To treat of perfunctorily. *Milton.*
13. To TOUCH up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them.
2. To fasten on; to take effect on. *Bacon.*
3. To TOUCH at. To come to without stay. *Cowley. Locke.*
4. To TOUCH on. To mention slightly. *Locke. Addison.*
5. To TOUCH on or upon. To go for a very short time. *Addison.*

TOUCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.
2. The sense of feeling. *Bacon. Davies.*
3. The

T O U

T O W

3. The act of touching. *Sidney. Shakespeare. Milton.*
4. Examination as by a stone. *Shakespeare. Hayward.*
5. Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.*
6. Proof; tried qualities. *Shakespeare.*
7. Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Dryden.*
8. Feature; lineament. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument. *Shakespeare.*
10. Power of exciting the affections. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
11. Something of passion or affection. *Hooker.*
12. Particular relation; sensible relation. *Bacon.*
13. A stroke. *Addison. Prior. Swift.*
14. Animadversion; censure. *K. Charles.*
15. Exact performance of agreement. *More. L'Estrange.*
16. A small quantity intermingled. *Shakespeare. Holder.*
17. A hint; slight notice given. *Bacon.*
18. A cant word for a slight essay. *Swift.*
- TO'UCHABLE. *a.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.
- TO'UCH-HOLE. *f.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*
- TO'UCHINESS. *f.* [from *touching*.] Peevishness; irascibility. *King Charles.*
- TO'UCHING. *prep.* With respect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker. South.*
- TO'UCHING. *a.* [from *touch*.] Pathetick; affecting; moving.
- TO'UCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *touch*.] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner. *Garth.*
- TOUCHMENOT. *f.* An herb.
- TO'UCHSTONE. *f.* [*touch* and *stone*.]
 1. Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon. Collier.*
 2. Any test or criterion. *Dryden.*
- TO'UCHWOOD. *f.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint. *Howel.*
- TO'UCHY. *a.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word. *Collier.*
- TOUGH. *a.* [*toh*, Saxon.]
 1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon.*
 2. Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden.*
 3. Not easily injured or broken. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Viscous; clammy; ropy.
- To TO'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*
- TO'UGHNESS. *f.* [from *tough*.]
 1. Not brittleness; flexibility. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. *Arbutnot.*
3. Firmness against injury. *Shakespeare.*
- TOUPE'T. *f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift.*
- TOUR. *f.* [*tour*, French.]
 1. Ramble; roving journey. *Addison. Arbutnot.*
 2. Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.*
- TO'URMAMENT. } *f.* [*tournamentum*, low
- TO'URNEY. } Latin.]
 1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter. *Daniel. Temple.*
 2. Milton uses it simply for encounter.
- To TOURNAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists. *Spenser.*
- TOURNIQUET. *f.* [French.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Shurp.*
- To TOUSE. *v. a.* To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser*. *Spenser. Swift.*
- TOW. *f.* [*zop*, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.
- To TOW. *v. a.* [*zeon*, *zeohan*, Sax. *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakespeare.*
- TOWARD. } *prep.* [*zopand*, Sax.]
- TOWARDS. }
 1. In a direction to. *Numbers. Milton.*
 2. Near to: as, the danger now comes towards him.
 3. With respect to; touching; regarding. *Sidney. Milton.*
 4. With tendency to. *Clarendon.*
 5. Nearly; little less than. *Swift.*
- TOWARD. } *ad.* - Near; at hand; in
- TOWARDS. } a state of preparation. *Shakespeare.*
- TOWA'RD. *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.
- TO'WARDLINESS. *f.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*
- TO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*
- TO'WARDNESS. *f.* [from *toward*.] Docility. *South.*
- TO'WEL. *f.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden.*
- TO'WER. *f.* [*zop*, Sax. *tour*, Fr.]
 1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice. *Genesis.*
 2. A fortress; a citadel.
 3. A high head-dress. *Hudibras.*
 4. High flight; elevation.
- To TOWER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high. *Dryden.*
- TO'WER-MUSTARD. *f.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- TO'W-

T R A

TO'WERED. *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TO'WERY. *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*

TOWN. *s.* [*zun*, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch.]

1. Any walled collection of houses. *Jos.*
2. Any collection of houses larger than a village. *Shakespeare.*
3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.
4. The court end of London. *Pope.*
5. The people who live in the capital. *Pope.*

TO'WNCLERK. *s.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick business of a place. *As.*

TOWNHO'USE. *s.* [*town* and *house.*] The hall where publick business is transacted. *Addison.*

TO'WNSHIP. *s.* [*town* and *ship.*] The corporation of a town. *Raleigh.*

TO'WNSMAN. *s.* [*town* and *man.*]

1. An inhabitant of a place. *Shakespeare. Davies. Clarendon.*
2. One of the same town.

TO'WNTALK. *s.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place. *L'Estrange.*

TO'XICAL. *a.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.

TOY. *s.* [*toyen*, *toogben*, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot.*
2. A plaything; a bauble. *Addison.*
3. Matter of no importance. *Shakespeare.*
4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. *Hooker.*
5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance. *Milton.*
6. Odd story; silly tale. *Shakespeare.*
7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.

TO'YISH. *a.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *s.* [from *toyish.*] Nugacity; wantonness. *Glanville.*

TO'YSHOP. *s.* [*toy* and *shop.*] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold. *Pope.*

To TOZE. *v. a.* [See **TOWSE** and **TEASE.**] To pull by violence or impetuosity. *Shakespeare.*

TRACE. *s.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.*
3. [From *tirasser*, Fr.] Harness for beasts of draught. *Milton. Pope.*

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]

T R A

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks. *Burnet. Temple.*
2. To follow with exactness. *Denham.*
3. To mark out. *Locke. Swift.*

TRA'CER. *s.* [from *trace.*] One that traces. *Howel.*

TRACK. *s.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise. *Milton. Dryden. Bentley.*
2. A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TRA'CKLESS. *a.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps. *Prior.*

TRACT. *s.* [*tractus*, Lat.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.
2. A region; a quantity of land. *Raleigh. Milton.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length. *Howel.*
4. Course; manner of process. *Shakespeare.*
5. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for track.
6. A treatise; a small book. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, Fr.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
2. Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *s.* [from *tractable.*] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness. *Locke.*

TRA'CTATE. *s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. *Brown. Hale.*

TRA'CTION. *s.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn. *Holder.*

TRA'CTILE. *a.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon.*

TRACTILITY. *s.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*

TRADE. *s.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange. *Raleigh. Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile. *Spenser. Dryden. Arbuthnot.*
3. Instruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Luke. Arbuthnot.*
2. To act merely for money. *Shakespeare.*
3. Having a trading wind. *Milton.*

To

- To TRADE.** *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce. *Ezekiel.*
- TRADE-WIND.** *f.* [*trade and wind.*] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden. Arbutnot. Cheyne.*
- TRA'DED.** *a.* [from *trade.*] Versed; practised. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'DER.** *f.* [from *trade.*]
1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Child.*
 2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.
- TRA'DESFOLK.** *f.* [*trade and folk.*] People employed in trades. *Swift.*
- TRA'DESMAN.** *f.* [*trade and man.*] A shopkeeper. *Prior. Swift.*
- TRA'DEFUL.** *a.* [*trade and full.*] Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*
- TRADITION.** *f.* [*tradition, Fr. traditio, Lat.*]
1. The act or practise of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*
 2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Milton. Pope.*
- TRADITIONAL.** *a.* [from *tradition.*]
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication. *Tillotson.*
 2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. *Shakespeare.*
- TRADITIONALLY.** *ad.* [from *traditional.*]
1. By transmission from age to age. *Bur.*
 2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*
- TRADITIONARY.** *a.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition. *Dryden. Tillotson.*
- TRA'DITIVE.** *a.* [from *trado, Lat.*] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age. *Dryden.*
- To TRANDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*traduco, Lat. traduire, Fr.*]
1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate. *Hooker. Gov. of the Tongue.*
 2. To propagate; to encrease by deriving one from another. *Davies. Hale.*
- TRANDU'CEMENT.** *f.* [from *traduce.*] Censure; obloquy. *Shakespeare.*
- TRANDU'CER.** *f.* [from *traduce.*] A false censurer; a calumniator.
- TRANDU'CIBLE.** *a.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*
- TRANDU'CTION.** *f.* [from *traduce.*]
1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. *Glanville. Dryden.*
 2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. *Hale.*
 3. Conveyance. *Hale.*
 4. Transition. *Bacon.*
- TRAFFICK.** *f.* [*trafique, Fr. traffico, Ital.*]
1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
 2. Commodities; subject of traffick. *Gay.*
- To TRAFFICK.** *v. n.* [*trafique, Fr. trafficare, Italian.*]
1. To practise commerce; to merchandise. *Bacon.*
 2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
- TRAFFICKER.** *f.* [*trafiqueur, Fr. from traffick.*] Trader; merchant. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'GACANTH.** *f.* [*tragacantha, Latin.*] A sort of gum; it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.
- TRAGE'DIAN.** *f.* [*tragædus, Lat.*]
1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillington.*
 2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*
- TRAGEDY.** *f.* [*tragædia, Lat.*]
1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. *Taylor. Rymer.*
 2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakespeare. K. Charles.*
- TRA'GICAL.** *a.* [*tragicus, Lat.*]
- TRA'GICK.** *a.* [*tragicus, Lat.*]
1. Relating to tragedy. *Spenser.*
 2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. *Shakespeare. Sandys. Rowe.*
- TRA'GICALLY.** *ad.* [from *tragical.*]
1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.*
 2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.
- TRA'GICALNESS.** *f.* [from *tragical.*] Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Piety.*
- TRAGICO'MEDY.** *f.* [*tragicomedie, Fr.*] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. *Denham. Gay.*
- TRAGICO'MICAL.** *a.* [*tragicomique, Fr.*]
1. Relating to tragicomedy. *Gay.*
 2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.
- TRAGICO'MICALLY.** *ad.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner. *Bram.*
- To TRAJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*trajetus, Lat.*] To cast through; to throw. *Glanville. Grew. Newton.*
- TRAJE'CT.** *f.* [*trajetus, Latin.*] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. *Shakespeare.*
- TRAJECTION.** *f.* [*trajectio, Lat.*]
1. The act of darting through. *Boyle.*
 2. Emission. *Brown.*
- To TRAIL.** *v. a.* [*trailer, Fr.*]
1. To hunt by the track.
 2. To draw along the ground. *Sh. Dryd.*
 3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. *Pope.*
 4. To draw; to drag. *Milton. Swift.*
- To TRAIL.** *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenser. Dryden.*
- TRAIL.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Track followed by the hunter. *Shak.*
 2. Any thing drawn to length. *Dryd. Row.*
 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Spenser. Pope.*

TRA

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw along. *Milton.*
2. To draw; to entice; to invite. *Shakespeare.*
3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shakespeare.*
4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shakespeare.*
5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*. *Shakesp. 2 Mac. Tillotson.*
6. To breed, or form to any thing. *Genesis. Dryden.*

TRAIN. *f.* [*train*, French.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
 2. The tail of a bird. *Brown. Hakewill. Ray.*
 3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 4. A series; a consecution. *Locke. Addison. Watts.*
 5. Process; method; state of procedure. *Swift.*
 6. A retinue; a number of followers. *Shakesp. Milt. Dryd. Addis. Smalridge.*
 7. An orderly company; a procession. *Dryden.*
 8. The line of powder reaching to the mine. *Butler.*
 9. **TRAIN of artillery.** Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon.*
- TRAINBANDS.** *f.* The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise. *Clarendon.*
- TRAINOIL.** *f.* [*train and oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.
- TRAINY.** *a.* [*from train*.] Belonging to train oil. *Gay.*
- To TRAIPE.** *v. a.* To walk in a careless or fluttish manner. *Pope.*
- TRAIT.** *f.* [*trait*, French.] A stroke; a touch. *Broome.*
- TRAITOR.** *f.* [*traître*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being trusted betrays. *Dryden. Swift.*
- TRAITORLY.** *a.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*
- TRAITOROUS.** *a.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel. B. Johnson.*
- TRAITOROUSLY.** *ad.* [*from traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously. *Donne. Clarendon.*
- TRAITRESS.** *f.* [*from traitor*.] A woman who betrays. *Dryden. Pope.*
- TRALATI'TIOUS.** *a.* [*from translatus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.
- TRALATI'TIOUSLY.** *ad.* [*from tralatitios*.] Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder.*
- To TRALI'NEATE.** *v. n.* [*trans and line*.] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*
- TRA'MMEL.** *f.* [*tramail*, French.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew.*

TRA

2. Any kind of net. *Spenser.*
3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakespeare.*

To TRAMPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *Matthew. Milton.*

To TRAMPLE. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. To tread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*

TRAMPLER. *f.* [*from trample*.] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *f.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *f.* [*transe*, French; *transitus*, Latin.] An extasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things. *Sidney. Milton.*

TRAN'CED. *a.* [*from trance*.] Lying in a trance or extasy. *Shakespeare.*

TRAN'GRAM. *f.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing. *Arbutnot.*

TRAN'NEL. *f.* A sharp pin. *Moxon.*

TRAN'QUIL. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed. *Shakespeare.*

TRAN'QUILLITY. *f.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
2. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addison.*

TRANSA'CTION. *f.* [*from transact*.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMA'TION. *f.* [*trans and anima*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another. *Brown.*

To TRANSC'ND. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.]

1. To pass; to overpass. *Bacon. Davies.*
2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller. Denham.*
3. To surmount; to rise above. *Howel.*

To TRANSC'ND. *v. n.* To climb. *Brown.*

TRANSC'NDENCE. *f.* [*from transcend*.]

1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon.*

TRANSC'NDENT. *a.* [*transcendens*, Lat.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *Craslow. Bp. Sanderson. Rogers.*

TRANSCENDENTAL. *a.* [*transcendentalis*, low Latin.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent; passing others. *Grew.*

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TRANSCENDENTLY. *ad.* [from *transcendent.*] Excellently; supereminently.

South.

To TRANSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or colander.

Harvey.

To TRANSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

Clarendon. Rogers.

TRANSCRIBER. *s.* [from *transcribe*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

Addison.

TRANSCRIPT. *s.* [*transcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

South.

TRANSCRIPTION. *s.* [from *transcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

Brown. Brerewood.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY. *ad.* [from *transcript*.] In manner of a copy.

Brown.

To TRANSCUR. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.

Bacon.

TRANSCURSION. *s.* [from *transcursus*, Latin.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits.

Bacon. Wotton.

TRANSE. *s.* A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Milton.

TRANSELEMENTATION. *s.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another.

Burnet.

TRANSEXION. *s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

Brown.

To TRANSFER. *v. a.* [*transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey, or make over, from one to another. *Spenser. Dryden. Atterbury. Prior.*

2. To remove; to transport.

Bacon. Dryden.

TRANSFIGURATION. *s.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form.

Brown.

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

Blackmore.

To TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

Boyle.

To TRANSFIX. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Dryden. Fenton.

To TRANSFORM. *v. a.* [*trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

Sidney. Davies.

To TRANSFORM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

Addison.

TRANSFORMATION. *s.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; state of being changed with regard to form.

Shakespeare. Watts.

TRANSFRETATION. *s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

To TRANSFUSE. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

Milton. Dryden.

TRANSFUSION. *s.* [*transfusus*, Latin.]

The act of pouring out of one into another.

Boyle. Denham. Dryden. Baker.

To TRANSGRESS. *v. a.* [*transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

2. To violate; to break. *Hooker. Wake.*

To TRANSGRESS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

Wisdom.

TRANSGRESSION. *s.* [*transgression*, Fr. from *transgress*.]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Milton. South.

2. Offence; crime; fault.

Shakesp.

TRANSGRESSIVE. *a.* [from *transgress*.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Brown.

TRANSGRESSOR. *s.* [*transgressueur*, Fr.]

Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

Clarendon.

TRANSIENT. *a.* [*transiens*, Latin.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary.

Milton. Swift. Pope.

TRANSIENTLY. *ad.* [from *transient*.] In passage; with a short passage; not extensively.

Dryden.

TRANSIENTNESS. *s.* [from *transient*.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCE. } *s.* [from *transilio*, Latin.] Leap from thing to thing.

Glanville.

TRANSIT. *s.* [*transitus*, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet.

Harris.

TRANSITION. *s.* [*transitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; passage.

Woodward.

2. Change.

Woodward. Pope.

3. Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

Milton. Dryden.

TRANSITIVE. *a.* [*transitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of passing.

Bacon.

2. [In grammar.] A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object: as, I strike the earth.

Clarke.

TRANSITORILY. *ad.* [from *transitory*.]

With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS. *s.* [from *transitory*.]

Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY. *s.* [*transitorius*, from *transire*, Latin.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

Donne. Tillotson.

To TRANSLATE. *v. n.* [*translatus*, Lat.]

1. To transport; to remove.

Hebrews.

2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Camden.

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.

2 *Sam. Ecclus. Peacham.*

4. To change.

Shakespeare.

5. To

5. To interpret in another language. *Roscommon. Duke.*
6. To explain. *Shakespeare.*
- TRANSLATION.** *f.* [*translatio*, Lat. *translatio*, French.]
1. Removal; act of removing. *Harvey. Arbutnot.*
 2. The removal of a bishop to another see. *Clarendon.*
 3. The act of turning into another language. *Denham.*
 4. Something made by translation; version. *Hooker.*
- TRANSLA'TOR.** *f.* [*from translat.*] One that turns any thing into another language. *Denham.*
- TRANSLA'TORY.** *a.* [*from translat.*] Transferring. *Arbutnot.*
- TRANSLOCA'TION.** *f.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places. *Woodward.*
- TRANSLU'CENCY.** *f.* [*from translucens*.] Diaphaneity; transparency. *Boyle.*
- TRANSLU'CENT.** } *f.* [*trans* and *lucens* or
TRANSLU'CID. } *lucidus*, Lat.] Trans-
parent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon. Pope.*
- TRANSMARINE.** *a.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea. *Howel.*
- To TRA'NSMEW.** *v. a.* [*transmuer*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. *Spenser.*
- TRA'NSMIGRANT.** *f.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon.*
- To TRA'NSMIGRATE.** *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Latin.] To pass from one place or country into another. *Dryden.*
- TRANSMIGRA'TION.** *f.* [*from transmi-grate*.] Passage from one place or state to another. *Hooker. Denham. Dryden.*
- TRANSMI'SSION.** *f.* [*transmissio*, Fren. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another. *Bacon. Hale. Newton.*
- TRANSMI'SSIVE.** *a.* [*from transmissus*, Latin.] Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Prior. Pope. Granville.*
- TRANSMI'TTAL.** *f.* [*from transmitt.*] The act of transmitting; transmission. *Swift.*
- TRANSMU'TABLE.** *a.* [*transmuable*, Fr. *from transmute*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Brown. Arbutnot.*
- TRANSMU'TABLY.** *ad.* [*from transmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
- TRANSMUTA'TION.** *f.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *from transmutatio*, Latin.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Bacon. Newton. Bentley.*
- To TRA'NSMU'TE.** *v. n.* [*transmuto*, Lat.] To change from one nature or substance to another. *Raleigh.*
- TRANSMU'TER.** *f.* [*from transmute*.] One that transmutes.
- TRA'NSOM.** *f.* [*transenna*, Latin.]
1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
 2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides.
- TRANSPA'RENCY.** *f.* [*from transparent*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light. *Addison. Arbutnot.*
- TRANSPA'RENT.** *a.* [*transparent*, Fren.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Dryden. Addison. Pope.*
- TRANSPICUOUS.** *a.* [*trans* and *specio*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Milton. Philips.*
- To TRANSPIERCE.** *v. n.* [*transpiercer*, French.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
- TRANSPIRA'TION.** *f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour. *Brown. Sharp.*
- To TRANSPIRE.** *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Latin.] To emit in vapour.
- To TRANSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]
1. To be emitted by insensible vapour. *Woodward.*
 2. To escape from secrecy to notice.
- To TRANSPLA'CE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilkins.*
- To TRASPLA'NT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Latin.]
1. To remove and plant in a new place. *Roscommon. Bacon.*
 2. To remove. *Milton. Clarendon.*
- TRANSPLANTA'TION.** *f.* [*transplantation*, French.]
1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Suckling.*
 2. Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.*
 3. Removal of men from one country to another. *Broome.*
- TRANSPLA'NTER.** *f.* [*from transplant*.] One that transplants.
- To TRA'NSPO'RT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin.]
1. To convey by carriage from place to place. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
 2. To carry into banishment; as a felon. *Swift.*
 3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.
 4. To hurry by violence of passion. *Dryden. Swift.*
 5. To put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure. *Milton. Decay of Piety.*
- TRANSPORT.** *f.* [*transport*, Fr. *from the verb*.]

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1. Transportation ; carriage ; conveyance. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A vessel of carriage ; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden. Arbutnot.*
 3. Rapture ; ecstacy. *South.*
TRANSPORTANCE. *f.* [from *transport.*] Conveyance ; carriage ; removal. *Shakesp.*
TRANSPORTATION. *f.* [from *transport.*] 1. Removal ; conveyance ; carriage. *Wotton.*
 2. Banishment for felony. *South.*
 3. Ecstasick violence of passion. *South.*
TRANSPORTER. *f.* [from *transport.*] One that transports. *Carew.*
TRANSPOSAL. *f.* [from *transpos.*] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*
To TRANSPOSE. *v. a.* [*transposer, Fr.*] 1. To put each in the place of other. *Camden.*
 2. To put out of place. *Shakespeare.*
TRANSPPOSITION. *f.* [*transposition, Fr.*] 1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.
 2. The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*
To TRANSSHAVE. *v. a.* [*trans and shape.*] To transform ; to bring into another shape. *Shakespeare.*
To TRANSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [*transubstantier, French.*] To change to another substance. *Donne. Milton.*
TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *f.* [*transubstantiation, Fr.*] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST. *Locke.*
TRANSUDATION. *f.* [from *transude.*] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*
To TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans and sudo, Latin.*] To pass through in vapour. *Harvey.*
TRANSVE'RSAL. *a.* [*transversal, Fren.*] Running crosswise. *Hale.*
TRANSVE'RSALLY. *ad.* [from *transversal.*] In a cross direction. *Wilkins.*
TRANSVE'RSE. *a.* [*transversus, Latin.*] Being in a cross direction. *Blackm. Bentley.*
TRANSVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *transverse.*] In a cross direction. *Stillingfleet.*
TRANSUMPTION. *f.* [*trans and sumo, Latin.*] The act of taking from one place to another.
TRAP. *f.* [*trappe, Saxon ; trape, French ; trappola, Italian.*] 1. A snare set for thieves or vermin. *Taylor.*
 2. An ambush ; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Calamy.*
 3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [*trappan, Saxon.*] 1. To ensnare ; to catch by a snare or ambush. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. To adorn ; to decorate. *Spenser. Shakesp.*
TRAPDO'OR. *f.* [*trap and door.*] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Ray.*
To TRAPE. *v. a.* To run idly and flatteringly about.
TRAPES. *f.* [I suppose from *trape.*] An idle flatteringly woman. *Gay.*
TRA'PSTICK. *f.* [*trap and stick.*] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *SpeStator.*
TRAPE'ZIUM. *f.* [*τραπέζιον ; trapeze, Fr.*] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Woodward.*
TRAPEZO'ID. *f.* [*τραπέζιον and εἶδος.*] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.
TRA'PPINGS. *f.* 1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle. *Milton.*
 2. Ornaments ; dress ; embellishments. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Swift.*
TRASH. *f.* [*tros, Islandick ; drusen, Germ.*] 1. Any thing worthless ; dross ; dregs. *Shakespeare. Donne.*
 2. A worthless person. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Matter improper for food. *Garth.*
To TRASH. *v. a.* 1. To lop ; to crop. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To crush ; to humble. *Hammond.*
TRA'SHY. *a.* [from *trash.*] Worthless ; vile ; useless. *Dryden.*
To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler, Fr.*] 1. To labour ; to toil.
 2. To be in labour ; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Isaiab. South.*
To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To harass ; to tire. *Hayward. Milton.*
TRA'VAIL. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Labour ; toil ; fatigue. *Hook. Spenser.*
 2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*
TRA'VE, TRAVE'L, or TRAVI'SE. *f.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.
To TRA'VEL. *v. n.* 1. To make journeys. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. To pass ; to go ; to move. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 3. To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts.*
 4. To labour ; to toil. *Hooker. Shakesp.*
To TRA'VEL. *v. a.* 1. To pass ; to journey over. *Milton.*
 2. To force to journey. *Spenser.*
TRA'VEL. *f.* [*travail, French.*] 1. Journey ; act of passing from place to place. *Dryden. Prior.*
 2. Journey of curiosity or instruction. *Bacon. Addison.*
 3. Labour ; toil. *Daniel. Milton.*
 4. Labour in childbirth. *Dryden.*
 5. TRA-

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5. **TRAVELS.** Account of occurrences and observations of a journey. *Brown, Watts.*
- TRA'VELLER.** *f.* [*travailleur*, French.]
1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*
 2. One who visits foreign countries. *Bacon, Locke.*
- TRA'VELTAINTED.** *a.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'VERS.** *ad.* [French.] Athwart; across. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'VERSE.** *ad.* [*a travers*, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart. *Bacon, Hayward.*
- TRA'VERSE.** *prep.* Through crosswise. *Milton.*
- TRA'VERSE.** *a.* [*tranversus*, Latin; *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart. *Hayward, Wotton.*
- TRA'VERSE.** *f.*
1. Any thing laid or built cross. *Bacon.*
 2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. *Dryden, Locke.*
- To TRA'VERSE.** *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.]
1. To cross; to lay athwart. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*
 2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Wotton, Dryden, Arbuth.*
 3. To oppose so as to annul. *Baker.*
 4. To wander over; to cross. *Milt. Prior.*
 5. To survey; to examine thoroughly. *South.*
- To TRA'VERSE.** *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shakesp.*
- TRA'VESTY.** *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.
- TRAUMA'TICK.** *a.* [*τραυματικός*.] Vulnerary. *Wiseman.*
- TRAY.** *f.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried. *Moxon, Gay.*
- TRA'YTRIP.** *f.* A kind of play. *Shakesp.*
- TRE'ACHEROUS.** *a.* [from *treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Swift.*
- TRE'ACHEROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *treacherous*.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem. *Donne, Otway.*
- TRE'ACHEROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *treacherous*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.
- TRE'ACHERY.** *f.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.
- TRE'ACHETOR.** *f.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*, French.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. *Spenser.*
- TRE'ACLE.** *f.* [*triacle*, Fr. *theriaca*, Lat.]
1. A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle, Floyer.*
 2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

T R E

- To TREAD.** *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass. *trodden*. [*trudan*, Gothick; *zn'dan*, Sax. *treden*, Dutch.]
1. To set the foot. *Shakespeare, Milton.*
 2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To walk with form or state. *Shakespeare, Milton.*
 4. To copulate as birds. *Bacon, Dryden.*
- To TREAD.** *v. a.*
1. To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Shakespeare, Prior.*
 2. To press under the foot. *Swift.*
 3. To beat; to track. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner. *Dryden.*
 5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Psalms.*
 6. To put in action by the feet. *Job.*
 7. To love as the male bird the female. *Dr.*
- TREAD.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Footing; step with the foot. *Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden.*
 2. Way; track; path. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The cock's part in the egg.
- TRE'ADER.** *f.* [from *tread*.] He who treads. *Isaiab.*
- TRE'ADLE.** *f.* [from *tread*.]
1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon.*
 2. The sperm of the cock. *Brown, Derham.*
- TRE'ASON.** *f.* [*trahison*, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and, in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king: and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband; secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every

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every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Corvel.*

TRE'ASONABLE. } *a.* [from *treason*] *Corvel.*
TRE'ASONOUS. } Having the nature
 or guilt of treason. *Shakesp. Clarendon.*

TRE'ASURE. *f.* [*tresor*, French.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up. *South. Rowe.*

TRE'ASURER. *f.* [from *treasure*; *tresorier*, French.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure. *Shakespeare. Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *f.* [from *treasure*.] Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *f.* [*treasure* and *house*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Hocker. Taylor.*

TRE'ASURY. *f.* [from *treasure*; *tresorerie*, French.] A place in which riches are accumulated. *Watson. Temple. Watts.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]
 1. To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Tracto*, Latin.] To discourse on.
 3. To use in any manner, good or bad. *Spektator.*
 4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.*
 5. To entertain with expence.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trahian*, Sax n.]
 1. To discourse; to make discussions. *Milton. Addison.*
 2. To practise negotiation. *2 Mac.*
 3. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.*
 4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An entertainment given. *Dryd. Collier.*
 2. Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *a.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent. *Hooker. Temple.*

TRE'ATISE. *f.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Discourse; written tractate. *Shake p. Dryd.*

TRE'ATMENT. *f.* [*traitment*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using good or bad. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATY. *f.* [*traité*, French.]
 1. Negotiation; act of treating. *Spenser.*
 2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.*
 3. For entreaty: supplication; petition. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

TRE'BLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *tripus*, *triplex*, Latin.]
 1. Threefold; triple. *Shak-sp. Sandys.*
 2. Sharp of sound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [*tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Spenser. Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *f.* A sharp sound. *Bacon. Dryd.*

TRE'BLENESS. *f.* [from *treble*.] The state of being treble. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *ad.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Dryden. Ray.*

TREE. *f.* [*trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]
 1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height. *Burnet. Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out. *Dryden.*

TREE germander. *f.* A plant.

TREE of life. *f.* [*lignum vitæ*, Lat.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners.

TREE primrose. *f.* A plant.

TREEN. old plur. of *tree*. *Ben Johnson.*

TREEN. *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Peacham.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *f.* [French.] A contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

TRE'LLIS. *f.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Latin.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder. *Shakespeare. Clarendon. Rowe.*
 2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.*
 3. To quaver; to shake as a sound. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver. *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *a.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible. *Pope.*

TRE MOUR. *f.* [*tremor*, Latin.]
 1. The state of trembling. *Harvey. Arb.*
 2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newot.*

TRE'MULOUS. *a.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]
 1. Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holder.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.

TREN. *f.* A fish spear.

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trencher*, French.]
 1. To cut. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Milton. Evelyn.*

TRENCH. *f.* [*tranche*, French.]
 1. A pit or ditch. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
 2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *a.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp. *Butler.*

TRE'NCHE.

T R E

TRENCHER. *f.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, French.]
 1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Shakespeare. More. Dryden.*
 2. The table. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Food; pleasures of the table. *South.*
TRENCHERFLY. *f.* [*trencher* and *fly*.]
 One that haunts tables; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*
TRENCHERMAN. *f.* [*trencher* and *man*.]
 A feeder; an eater. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
TRENCHERMATE. *f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.]
 A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*
TO TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden.*
TRENTALS. *f.* [*trente*, French.] A number of masses, to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe.*
TRENDLE. *f.* [*trendel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round.
TREPA'N. *f.* [*trepān*, French.]
 1. An instrument by which ch'urgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.
 2. A snare; a stratagem. *Roscom. South.*
TO TREPA'N. *v. a.*
 1. To perforate with the trepan. *Wiseman. Arbutnot.*
 2. To catch; to ensnare. *Butler. South.*
TREPHINE. *f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiseman.*
TREPIDA'TION. *f.* [*trepidatio*, Latin.]
 1. The state of trembling. *Bacon. Donne. Milton.*
 2. State of terroure. *Wotton.*
TO TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.]
 1. To transgress; to offend. *Lev. Norris.*
 2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*
TRE'SPASS. *f.* [*trespass*, French.]
 1. Transgression; offence. *Shakesp. Milt.*
 2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.
TRE'SPASSER. *f.* [from *trespass*.]
 1. An offender; a transgressor.
 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*
TRE'SSED. *a.* [from *treffé*, French.] Knotted or curled. *Spenser.*
TRE'SSES. *f.* without a singular. [*tr-ssé*, French.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
TRE'STLE. *f.* [*treteau*, French.]
 1. The frame of a table.
 2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.
TRET. *f.* [Probably from *trit*, Latin.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*
TRE'THINGS. *f.* Taxes; imposts.
TREVE'T. *f.* [*trief-t*, Saxon; *trepied*, French.] Any thing that stands on three legs.

T R I

TREY. *f.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards. *Shakespeare.*
TRYABLE. *a.* [from *try*.]
 1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.*
 2. Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe.*
TRIAD. *f.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.
TRIAL. *f.* [from *try*.]
 1. Test; examination. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Experience; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.*
 3. Experiment; experimental knowledge. *Hebrews.*
 4. Judicial examination. *Cowel. Shakesp.*
 5. Temptation; test of virtue. *Milton. Rogers.*
 6. State of being tried. *Shakespeare.*
TRIANGLE. *f.* [*triangle*, French.] A figure of three angles. *Locke.*
TRIANGULAR. *a.* [*triangularis*, Latin.] Having three angles. *Spenser. Ray.*
TRIBE. *f.* [*tribus*, Latin.]
 1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. It is often used in contempt. *Roscom.*
TRIBLET, or TRIBOULET. *f.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*
TRIBULA'TION. *f.* [*tribulation*, French.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Hooker. Milton. Atterbury.*
TRIBUNAL. *f.* [*tribunal*, Latin and Fr.]
 1. The seat of a judge. *Shakesp. Waller.*
 2. A court of justice. *Milton.*
TRIBUNE. *f.* [*tribunus*, Latin.]
 1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The commander of a Roman legion.
TRIBUNITIAL. *a.* [*tribunitias*, Lat.]
TRIBUNITIOUS. *a.* Suing a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*
TRIBUTARY. *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Latin.]
 1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master. *Dryden.*
 2. Subject; subordinate. *Prior.*
 3. Paid in tribute.
TRIBUTARY. *f.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection. *Davies.*
TRIBUTE. *f.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection. *Numbers. Milton.*
TRICOMANES. *f.* A plant.
TRICE. *f.* A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Suckling. Swift. Bentley.*
TRICHO'TOMY. *f.* Division into three parts. *Watts.*
TRICK. *f.* [*treck*, Dutch.]
 1. A fly fraud. *Raleigh. South.*
 2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope.*
 3. A

3. A vicious practice. *Dryden.*
 4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely. *Prior.*
 5. An unexpected effect. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A practice; a manner; a habit. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.
To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, French.]
 1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *Stephens.*
 2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn. *Drayton. Shak-sp. Sandys.*
 3. To perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch. *Pope.*
To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden.*
TRICKER. *f.* The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*
TRICKING. *f.* [from *trick*.] Dress; ornament. *Shakespeare.*
TRICKISH. *a.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Pope.*
To TRICKLE. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream. *Bacon. Dryd. Pope.*
TRICKSY. *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. *Shakespeare.*
TRICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*tricorporus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.
TRIDE. *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fren.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*
TRIDENT. *f.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three forked sceptre of Neptune. *Sandys. Addison.*
TRIDENT. *a.* Having three teeth.
TRIDING. *f.* [*zpidinga*, Saxon.] The third part of a country or shire.
TRIDUAN. *a.* [from *triduum*, Latin.]
 1. Lasting three days.
 2. Happening every third day.
TRIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*triennus*, Lat. *triennial*, French.]
 1. Lasting three years. *K. Charles. Howel.*
 2. Happening every third year.
TRIER. *f.* [from *try*.]
 1. One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*
 2. One who examines judicially. *Hale.*
 3. Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakespeare.*
To TRIFALLOW. *v. a.* To plow land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*
TRIFID. *a.* Cut or divided into three parts.
TRIFISTULARY. *a.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.
To TRIFLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity. *Hooker.*
 2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shak-sp.*
 3. To indulge light amusement.
 4. To be of no importance. *Spenser.*
To TRIFLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. *Shak-sp.*
TRIFLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. *Drayton.*
TRIFLER. *f.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one who talks with folly. *Bacon. Watts.*
TRIFLING. *a.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*
TRIFLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke.*
TRIFORM. *a.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*
TRIGGER. *f.*
 1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
 2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun. *Locke.*
TRIGINTALS. *f.* A number of masses to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe.*
TRIGLYPH. *f.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumnations. *Harris.*
TRIGON. *f.* [*trigone*, French.] A triangle. *Hale.*
TRIGONAL. *a.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*
TRIGONOMETRY. *f.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.] *Trigonometry* is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*
TRIGONOMETRICAL. *a.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.
TRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Latin.] Having three sides.
TRILL. *f.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick. *Addison.*
To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Thomson.*
To TRILL. *v. n.*
 1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. *Dryden.*
TRILLION. *f.* A million of millions of millions.
TRILU'MINAR. *2 a.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.]
TRILUMINOUS. *3* Having three lights.
TRIM. *a.* [*gezpymmes*, Saxon.] Nice; snug; dressed up. *Tusser. Dryden.*
To TRIM. *v. a.* [*zpymman*, Saxon, to build.]
 1. To fit out. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To dress; to decorate. *Bacon. Wotton. Dryden.*
 3. To shave; to clip. *2 Sam. Howel.*
 4. To make neat; to adjust. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*
 5. To

TRI

5. To balance a vessel. *Spectator.*
 6. It has often *up* emphatical. *Shakespeare.*
To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South. Dryden.*
TRIM. *f.* Dress; geer; ornaments. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
TRIMLY. *ad.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly. *Spenser. Ascham.*
TRIMMER. *f.* [from *trim.*] One who changes sides to balance parties; a turn-coat. *L'Estrange. Swift.*
 2. A piece of wood inserted. *Mason.*
TRIMMING. *f.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Goth.*
TRINAL. *a.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenser.*
TRINE. *f.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. *Milton. Creech.*
To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*
TRINITY. *f.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead. *Locke.*
TRINKET. *f.*
 1. Toys; ornaments of dress. *Sidney. Swift.*
 2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *L'Estrange.*
TRIOBOLAR. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Cheyn.*
To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trappen*, Dut.]
 1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To catch; to detect. *Shakespeare.*
To TRIP. *v. n.*
 1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet. *Dryden.*
 2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Hooker. South. Addison.*
 3. To stumble; to titubate. *Locke.*
 4. To run lightly. *Shakespeare. Craslow. Dryden. Prior.*
 5. To take a short voyage.
TRIP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist. *Dryden. Addison.*
 2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.
 3. A failure; a mistake. *Dryden.*
 4. A short voyage or journey. *Pope.*
TRIPARTITE. *a.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies. *Shakespeare.*
TRIPE. *f.* [*trip*, Fr. *tripe*, Italian and Spanish.]
 1. The intestines; the guts. *King.*
 2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI

- TRIPEDAL.** *a.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.
TRIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*tres* and *πέταλον*.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.
TRIPH'THONG. *f.* [*triphtongue*, Fr. *tres* and *φθόγγη*.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*; *eye*.
TRIPLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Latin.]
 1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined. *Milton. Waller.*
 2. Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*
To TRIPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker. Swift.*
 2. To make threefold. *Dryden.*
TRIPL'ET. *f.* [from *triple*.]
 1. Three of a kind. *Swift.*
 2. Three verses rhyming together. *Dryden.*
TRIPPLICATE. *a.* [from *triplex*, Latin.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*
TRIPPLICATION. *f.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glanville.*
TRIPL'ICITY. *f.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Bacon. Watts.*
TRIPMADAM. *f.* An herb. *Mortimer.*
TRIPOD. *f.* [*tripus*, Latin] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles.
TRIPOLY. *f.* A sharp cutting sand. *Newton.*
TRIPOS. *f.* A tripod. *Ben Jonson.*
TRIPPER. *f.* [from *trip*] One who trips.
TRIPPING. *a.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*
TRIPPING. *f.* [from *trip*.] Light dance. *Milton.*
TRIPTOTE. *f.* [*triptoton*, Lat.] Triptote is a noun used but in three cases. *Clark.*
TRIPUD'IARY. *a.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*
TRIPUDIA'TION. *f.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.
TRIPPINGLY. *ad.* [from *tripping*.] With agility; with swift motion. *Shakespeare.*
TRI'REME. *f.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.
TRISECTION. *f.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Latin.] Division into three equal parts.
TRISTFUL. *a.* [*tristis*, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. *Shakespeare.*
TRISU'LC. *f.* [*trifolcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*
TRISYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *trissyllable*.] Consisting of three syllables.
TRISY'LLABLE. *f.* [*trissyllaba*, Latin.] A word consisting of three syllables.
TRITE. *a.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Rogers.*
TRI'TE.

T R O

T R O

TRITENESS. *f.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.

TRITHEISM. *f.* [τρεῖς and θεός.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

TRITURABLE. *a.* [triturable, Fr. from *triturate*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*

TRITURATION. *f.* [trituro, Lat.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground. *Brown.*

TRIVET. *f.* Any thing supported by three feet. *Chapman.*

TRIVIAL. *f.* [trivialis, Lat.]
1. Vile; worthless; vulgar. *Roscommon.*
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Dryden. Rogers.*

TRIVIALY. *ad.* [from *trivial*.]
1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS. *f.* [from *trivial*.]
1. Commonness; vulgarity.
2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRIUMPH. *f.* [triumphus, Lat.]
1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated. *Bacon.*
2. State of being victorious.

3. Victory; conquest. *Milton. Dryden.*
4. Joy for success. *Milton. Pope.*
5. A conquering card now called trump.

To TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [triumpho, Lat.]
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Job. Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory. *Knolles.*
3. To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakespeare.*

TRIUMPHAL. *a.* [triumphalis, Lat.] Used in celebrating victory. *Bacon. Swift.*

TRIUMPHAL. *f.* [triumphalia, Lat.] A token of victory. *Milton.*

TRIUMPHANT. *a.* [triumphans, Lat.]
1. Celebrating a victory. *Shakespeare. South.*
2. Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.*
3. Victorious; graced with conquest. *Pope.*

TRIUMPHANTLY. *ad.* [from *triumphant*.]
1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Granville.*
2. Victoriously; with success. *Shakespeare.*
3. With insolent exultation. *South.*

TRIUMPHER. *f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs. *Shakespeare. Peacham.*

TRIUMVIRATE. } *f.* [triumviratus or
TRIUMVIRI. } triumviri, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

TRIUNE. *a.* [tres and unus, Lat.] At once three and one. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time.

TROCAR. *f.* [trois quart, French.] A surgical instrument. *Sharp.*

TROCHICAL. *a.* [trochaïque, Fr. trochaicus, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

TROCHANTERS. *f.* [τροχαντήρες.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.

TROCHEE. *f.* [trocheus, Lat.] τροχῆος.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHILICKS. *f.* [τροχός.] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown.*

TROCHINGS. *f.* The branches on a deer's head.

TROCHISCH. *f.* [τροχίσκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*

TRODE, the preterite of *tread*. *Judges.*

TRODE. *f.* [from *tode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing. *Spenser.*

TROD. } Participle passive of *tread*.

TRODDEN. } *Luke. Milton. Addison.*

TROGLODYTE. *f.* [τρογλοδιτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbuth.*

To TROLL. *v. a.* [trollen, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about.

Ben. Johnson.

To TROLL. *v. n.*
1. To roll; to run round. *Swift.*

2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. *Gay.*

TROLLOP. *f.* A flatteringly loose woman.

TROOP. *f.* [troope, Dutch.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. To march in haste. *Shakespeare. Chapman.*

3. To march in company. *Shakespeare.*

TROOPER. *f.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. *Grew.*

TROPE. *f.* [τροπή.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds foretel rain for foreshew. *Hudibras.*

TROPHIED. *a.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*

TROPHY. *f.* [trophæum, Lat.] Something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

TROPICAL. *a.* [from *trope*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *Brown. South.*

2. Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK. *f.* [tropicus, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn. *Dryden.*

TRO-

T R O

TROPOLOGICAL. *a.* [τροπικός and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY. *f.* [τροπικός and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning. *Brown.*

TROUSERS. *f.* [trousses, Fr.] Breeches; hose. *Shakespeare.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [trotter, Fr. trotten, Dut.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace. *Shakespeare. Dennis.*
2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *f.* [trot, Fr.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.
2. An old woman. *Shakespeare.*

TROTH. *f.* [trocð, Saxon.] Truth; faith; fidelity. *Shakesp. Daniel. Addison.*

TROTHLESS. *a.* [from troth.] Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*

TROTHPLIGHT. *a.* [troth and plight.] Betrothed; affianced. *Shakespeare.*

To TROUBLE. *v. a.* [troubler, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
2. To afflict; to grieve. *Sidney. Tillotson.*
3. To distress; to make uneasy. *Milton. Mac.*
4. To busy; to engage overmuch. *Luke.*
5. To give occasion of labour to. *Locke.*
6. To teize; to vex. *Shakespeare.*
7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *Shakesp. John. Davies.*
8. To mind with anxiety. *Clarendon.*
9. To sue for a debt.

TROUBLE. *f.* [trouble, Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity. *Milton.*
2. Affliction; calamity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience. *Milton.*
4. Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*

TROUBLE-STATE. *f.* [trouble and state.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate. *Daniel.*

TROUBLER. *f.* [from trouble.] Disturber; confounder. *Spenser. Waller. Atterbury.*

TROUBLESOME. *a.* [from trouble.]

1. Full of molestation; vexations; uneasy; afflictive. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. *Pope.*

3. Full of teizing business. *Sidney.*
4. Slightly harrassing. *Milton. Shakesp.*

5. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenser.*
6. Importunate; teizing. *Arbutnot.*

TROUBLESOMELY. *ad.* [from troublesome.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. *Locke.*

TROUBLESOMENESS. *f.* [from troublesome.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness. *Bacon.*

T R U

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS. *a.* [from trouble.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *Spenser. Daniel.*

TROVER. *f.* [trouver, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH. *f.* [troog, trooh, Sax. troch, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. *Abbot. Dryden.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [trollen, to roll, Dut.]

1. To move volubly. *Milton.*
2. To utter volubly. *Shakespeare.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information. *Dryden.*

TROUSE. *f.* [trouffe, F. truish, Erse.]

TROUSERS. *f.* [trouffe, F. truish, Erse.] Breeches; hose. *Spenser. Wiseman.*

TROUT. *f.* [truhtr, Sax.]

1. Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams. *Carew.*
2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [trocðian, Saxon; tree, Danish.] To think; to imagine; to conceive. *Sidney. Hooker. Shakespeare. Gay.*

TROW. *interject.* An exclamation of enquiry. *Shakespeare.*

TROWEL. *f.* [truelle, Fr. trulla, Lat.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks. *Moxon.*

TROY-WEIGHT. *f.* [from Troies, Fr.]

TROY. *f.* A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The English physicians make use of troy-weight after the following manner.

Grains	Scruple	Drachm	Ounce	Pound.
20				
60	3			
480	24	8		
5760	288	96	12	

TRUANT. *f.* [truand, old Fr. treuwant, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave. *More.*

TRUANT. *a.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. *Shakespeare.*

To TRUANT. *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakespeare.*

TRUANTSHIP. *f.* [from truand.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Ascham.*

TRUB.

TRU

TRUBTAIL. *f.* A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRUBS. *f.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRUCE. *f.* [*truga*, low Lat.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. *Hooker. Shakesp. 2 Tim. Dryden.*
2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet. *Milton.*

TRUCIDATION. *f.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian.] To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

TRUCK. *f.* [from the verb,]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*
2. Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRU'CKLEBED, or *trundlebed.* *f.* [properly *troclebed*; from *trochlea*, Lat. or *τροχός*.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*

To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority. *Cleavel. Norris.*

TRU'CULENCE. *f.* [*truculentia*, Lat.]

1. Savageness of manners.
2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT. *a.* [*truculentus*, Lat.]

1. Savage; barbarous. *Ray.*
2. Terrible of aspect.
3. Destructive; cruel. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Locke.*

TRUE. *a.* [*ȝneopa*, *ȝnupa*, Saxon.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact. *Spenser. Cowley.*
2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.
4. Genuine; not counterfeit. *Milt. Atterb.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*
6. Honest; not fraudulent. *Shakespeare.*
7. Exact; truly conformable to a rule. *Prior.*
8. Rightful. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *a.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth. *Shakespeare.*

TRUEBRE'D. *a.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed. *Shakespeare Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honest; faithful. *Shakespeare.*

TRUELOVE. *f.* An herb, called *herba Paris*.

TRUELOVEKNOT. } *f.* [*true*, *love*,
TRUELOVERSKNOT. } and *knot*.]

Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRUENESS. *f.* [from *true*.] Sincerity; realness. *Bacon.*

TRU

TRUEPE'NNY. *f.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shakespeare.*

TRUFFLE. *f.* [*truffle*, *truffe*, French.] In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *f.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL. *f.* [*trulla*, Italian.] A low whore; a vagrant strumpet. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'LY. *ad.* [from *true*.]

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully. *Sidney. Hooker.*
2. Really; without fallacy.
3. Exactly; justly. *South.*
4. Indeed. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *f.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]

1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick. *Shakespeare. Wesley.*
2. A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Pope. Swift.*
3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.
2. To TRUMP up. To devise; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *f.* [*tromperie*, French.]

1. Something fallaciously splendid. *Shakespeare.*
2. Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*
3. Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRU'MPET. *f.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dut.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath. *Milton. Roscommon.*
2. In military stile, a trumpeter. *Clar.*
3. One who celebrates; one who praises. *Bacon. Dryden.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER. *f.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

To TRUMPET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr.] To publish by sound of trumpet: to proclaim. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER. *f.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet. *Shakespeare. Hayward.*
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. *Bacon. South.*
3. A fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED. *a.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRU'NCATION. *f.* [from *truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *f.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Shakespeare. Hayward.*
2. A staff of command. *Shakespeare.*

TRU

- To TRUNCHEON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To beat with a truncheon. *Shakespeare.*
- TRUNCHEONEER.** *f.* [from *truncheon*.]
One armed with a truncheon. *Shak. sp.*
- To TRUNDLE.** *v. n.* [*trēndl*, a *bowol*,
Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addison.*
- TRUNDLE.** *f.* [*trēndl*, Saxon.] Any
round rolling thing.
- TRUNDLE-TAIL.** *f.* Round tail.
Shakespeare.
- TRUNK.** *f.* [*truncus*, Lat. *trunc*, Fr.]
1. The body of a tree. *Bentley.*
 2. The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The main body of any thing. *Ray.*
 4. A chest for cloaths; a small chest commonly lined with paper. *Dryden.*
 5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton. Dryden.*
 6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*
- To TRUNK.** *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To
truncate; to maim; to lop. *Spenser.*
- TRUNKED.** *a.* [from *trunk*.] Having a
trunk. *Howel.*
- TRUNK-HOSE.** *f.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large
breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*
- TRUNNIONS.** *f.* [*troggons*, Fr.] The
knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it
on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*
- TRUSION.** *f.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of
thrusting or pushing. *Bentley.*
- TRUSS.** *f.* [*trouffe*, Fr.]
1. A bandage by which ruptures are re-
strained from lapsing. *Wiseman.*
 2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.
Spenser. Addison.
 3. Trousse; breeches.
- To TRUSS.** *v. a.* [*trouffer*, French.] To
pack up close together. *Spenser.*
- TRUST.** *f.* [*traust*, Runick.]
1. Confidence; reliance on another.
Shakespeare.
 2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryden.*
 3. Confident opinion of any event.
 4. Credit given without examination.
Locke.
 5. Credit without payment. *Raleigh.*
 6. Something committed to one's faith.
Bacon.
 7. Deposit; something committed to charge,
of which an account must be given.
Swift.
 8. Fidelity; supposed honesty. *Tobit.*
 9. State of him to whom something is en-
trusted. *Clarendon. Denham.*
- To TRUST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place confidence in; to confide in.
Ben Johnson.
 2. To believe; to credit. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To admit in confidence to the power
over any thing. *Taylor.*
 4. To commit with confidence. *Dryden.*

TUB

5. To venture confidently. *Milton.*
 6. To sell upon credit.
- To TRUST.** *v. n.*
1. To be confident of something future.
2 John.
 2. To have confidence; to rely; to de-
pend without doubt. *Isaiab. Milton.*
 3. To be credulous; to be won to confi-
dence. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To expect. *L'Estrange.*
- TRUSTEE.** *f.* [from *trust*.]
1. One entrusted with any thing. *Taylor.*
 2. One to whom something is committed
for the use and behoof of another. *Dryden.*
- TRUSTER.** *f.* [from *trust*.] One who
trusts. *Shakespeare.*
- TRUSTINESS.** *f.* [from *trusty*.] Honesty;
fidelity; faithfulness. *Grew.*
- TRUSTLESS.** *f.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful;
unconstant; not to be trusted. *Spenser.*
- TRUSTY.** *a.* [from *trust*.]
1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be
trusted. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
 2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.
Spenser. Dryden.
- TRUTH.** *f.* [*trēopða*, Saxon.]
1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity
of notions to things. *Locke.*
 2. Conformity of words to thoughts.
Milton.
 3. Purity from falsehood. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Fidelity; constancy. *Song.*
 5. Honesty; virtue. *Shakespeare.*
 6. It is used sometimes by way of conces-
sion. *Matthew.*
 7. Exactness; conformity to rule.
Mortimer.
 8. Reality. *Hooker.*
 9. *Of a TRUTH, or in TRUTH.* In re-
ality. *2 Kings.*
- TRUTINATION.** *f.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The
act of weighing; examination by the scale.
Brown.
- To TRY.** *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]
1. To examine; to make experiment of.
Shakespeare.
 2. To experience; to assay; to have know-
ledge or experience of. *Dryden.*
 3. To examine as a judge.
 4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
 5. To bring to a decision, with out em-
phatical. *Dryden.*
 6. To act on as a test. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To bring as to a test. *Milton.*
 8. To essay; to attempt. *Milton.*
 9. To purify; to refine. *Milton.*
- To TRY.** *v. n.* To endeavour; to at-
tempt.
- TUB.** *f.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open vessel of wood. *Milton.*
 2. A state of salivation. *Shakespeare.*
- TUBE.** *f.* [*tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon;
a long body. *Roscommon.*
- TUBER.**

T U L

T U M

TU'BERCLE. *f.* [*tuberculum*, Lat.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE. *f.* A flower. *Mortimer.*

TU'BEROUS. *a.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *a.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Grew.*

TU'BULE. *f.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body. *Woodward.*

TU'BULATED. *a.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.]

TU'BULOUS. *a.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fistular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*

TUCK. *f.*

1. A long narrow sword. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, Germ.]

1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading. *Addison. Prior.*

2. To inclose, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. *Sharp.*

TU'CKER. *f.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women. *Addison.*

TU'EL. *f.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TUE'SDAY. *f.* [*tuersdag*, Saxon; *tuv*, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TU'FFAFFETY. *f.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of silk. *Donne.*

TUFT. *f.* [*tuffe*, French.]

1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together. *More. Dryden.*

2. A cluster; a plump. *Sidney. Milton.*

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. *Thomson.*

TU'FTED. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton. Pope.*

TU'FTY. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts.

To TUG. *v. a.* [*teogan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion. *Chapman. Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*

To TUG. *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw. *Sandys. Boyle.*

2. To labour; to contend; to struggle. *Shakespeare. How. Crashaw.*

TUG. *f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER. *f.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TU'ITION. *f.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Latin.] Guardianship; superintendent. *Sidney. Locke.*

TU'LIP. *f.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower. *Hakerwill.*

TU'LIP TREE. *f.* A tree.

To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommel*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously. *Prior.*

3. To roll about. *Sidney.*

4. To play tricks by various libations of the body. *Rowe.*

To TU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier.*

2. To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.*

3. To throw down. *Dryden.*

TU'MBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A fall. *L'Estrange.*

TU'MBLER. *f.* [from *tumble*.] One who shews postures or feats of activity. *Wilkins.*

TU'MBREL. *f.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dung-cart. *Congreve.*

TUMEFA'CTION. *f.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling. *Arbutnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharp.*

TU'MID. *a.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*

TU'MOUR. *f.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid swelling. *Wiseman.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur. *L'Estrange.*

TU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *tumour*.]

1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *Wotton.*

To TUMP. among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To swell. *Boyle.*

TU MULOSE. *a.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Milton. Addison.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *ad.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *f.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions. *K Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *a.* [*tumu'tuaire*, Fr. from *tumult*.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused. *Bacon. Glanville.*

2. Restless; put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

T U N

TUMULTUATION. *f.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMULTUOUS. *a.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, Fr.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated. *Milton. Addison.*
2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes. *Spenser.*
3. Turbulent; violent. *Shakesp. Knolles.*
4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*

TUMULTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence. *Bacon.*

TUN. *f.* [*tunne*, Sax. *tonne*, Dutch.]

1. A large cask. *Milton.*
2. Two pipes; the measure of four hog-heads.
3. Any large quantity proverbially. *Shakespeare.*
4. A drunkard. In burlesque. *Dryden.*
5. The weight of two thousand pounds.
6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*

TUNABLE. *a.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical. *Shakesp. Milton. Holder.*

TUNABLENESS. *f.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY. *ad.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniously; melodiously.

TUNE. *f.* [*toon*, Dutch.]

1. Tune is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke. Milton. Dryden.*
2. Sound; note. *Shakesp.*
3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. *K. Charles.*
4. State of giving the due sounds: as, *the fiddle is in tune.*
5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour. *Locke.*
6. State of any thing with respect to order. *Shakesp.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced. *Dryden.*
2. To sing harmoniously. *Milton. Pope.*

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another. *Drayton. Milton.*
2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL. *a.* [*tune* and *full.*] Musical; harmonious. *Milton. Dryden.*

TUNELESS. *a.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmusical. *Spenser. Cowley.*

TUNER. *f.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes. *Shakespeare.*

TUNICK. *f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress. *Arbutb.*

T U R

2. Covering; integument; tunicle. *Harvey. Derham.*

TUNICLE. *f.* [from *tunick.*] Cover; integument. *Ray. Bentley.*

TUNNAGE. *f.* [from *tun.*]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbutb.*
2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TUNNEL. *f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoak. *Spenser. Wott.*
2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels. *Bacon.*
3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

To TUNNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*
2. To catch in a net.

TUNNY. *f.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish. *Carew.*

TUP. *f.* A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire.

To TUP. *v. n.* To but like a ram.

TURBAN. *f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads. *Bacon. Howel. Dryden.*

TURBANT. *f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads. *Bacon. Howel. Dryden.*

TURBAND. *f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads. *Bacon. Howel. Dryden.*

TURBANED. *a.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban. *Shakesp.*

TURBARY. *f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat.] The right of digging turf.

TURBID. *a.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear. *Bacon. Philips.*

TURBIDNESS. *f.* [from *turbid.*] Mud-niness; thickness.

TURBINATED. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; spiral. *Bentley.*
2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *DiA.*

TURBINATION. *f.* [from *turbinated.*] The art of spinning like a top.

TURBITH. *f.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate. *Wiseman.*

TURBOT. *f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish. *Peacham. Dryden.*

TURBULENCE. *f.* [*turbulence*, Fr.]

TURBULENCY. *f.* [*turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confusion. *Swift.*

TURBULENT. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion. *Milton.*
2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation. *Milton.*
3. Tumultuous; violent. *Dryden. Bentley.*

TURBULENTLY. *ad.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuously; violently.

TURCISM. *f.* [*turcismus*, low Lat.] The religion of the Turks. *Dr. Maine. Atterb.*

TURCOIS.

TUR

TURCOIS. *f.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious stone.

TURD. *f.* [*turp*, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *f.* [*tynp*, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch.] A clod covered with grafs; a part of the surface of the ground.

Shakefp. Bacon. Milton. Dryden. Pope.

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*

TURFINNESS. *f.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY. *a.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TURGENT. *a.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomson.*

TURGE'SCENCE. *f.* [*turgescence*, Lat.]

TURGE'SCENCY. *f.* The act of swelling; the state of being swollen. *Brown.*

TURGID. *a.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Boyle. Philips.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*

TURGIDITY. *f.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen. *Arbuthnot.*

TURKEY. *f.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.] A large domestick fowl brought from Turkey. *Bacon. Gay.*

TURKOIS. *f.* [*turquoise*, French; from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*

TURKSCAP. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TURM. *f.* [*turmæ*, Latin.] A troop. *Milton.*

TURMERICK. *f.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL. *f.* Trouble; disturbance; harrassing uneasiness. *Spens. Dan.*

To TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harrafs with commotion.

2. To weary; to keep in unquietness. *Spenser. Dryden.*

3. To weary; to keep in unquietness. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [*turpan*, Sax. *turner*, Fr. from *torno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. To put the upperfide downwards. *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the ballance. *Shakespeare.*

5. To bring the infide out. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body. *Milton. Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round. *Tatler.*

8. To form; to shape. *Tatler.*

9. To transform, to metamorphose; to transmute. *Taylor.*

10. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben. Johnson.*

11. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing. *Bacon. Locke.*

12. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

13. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

14. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

15. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

16. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

17. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

18. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

19. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

20. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

21. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

TUR

10. To make of another colour. *Floyer.*

11. To change; to alter. *Shakespeare.*

12. To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryd.*

13. To translate. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper. *Psalms.*

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another. *Hooker. Taylor. Tillotson.*

17. To betake. *Temple.*

18. To transfer. *Chron.*

19. To fall upon. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauseate. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy. *Pope.*

22. To infatuate; to make mad. *Dryd.*

23. To direct to, or from any point. *Milton. Locke.*

24. To direct to a certain purpose or propension. *Addison. Prior. Pope.*

25. To double in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.*

27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Ascham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel. *Knolles.*

29. To apply. *Milton. Temple.*

30. To reverse; to repeal. *Deuter.*

31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick. *Temple. Collier.*

32. To adapt the mind. *Addison.*

33. To put towards another. *Exodus.*

34. To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*

35. To TURN away. To dismiss from service; to discard. *Sidney. Arbuth.*

36. To TURN back. To return to the hand from which it was received. *Shakesp.*

37. To TURN off. To dismiss contemptuously. *Shakespeare.*

38. To TURN off. To give over; to resign. *Decay of Piety.*

39. To TURN off. To deflect. *Addison.*

40. To TURN over. To transfer. *Sidney.*

41. To TURN to. To have recourse to a book. *Grew. Locke.*

42. To be TURNED of. To advance to an age beyond. *Addison.*

43. To TURN over. To refer. *Knolles. Dryden.*

44. To TURN over. To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.*

45. To TURN over. To throw off the ladder. *Butler.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing. *Bacon. Locke.*

3. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

4. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

5. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

6. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

7. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

8. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

9. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

10. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

11. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

12. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

13. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

14. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

15. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

16. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

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19. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

20. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

21. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

22. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

23. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

24. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

25. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*

TUR

4. To move from its place. *Wifeman.*
 5. To change posture. *Cheyne.*
 6. To have a tendency or direction. *Addifon.*
 7. To move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.*
 8. To depart from the way; to deviate. *Dryden.*
 9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed. *Milton. Taylor.*
 10. To become by a change. *Bacon. Boyle.*
 11. To change fides. *Dryden. Swift.*
 12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Proverbs. Milton.*
 13. To change to acid. *Shakefp. Bacon.*
 14. To be brought eventually. *Locke. Addifon.*
 15. To depend on, as the chief point. *Swift. Pope.*
 16. To grow giddy. *Shakespeare.*
 17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency. *Wake.*
 18. To TURN away To deviate from a proper course. *Proverbs. Bacon.*
 19. To return; to recoil. *Milton.*
 20. To be directed to, or from any point. *Milton.*
 21. To TURN off. To divert one's course. *Norris.*
- TURN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of turning; gyration.
 2. Meander; winding way. *Dryd. Addif.*
 3. A walk to and fro. *Shakefp.*
 4. Change; viciffitude; alteration. *Hooker.*
 5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or firft appearance. *Swift.*
 6. Chance; hap. *Col.*
 7. Occafion; incidental opportunity. *L'Efrange.*
 8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done. *Bacon. Denbam.*
 9. Actions of kindnefs or malice. *Fairfax. South.*
 10. Reigning inclination. *Swift.*
 11. A ftep of the ladder at the gllows. *Butler.*
 12. Convenience. *Spenser. Clarendon.*
 13. The form; caft; fhape; manner. *Dryden. Addifon. Watts.*
 14. The manner of adjusting the words of a fentence. *Addifon. Arbuthnot.*
 15. By TURNS. One after another. *Dryden. Prior.*
- TURNBENCH.** *f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners. *Moxon.*
- TURNCOAT.** *f.* [turn and coat.] One who forfakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakespeare.*
- TURNER.** *f.* [from turn.] One whole

TUT

- trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryd. Moxon.*
- TU'RNING.** *f.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.*
- TU'RNINGNESS.** *f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiverfation; fubterfuge. *Sidney.*
- TU'RNIP.** *f.* A white efculent root. *Miller.*
- TU'RNPIKE.** *f.* [turn and pike, or pique.]
1. A crofs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horfes from entering.
 2. Any gate by which the way is obftructed. *Arbuthnot.*
- TU'URNSICK.** *a.* [turn and fick.] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*
- TU'URNSO'L.** *f.* [*Heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- TU'URNSPIT.** *f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, inftead of which jacks are now generally ufed. *Swift.*
- TU'URNSTILE.** *f.* [turn and ftile.] A turnpike. *Butler.*
- TU'URPENTINE.** *f.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Ecclus. Peacham.*
- TURQUOISE.** *f.* See TURKOIS. *Shakefp.*
- TU'RPITUDE.** *f.* [*turpitude*, Latin.] Effential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vilenefs; badnefs. *Shakespeare. South.*
- TU'RRET.** *f.* [*turris*, Latin.] A fmall eminence raifed above the reft of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax. Pope.*
- TU'RRETED.** *a.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rifing like a tower. *Bacon.*
- TU'RTLE.** *f.* [turtle, Saxon; *tortarella*, Italian; *turtur*, Lat.]
- TU'RTLEDOVE.** *f.*
1. A fpecies of dove. *Shakefp. Gen. Wifem.*
 2. It is ufed among failors and gluttons for a tortoise.
- TUSH.** *interj.* An expreffion of contempt. *Pfalms. Camden.*
- TUSK.** *f.* [*tyxap*, Saxon; *tofken*, old Frifick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Bacon. Dryden. Smith.*
- TU'SKED.** *a.* [from tusk.] Furnifhed with tuks. *Dryden. Grew.*
- TU'SKEY.** *f.* [diminutive of tuks.] A tuft of grafs or twigs. *Grew.*
- TU'SSUCK.** *f.* [diminutive of tuks.] A tuft of grafs or twigs. *Grew.*
- TUT.** *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- TU'TANAG.** *f.* The Chinefe name for fpelter. *Woodward.*
- TU'TELAGE.** *f.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Latin.] Guardianship; ftate of being under a guardian. *Drummond.*
- TU'TELAR.** *a.* [*tutela*, Latin.] Having the charge or guardianship

T W E

dianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. *Tem. Dryd.*

TUTOR. *f.* [*tutor*, Latin; *tuteur*, French.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals. *Shakespeare. Butler.*

To TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to teach; to document. *Shakespeare. Hale.*
2. To treat with superiority or severity. *Addison.*

TUTORAGE. *f.* [from *tutor*.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Government of the Tongue.*

TUTORESS. *f.* [from *tutor*.] Directress; instructress; governess.

TUTTY. *f.* [*tutia*, low Latin; *tutbie*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainsworth.*

TUTSAN, or *parkleaves.* *f.* A plant.

TUZ. *f.* A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *a.* [*twegen*, *barpa*, both twain, Saxon.] Two. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise. *Shakespeare. Philips. Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. *Shakespeare.*

TWANG. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp quick sound. *Butler. Pope.*
2. An affected modulation of the voice. *South. Arbuth.*

TWANG. A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING. *a.* [from *twang*.] Contemptibly noisy. *Shakespeare.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* To make to sound. *Addison.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was*. *Dryden.*

To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*schwatzen*, Ger.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY. For **TWAIN**. *Spenser.*

TWA'YABLADE. *f.* [*Opbris*, Lat.] A polypetalous flower. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. *v. a.* To pinch; to squeeze

To TWEAK. *v. a.* betwixt the fingers. *Butler.*

TWEAGUE. *f.* Perplexity; ludicrous

TWEAK. *v. a.* distress. *Arbuthnot.*

To TWEE'DLE. *v. a.* To handle lightly. *Addison.*

TWEE'ZERS. *f.* [*etuy*, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *a.* [*twelfpa*, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve. *Kings.*

TWE'LFTHIDE. *f.* The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*

TWELVE. *a.* [*twelfp*, Sax.] Two and ten. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TWE'LVEMONTH. *f.* A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Holder. Evelyn.*

T W I

TWE'LVEPENCE. *f.* [*twelve and pence*.] A shilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *a.* [*twelve and penny*.] Sold for a shilling. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *f.* [*twelve and score*.] Twelve times twenty. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH. *a.* [*twenzeogoda*, Sax.] Twice tenth. *Ben. Johnson.*

TWE'NTY. *a.* [*twenzig*, Saxon.]

1. Twice ten. *Swift.*
2. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bacon.*

TWIBIL. [*twy for two, and bill*.] A halbert. *Ainsworth.*

TWICE. *ad.* [*twigod*, Sax. *twées*, Dutch.]

1. Two times. *Spenser.*
2. Doubly. *Dryden.*
3. It is often used in composition. *Shakespeare. Creech.*

To TWIDLE. *v. a.* To touch lightly. *Wiseman.*

TWIG. *f.* [*twig*, *twigga*, Saxon; *twyg*, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long. *Raleigh. Sandys.*

TWIGGEN. *a.* [from *twig*.] Made of twigs. *Shakespeare. Grew.*

TWIGGY. *a.* [from *twig*.] Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT. *f.* [*twelicht*, Dutch; *twelicoht*, Sax.] The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light; uncertain view. *Donne. Cleavel.*

TWILIGHT. *a.*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Seen by twilight. *Milton.*

TWIN. *f.* [*twinn*, Sax. *twelingen*, Dutch.]

1. One of several children born at a birth. *Cleveland. Otway.*
2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiack. *Creech.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the same birth. *Shakespeare.*
2. To bring two at once. *Tusser.*
3. To be paired; to be suited. *Shakespeare. Sand.*

TWINBORN. *a.* [*twin and born*.] Born at the same birth. *Shakespeare.*

To TWINE. *v. a.* [*twinan*, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]

1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more. *Exodus.*
2. To unite itself. *Crashaw.*

To TWINE. *v. n.*

1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about. *Pope.*
2. To unite by interposition of parts. *Shakespeare.*
3. To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.*

TWINE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A twisted thread. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. Twist; convolution. *Milton.*
3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round. *Philips.*

To

T W I

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain. *L'Estrange.*
2. To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain. *Dryden.*
2. A tweak; a pinch. *L'Estrange.*

TWINK. *f.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. *Shakesp.*

To TWINKLE. *v. n.* [*ƿinclin*, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to quiver. *Shakesp. Fairfax. Boyle. Newt.*
2. To open and shut the eye by turns. *L'Estrange.*
3. To play irregularly. *Donne.*

TWINKLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

TWINKLING. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TWINLING. *f.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tusser.*

TWINNER. *f.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins. *Tusser.*

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *ƿbirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bac.*

TWIRL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.
2. Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [*ƿezƿiran*, Saxon; *twiſten*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Shakesp. Taylor. Prior. Littlet.*
2. To contort; to writhe. *Pope.*
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about. *Burnet.*
4. To form; to weave. *Shakesp.*
5. To unite by intertexture of parts. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to insinuate. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Arbuth. Pope.*

TWIST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addison.*
2. A single string of a cord. *Moxon.*
3. A cord; a string. *Herbert. Dryden.*
4. Contortion; writhe. *Addison.*
5. The manner of twisting. *Arbuth.*

TWISTER. *f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.

To TWIT. *v. a.* [*edƿizan*, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach. *Spenser. Tillotson.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [*ƿpiccian*, Saxon.]

- To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch. *Dryden. Pope.*

TWITCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication. *Hudibras.*

T Y P

2. A painful contraction of the fibres. *Blackmore. Prior.*

TWITCHGRASS. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To TWITTER. *v. n.*

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise. *Dryden.*

2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. *L'Estrange.*

TWITTER. *f.* Any motion or disorder of passion. *Hudibras.*

TWITTLETWATTLE. *f.* Tattle; gabble. *L'Estrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*. *Milton.*

TWO. *a.* [*twai*, Gothick; *ƿu*, Saxon.] One and one. *Shakesp.*

TWO'EDGED. *a.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double. *Hooker. Prior.*

TWO'FOLD. *ad.* Doubly. *Matth.*

TWO'HANDED. *a.* [*two* and *band*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *f.* A small coin. *Shakesp.*

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See **TIE.**

TYE. *f.* See **TIE.** A knot; a bond or obligation.

TY'GER. *f.* See **TIGER.**

TYKE. *f.* A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shakesp.*

TY'MBAL. *f.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle-drum. *Prior.*

TYMPANITES. *f.* [*τυμπανίτης*.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

TY'MPANUM. *f.* A drum; a part of the ear.

TY'MPANY. *f.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum. *Hammond. Suckling. Roscommon.*

TY'NY. *a.* Small. *Shakesp.*

TYPE. *f.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. *τύπος*.]

1. Emblem; mark of something. *Shakesp. Prior.*

2. That by which something future is prefigured. *Milton. Tillotson.*

3. A stamp; a mark. *Shakesp.*

4. A printing letter.

TY'PICK. *f.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.]

TY'PICAL. *f.* [Lat.] Emblematical; figurative of something else. *Atterbury.*

TY'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to shew in emblem. *Hammond.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *ad.* [*τύπος* and *γράφω*.] A printer.

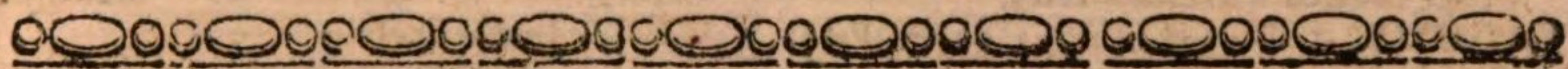
TYPOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [from *typography*.] 1. Em-

TYR

1. Emblematical ; figurative.
 2. Belonging to the printer's art.
- TYPORGRAPHICALLY.** *ad.* [from *typographical*.]
1. Emblematically ; figuratively.
 2. After the manner of printers.
- TYPOGRAPHY.** *f.* [*typographie*, French ; *typographia*, Latin.]
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown.*
 2. The art of printing.
- TY'RANNESS.** *f.* [from *tyrant*.] A she tyrant. *Spenser.*
- TYRA'NNICAL.** } *a.* [*τυραννικός*.] Suit-
- TYRA'NNICK.** } ing a tyrant ; acting like a tyrant ; cruel ; despotick ; imperious. *Shakesp. Rosc. Taylor. Denham.*
- TYRA'NNICALLY.** *ad.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.
- TYRA'NNICIDE.** *f.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.
- To TY'RANNISE.** *v. n.* [*tyraniser*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant ; to act

TYR

- with rigour and imperiousness. *Hooker. Locke.*
- TY'RANNOUS.** *a.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical ; despotick ; arbitrary ; severe. *Sidney. Temple.*
- TY'RANNY.** *f.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. *τυραννίς*.]
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered. *Milton.*
 2. Unresisted and cruel power. *Shakesp.*
 3. Cruel government ; rigorous command. *Shakesp. Bacon.*
 4. Severity ; rigour ; inclemency. *Shakespeare.*
- TY'RANT.** *f.* [*τύραννος* ; *tyrannus*, Latin.]
1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
 2. A cruel despotick and severe master. *Sidney. South.*
- TYRE.** *f.* [Properly *tire*.] See **TIRE.** *Hakewill.*
- TYRO.** *f.* [Properly *tiro*.] One yet not master of his art ; one in his rudiments. *Gartb.*



V.

VAC

- V**, Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel.
- U*, the vowel, has two sounds ; one clear, expressed at other rimes by *eu*, as *obtusè* ; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtusund*.
- V*, the consonant, has a sound in English, uniform. It is never mute.
- VA'CANCY.** *f.* [from *vacant*.]
1. Empty space ; vacuity. *Shakesp.*
 2. Chasm ; space unfilled. *Watts.*
 3. State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied. *Ayliffe.*
 4. Relaxation ; intermission ; time unengaged. *Watts.*
 5. Listlessness ; emptiness of thought. *Wotton.*
- VA'CANT.** *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]
1. Empty ; unfilled ; void. *Boyle.*
 2. Free ; unencumbered ; uncrowded. *More.*
 3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Swift.*
 4. Being at leisure ; disengaged. *Clar.*

VAC

5. Thoughtless ; empty of thought ; not busy. *Wotton.*
- To VA'CATE.** *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.]
1. To annul ; to make void ; to make of no authority.
 2. To make vacant ; to quit possession of.
 3. To defeat ; to put an end to. *Dryden.*
- VACA'TION.** *f.* [*vacatio*, Lat.]
1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments ; recess of courts or senates. *Cowel.*
 2. Leisure ; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*
- VA'CCARY.** *f.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-house.
- VACILLANCY.** *f.* [*vacillans*, Lat.] A state of wavering ; fluctuation ; inconstancy. *More.*
- VACILLA'TION.** *f.* [*vacillatio*, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. *Derham.*
- VA'CUIST.** *f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*. *Boyle.*
- VACUA'TION.** *f.* [*vacuus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*
- VACU'ITY.** *f.* [from *vacuus*, Latin.]
1. Emp-

V A I

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.
2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.
Hammond. Milton. Bentley. Rogers.
3. Inanity; want of reality. *Glanv.*
- VA'CUOUS. *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacuë*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*
- VA'CUUM. *f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*
- To VADE. *v. n.* To vanish; to pass away.
- VA'GABOND. *a.* [*vagabond*, Fr.]
 1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.
 2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shakesp.*
- VA'GABOND. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach. *Raleigh. Addison.*
 2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation. *Watts.*
- VA'GARY. *f.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick. *Milton. Locke.*
- VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *f.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.
- VAGO'US. *a.* [*vagus*, Latin; *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe.*
- VA'GRANCY. *f.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.
- VA'GRANT. *a.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond. *Prior.*
- VA'GRANT. *f.* Vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. *Prior. Atterbury.*
- VAGUE. *a.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.]
 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.*
 2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined. *Locke.*
- VAIL. *f.* [*voile*, French.]
 1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wisdom.*
 2. A part of female dress, by which the face is concealed.
 3. Money given to servants. See VALE.
- To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover.
- To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaller*, French.]
 1. To let fall; to suffer to descend. *Carew. Fairfax.*
 2. To let fall in token of respect. *Knolles.*
 3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. *Shakesp.*
- To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place. *South.*
- VAIN. *a.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Latin.]
 1. Fruitless; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
 2. Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Dryden.*
 3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things. *Dryden. Swift. Pope.*
 4. Shewy; ostentatious. *Pope.*
 5. Idle; worthless; unimportant. *Denham.*

V A L

6. False; not true.
7. In VAIN. [*en vain*, Fr. *invano*, Ital.] To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually. *Milton. Locke. Addison. West.*
- VAINGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin; *vanaglorioso*, Italian.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert. *Milton.*
- VAINGLO'RY. *f.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*
- VA'INLY. *ad.* [from *vain*.]
 1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain. *Dryden.*
 2. Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.*
 3. Idly; foolishly. *Grew.*
- VA'INNESS. *f.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain. *Shakesp.*
- VA'IVODE. *f.* [*vaiwod*, a governor, Slavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.
- VA'LANCE. *f.* [from *Valencia*. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed. *Swift.*
- To VALA'NCE. *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. *Shakesp.*
- VALE. *f.* [*val*, Fr.]
 1. A low ground; a valley. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.] Money given to servants. *Dryden.*
- VALEDI'CTION. *f.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewell. *Donne.*
- VALEDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.
- VA'LENTINE. *f.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*
- VALE'RIAN. *f.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.
- VALET. *f.* [French.] A waiting servant. *Addison.*
- VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *a.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health. *Brown. Derham.*
- VALETU'DINARY. }
- VA'LIANCE. *f.* [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; bravery. *Spenser.*
- VA'LIANT. *a.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. *1 Sam.*
- VA'LIANTLY. *ad.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength. *Knolles.*
- VA'LIANTNESS. *f.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bravery; puissance. *Knolles.*
- VA'LID. *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.*
 2. Having force; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*
- VALI'DITY. *f.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.]
 1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*
 2. Value. *Shakesp.*

VA'L-

V A N

- VA'LLANCY.** *f.* A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*
- VA'LLLEY.** *f.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground between hills. *Raleigh. Milton.*
- VA'LOROUS.** *a.* [*valoroso*, Italian; from *valour*.] Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser.*
- VA'LOUR.** *f.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness. *Howel. Temple.*
- VA'LUABLE.** *a.* [*valable*, Fr.]
1. Precious; being of great price.
 2. Worthy; deserving regard. *Atterb.*
- VALUA'TION.** *f.* [from *value*.]
1. Value set upon any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of setting a value; appraisement. *Ray.*
- VALUA'TOR.** *f.* [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*
- VA'LUÉ.** *f.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.]
1. Price; worth. *Job.*
 2. High rate. *Addison.*
 3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*
- To VA'LUÉ.** *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.]
1. To rate at a certain price. *Spens. Milt.*
 2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Atterbury. Pope.*
 3. To appraise; to estimate. *Lew.*
 4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakesp.*
 5. To take account of. *Bacon.*
 6. To reckon at. *Shakesp.*
 7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*
 8. To equal in value; to countervail. *Job.*
 9. To raise to estimation. *Temple.*
- VA'LVÉLESS.** *a.* [from *value*.] Being of no value. *Shakesp.*
- VA'LUER.** *f.* [from *value*.] He that values.
- VALVE.** *f.* [*valva*, Latin.]
1. A folding door. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel. *Boyle.*
 3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. *Arbutnot.*
- VA'LVULE.** *f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.
- VAMP.** *f.* The upper leather of a shoe.
- To VAMP.** *v. a.* To piece an old thing with some new part. *Bentley.*
- VA'MPER.** *f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.
- VAN.** *f.* [from *avant*, Fr. or *vanguard*.]
1. The front of an army; the first line. *Dryden.*

V A P

2. [*Vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan. *Broome.*
 3. A wing with which the wind is beaten. *Milton. Dryden.*
- VA'NCOURIER.** *f.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor.
- VANE.** *f.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakesp.*
- VA'NGUARD.** *f.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army. *Milton.*
- VANI'LLA.** *f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*
- To VA'NISH.** *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Latin.]
1. To lose perceptible existence. *Sidney.*
 2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear. *Shakesp. Pope.*
 3. To pass away; to be lost. *Atterb.*
- VA'NITY.** *f.* [*vanitas*, Lat.]
1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.
 2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour. *Sidney.*
 3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh.*
 4. Falshood; untruth. *Davies.*
 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew. *Hooker. Pope.*
 6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*
 7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds. *Swift.*
- To VAN.** *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. *Bacon.*
- To VANQUISH.** *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.]
1. To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*
 2. To confute. *Atterbury.*
- VA'NQUISHER.** *f.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer. *Shakesp.*
- VA'NTAGE.** *f.* [from *advantage*.]
1. Gain; profit. *Sidney.*
 2. Superiority. *South.*
 3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakesp.*
- To VA'NTAGE.** *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. *Spenser.*
- VA'NTBRASS.** *f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*
- VAPID.** *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless. *Arbutnot.*
- VAPIDNESS.** *f.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or maukish.
- VAPORA'TION.** *f.* [*vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours.
- VAPORER.** *f.* [from *vapour*.] A boaster; a braggart. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
- VAPORISH.** *a.* [from *vapour*.] Vaporous; splenetick; humourfome. *Swift.*
- VAP'OUROUS.** *a.* [*vaporeux*, Fr.]
1. Full of vapours or exhalation; fummy. *Sandys.*
 2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbutb.*
- VAP'OUR.** *f.* [*vapor*, Lat.]
1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles

V A R

- mingles with the air. *Milton.*
 2. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*
 3. Fume; steam. *Newton.*
 4. Mental fume; vain imagination. *Hammond.*
 5. Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy; spleen. *Addison.*
To VAPOUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.]
 1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations. *Donne.*
 2. To bully; to brag. *Glanville.*
To VAPOUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour. *Donne.*
VARIABLE. *a.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant. *Shakesp. Milton.*
VARIABLENESS. *f.* [from *variable*.]
 1. Changeableness; mutability. *Add.*
 2. Levity; inconstancy.
VARIABLY. *ad.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.
VARIANCE. *f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissention. *Sprat.*
VARIATION. *f.* [*variatio*, Lat.]
 1. Change; mutation; difference from itself. *Bentley.*
 2. Difference; change from one to another. *Woodward.*
 3. Successive change. *Shakesp.*
 4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.*
 5. Change in natural phenomena. *Wotton.*
 6. Deviation. *Dryden.*
 7. Variation of the compass; deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.
VARICOUS. *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Diseased with dilation. *Sharpe.*
To VARIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours. *Woodward.*
VARIEGATION. *f.* [from *variegate*.] Diversity of colours. *Evelyn.*
VARIETY. *f.* [*varietas*, Lat.]
 1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture. *Newton.*
 2. One thing of many by which variety is made. *Raleigh.*
 3. Difference; dissimilitude. *Atterb.*
 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. *Hale.*
VARIOUS. *a.* [*varius*, Lat.]
 1. Different; several; manifold.
 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. *Locke.*
 3. Unlike each other. *Dryden.*
 4. Variegated; diversified. *Milton.*
VARIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *various*.] In a various manner. *Bacon.*

V A S

- VARIX.** [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharpe.*
VARLET. *f.* [*varlet*, old Fr.]
 1. Anciently a servant or footman. *Spens.*
 2. A scoundrel; a rascal. *Dryden.*
VARLETRY. *f.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; croud; populace. *Shakesp.*
VARNISH. *f.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.]
 1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. *Bacon. Pope.*
 2. Cover; palliation.
To VARNISH. *v. a.* [*verniffer*, Fr.]
 1. To cover with something shining. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental. *Dryden.*
 3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric. *Denham.*
VARNISHER. *f.* [from *varnish*.]
 1. One whose trade is to varnish. *Boyle.*
 2. A disguiser; an adorer. *Pope.*
VARVELS. *f.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk.
To VARY. *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat.]
 1. To change; to make unlike itself. *Milton.*
 2. To change to something else. *Waller.*
 3. To make of different kinds. *Brown.*
 4. To diversify; to variegate. *Milton.*
To VARY. *v. n.*
 1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Milton.*
 2. To be unlike each other. *Collier.*
 3. To alter; to become unlike itself. *Pope.*
 4. To deviate; to depart. *Locke.*
 5. To succeed each other. *Addison.*
 6. To disagree; to be at variance. *Davies.*
 7. To shift colours. *Pope.*
VARY. *f.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. *Shakespeare.*
VASCULAR. *a.* [from *vasculum*, Latin.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels. *Arbutnot.*
VASCULIFEROUS. *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed. *Quincy.*
VASE. *f.* [*vase*, Fr. *vasa*, Lat.] A vessel. *Pope.*
VASSAL. *f.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Italian.]
 1. One who holds by the will of a superior lord. *Addison.*
 2. A subject; a dependent. *Hooker. Davies. Raleigh.*
 3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A slave; a low wretch. *Shakesp.*
VASSALLAGE. *f.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
VAST.

V A U

- VAST.** *a.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.]
 1. Large; great. *Clarendon.*
 2. Viciously great; enormously extensive. *Ben. Johnson. Milton.*
- VAST.** *s.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste. *Milton.*
- VASTA'TION.** *s.* [*vastatio*, Lat.] Waste; depopulation. *Decay of Piety.*
- VASTIDITY.** *s.* [*vastitas*, Lat.] Wide-ness; immensity. *Shakesp.*
- VA'STLY.** *ad.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree. *South.*
- VA'STNESS.** *s.* [from *vast*.] Immensity; enormous greatness.
- VA'STY.** *a.* [from *vast*.] Large. *Shakesp.*
- VAT.** *s.* [*vat*, Dutch; *far*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state. *Philips.*
- VA'TICIDE.** *s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Latin.] A murderer of poets. *Pope.*
- To VATICINATE.** *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] To prophesy; to practise prediction. *Howel.*
- VA'VASOUR.** *s.* [*vavasseur*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.
- VA'UDEVIL.** *s.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial strain.
- VAULT.** *s.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Italian.]
 1. A continued arch. *Burnet.*
 2. A cellar. *Shakesp.*
 3. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.*
 4. A repository for the dead. *Shakesp.*
- To VAULT.** *v. a.* [*vouter*, Fr.]
 1. To arch; to shape as a vault. *Shakesp.*
 2. To cover with an arch. *Milton.*
- To VAULT.** *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr.]
 1. To leap; to jump. *Addison.*
 2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.
- VAULT.** *s.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.
- VAU'LTAGE.** *s.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. *Shakesp.*
- VA'ULTED.** *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Pope.*
- VA'ULTER.** *s.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
- VA'ULTY.** *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Shakesp.*
- VA'UNMURE.** *s.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall. *Camden. Knolles.*
- To VAUNT.** *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation. *Spenser.*
- To VAUNT.** *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation. *Milton.*
- VAUNT.** *s.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Spenser. Granville.*
- VAUNT.** *s.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part. *Shakesp.*
- VA'UNTER.** *s.* [*vauteur*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart. *Dryden.*

V E G

- VA'UNTFUL.** *a.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*
- VA'UNTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *vaunting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shakesp.*
- VA'WARD.** *s.* [*van* and *ward*.] Fore part. *Shakesp. Knolles.*
- U'BERTY.** *s.* [*ubertas*, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.
- UBICA'TION.** } *s.* [from *ubi*, Lat.] Lo-
UBI'ETY. } cal relation; whereness. *Granville.*
- UBI'QUITARY.** *a.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where. *Howe.*
- UBI'QUITARY.** *s.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where. *Hall.*
- UBI'QUITY.** *s.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Hooker. Ben. Johnson. South.*
- U'DDER.** *s.* [*uden*, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior.*
- VEAL.** *s.* [*veel*, a calf, old Fr.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*
- VECTION.** } *s.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Lat.]
VE'CTITATION. } The act of carrying, or being carried. *Arbutnot.*
- VE'CTURE.** *s.* [*veitura*, Lat.] Carriage. *Bacon.*
- To VEER.** *v. n.* [*vire*, Fr.] To turn about. *Roscommon.*
- To VEER.** *v. a.*
 1. To let out. *B. Johnson.*
 2. To turn; to change. *Brown.*
- VEGETABI'LITY.** *s.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature. *Brown.*
- VE'GETABLE.** *s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants. *Locke. Watts.*
- VE'GETABLE.** *a.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Belonging to a plant. *Prior.*
 2. Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*
- To VE'GETATE.** *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Woodward. Pope.*
- VEGETA'TION.** *s.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]
 1. The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.*
 2. The power of growth without sensation. *Ray.*
- VEGETA'TIVE.** *a.* [*vegetatif*, Fr.]
 1. Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.*
 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Broome.*
- VE'GETATIVENESS.** *s.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.
- VEGE'TE.** *a.* [*vigetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; spritely. *South.*
- VE'GETIVE.** *a.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable. *Tuss.*
- VE'GETIVE.** *s.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

VEL

- VE'HEMENCE.** } *f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
VE'HEMENCY. }
 1. Violence ; force. *Milton.*
 2. Ardour ; mental violence ; terrour. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
- VE'HEMENT.** *a.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]
 1. Violent ; forcible. *Grew.*
 2. Ardent ; eager ; fervent. *Milton.*
- VE'HEMENTLY.** *ad.* [from *vehement*.]
 1. Forcibly.
 2. Pathetically ; urgently. *Tillotson.*
- VE'HICLE.** *f.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]
 1. That in which any thing is carried. *Addison.*
 2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Brown.*
 3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.
- To VEIL.** *v. n.* [*velo*, Latin.]
 1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle.*
 2. To cover ; to invest. *Milton.*
 3. To hide ; to conceal. *Pope.*
- VEIL.** *f.* [*velum*, Latin.]
 1. A cover to conceal the face. *Waller.*
 2. A cover ; a disguise. *Dryden.*
- VEIN.** *f.* [*veine*, French ; *vena*, Latin.]
 1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it. *Quincy.*
 2. Hollow ; cavity. *Newton.*
 3. Course of metal in the mine. *Swift.*
 4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Dryden.*
 5. Favourable moment. *Wotton.*
 6. Humour ; temper. *Bacon.*
 7. Continued disposition. *Temple.*
 8. Current ; continued production. *Swift.*
 9. Strain ; quality. *Spenser.*
 10. Streak ; variegation.
- VE'INED.** } *a.* [*veineux*, Lat.]
VE'INY. }
1. Full of veins.
 2. Streaked ; variegated. *Thomson.*
- VELLE'ITY.** *f.* [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Lat.]
 The lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*
- To VE'LLICATE.** *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To twitch ; to pluck ; to act by stimulation. *Bacon.*
- VELLICA'TION.** *f.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.]
 Twitching ; stimulation. *Watts.*
- VE'LLUM.** *f.* [*velin*, French.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer. *Wiseman.*
- VELO'CITY.** *f.* [*velocitas*, Latin.] Speed ; swiftness ; quick motion. *Bentley.*
- VE'LVET.** *f.* [*vilus*, Latin ; *velours*, Fr.]
 Silk with a short fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*
- VE'LVET.** *a.*
 1. Made of velvet. *Shakespeare.*

VEN

2. Soft ; delicate. *Shakespeare.*
- To VE'LVET.** *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*
- VE'LURE.** *f.* [*velours*, French.] Velvet. *Shakespeare.*
- VE'NAL.** *a.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]
 1. Mercenary ; prostitute. *Pope.*
 2. Contained in the veins. *Ray.*
- VENA'LITY.** *f.* [from *venal*.] Mercenaries ; prostitution.
- VENA'TICK.** *a.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Used in hunting.
- VENA'TION.** *f.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*
- To VEND.** *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.]
 To sell ; to offer to sale. *Boyle.*
- VENDEE'.** *f.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold. *Ayliffe.*
- VE'NDER.** *f.* [*vendeur*, French.] A seller. *Graunt.*
- VE'NDIBLE.** *a.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable ; marketable. *Carew.*
- VE'NDIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.
- VENDITA'TION.** *f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boastful display. *Ben. Johnson.*
- VENDITION.** *f.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale ; the act of selling.
- To VENE'ER.** *v. a.* To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.
- VE'NEFICE.** *f.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.
- VENEFICIAL.** *a.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.]
 Acting by poison ; bewitching. *Brown.*
- VENEFICIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poison. *Brown.*
- VE'NEMOUS.** *a.* [from *venin*, French.]
 Poisonous. *Acts.*
- To VENE'NATE.** *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.]
 To poison ; to infect with poison. *Woodw.*
- VENENA'TION.** *f.* [from *venenate*.] Poison ; venom. *Brown.*
- VE'NE'NE.** } *a.* [*veneneux*, Fr.] Poisonous ; venomous.
VENENO'SE. }
- Harvey. Ray.*
- VE'NERABLE.** *a.* [*venerabilis*, Latin.] To be regarded with awe ; to be treated with reverence. *Hooker. Fairfax. Dryden.*
- VE'NERABLY.** *ad.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence. *Addison.*
- To VE'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Latin.] To reverence ; to treat with veneration ; to regard with awe. *Herbert.*
- VENERA'TION.** *f.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Latin.] Reverend regard ; awful respect. *Addison.*
- VENERA'TOR.** *f.* [from *venerate*.] Re-verencer. *Hale.*
- VE'NE'REAL.** *a.* [*venereus*, Latin.]
 1. Relating to love. *Addison.*
 2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists. *Boyle.*
- VE'NE-**

VEN

VENERIOUS. *a.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful. *Derham.*
VENERY. *f.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.]
 1. The sport of hunting.
 2. The pleasures of the bed. *Grew.*
VENEY. *f.* A bout; a turn. *Shakesp.*
VENESECTIION. *f.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiseman.*
TO VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish. *Shakespeare.*
VENGEABLE. *a.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenser.*
VENGEANCE. *f.* [*vengeance*, French.]
 1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement. *K. Charles. Dryden. Addison.*
 2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is to do with vehemence; *what a vengeance*, emphatically what?
VENGEFUL. *a.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful. *Milton. Prior.*
VENIABLE. } *a.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*,
VENIAL. } Latin.]
 1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable. *Shakespeare. Brown. Roscommon.*
 2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*
VENIALNESS. *f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.
VENISON. *f.* [*venaison*, French.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
VENOM. *f.* [*venim*, Fr.] Poison. *Dryden.*
TO VENOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.
VENOMOUS. *a.* [from *venom*.]
 1. Poisonous.
 2. Malignant; mischievous. *Addison.*
VENOMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Dryden.*
VENOMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignity.
VENT. *f.* [*fente*, French.]
 1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice. *Wotton.*
 3. The act of opening. *Philips.*
 4. Emission; passage. *Addison.*
 5. Discharge; means of discharge. *Milton. Mortimer.*
 6. Sale. *Temple. Pope.*
TO VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, French.]
 1. To let out at a small aperture.
 2. To let out; to give way to. *Denham.*
 3. To utter; to report. *Stephens.*
 4. To emit; to pour out. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To publish. *Raleigh.*
 6. To sell; to carry to sale. *Carew.*
TO VENT. *v. n.* To snuff.
VENTAIL. *f.* [from *wantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.
VENTANNA. *f.* [Spanish.] A window. *Dryden.*

VEN

VENTER. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.
 2. Womb; mother. *Hale.*
VENTIDUCT. *f.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind. *Boyle.*
TO VENTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin.]
 1. To fan with wind. *Harvey. Woodw.*
 2. To winnow; to fan.
 3. To examine; to discuss.
VENTILATION. *f.* [*ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilate*.]
 1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned. *Addison.*
 2. Vent; utterance. *Wotton.*
 3. Refrigeration. *Harvey.*
VENTILATOR. *f.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.
VENTRICLE. *f.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]
 1. The stomach. *Hale.*
 2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. *Donne.*
VENTRILOQUIST. *f.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Latin.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.
VENTURE. *f.* [*aventure*, French.]
 1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *South. Locke.*
 2. Chance; hap. *Bacon.*
 3. The thing put to hazard; a stake. *Shakespeare.*
 4. *At a VENTURE.* At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spenser. Hudibras.*
TO VENTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dare. *Bacon. Addison.*
 2. To run hazard. *Dryden.*
 3. *To VENTURE at.* } *To en-*
 To VENTURE on or upon. } *gage in;*
 or make attempts without any security of success. *Bacon. Atterbury.*
TO VENTURE. *v. a.*
 1. To expose to hazard. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To put or send on a venture. *Carew.*
VENTURER. *f.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.
VENTUROUS. *a.* [from *venture*.] Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards. *Bacon. Temple.*
VENTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*
VENTUROUSNESS. *f.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*
VENUS' basin.
VENUS' comb.
VENUS' hair.
VENUS' looking-glass.
VENUS' navel-wort. } *f.* Plants.

VERA.

V E R

VERA'CITY. *f.* [*verax*, Latin.]
 1. Moral truth; honesty of report.
 2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. *Addison.*
VERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*verax*, Latin.] Observant of truth.
VERB. *f.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Latin.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke.*
VE'RBAL. *a.* [*verbalis*, Latin.]
 1. Spoken, not written.
 2. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Consisting in mere words. *Milton. Glanville. South.*
 4. Verbose; full of words. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Minutely exact in words.
 6. Literal; having word answering to word. *Denham.*
 7. A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.
VERBA'LITY. *f.* [from *verbal*.] Mere bare words. *Brown.*
VE'RBALLY. *ad.* [from *verbal*.]
 1. In words; orally. *South.*
 2. Word for word. *Dryden.*
VERBA'TIM. *ad.* [Latin.] Word for word. *Hale.*
To VER'BERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to strike.
VERBERA'TION. *f.* [from *verberate*.] Blows; beating. *Arbutnot.*
VERBO'SE. *a.* [*verbosus*, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*
VERBO'SITY. *f.* [from *verbose*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broome.*
VE'RDANT. *f.* [*viridans*, Latin.] Green. *Milton.*
VE'RDERER. *f.* [*verdier*, Fr.] An officer in the forest.
VE'RDICT. *f.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]
 1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser.*
 2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion. *Hooker. South.*
VE'RDIGRISE. *f.* The rust of brass. *Peacham.*
VE'RDITURE. *f.* The faintest and palest green. *Peacham.*
VE'RDURE. *f.* [*verdure*, French.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*
VE'RDUROUS. *a.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green. *Milton.*
VERECU'ND. *a.* [*verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful.
VERGE. *f.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.]
 1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. *Swift.*

V E R

2. The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shakespeare.*
 3. In law, *verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. *Cowel.*
To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downward. *Holder. Pope.*
VE'RGER. *f.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*
VERIDICAL. *a.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Diet.*
VERIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*
To VE'RIFY. *v. n.* [*verifier*, French.] To justify against the charge of falshood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker. Swift.*
VE'RILY. *a.* [from *very*.]
 1. In truth; certainly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. With great confidence. *Swift.*
VERSI'MILAR. *a.* [*versimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely.
VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *f.* [*verisimilitudo*,
VERISIMI'LITY. } Latin.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. *Brown. Dryden.*
VE'RITABLE. *a.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. *Brown.*
VE'RITY. *f.* [*veritas*, Latin.]
 1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *Hooker. South.*
 2. A true assertion; a true tenet. *Sidney. Davies.*
 3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.
VE'RJUICE. *f.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. *Dryden.*
VERMICE'LLI. *f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*
VERMI'CULAR. *a.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Cheyne.*
To VERMI'ULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work. *Bailey.*
VERMICULA'TION. *f.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*
VE'RMICULE. *f.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub. *Derham.*
VERMI'CULOUS. *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Latin.] Full of grubs.
VE'RMIFORM. *a.* [*vermiforme*, French; *vermis* and *formo*, Latin.] Having the shape of a worm.
VE'RMIFUGE. *f.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.
VERMIL. } *f.* [*vermeil*, *vermilion*,
VE'RMILION. } French.]
 1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.
 2. Fac-

VER

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Peacham.*
 3. Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser.*
To VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To die red. *Granville.*
VERMINE. *f.* [*vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Lat.]
 Any noxious animal. *Shakespeare, Bacon, Taylor.*
To VE'RMIMATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin*.]
 To breed vermine.
VERMINA'TION. *f.* [from *verminate*.]
 Generation of vermine. *Derham.*
VERMINOUS. *a.* [from *vermine*.] Tending to vermine; disposed to breed vermine. *Harvey.*
VERMI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Latin.] Producing worms. *Brown.*
VERNA'CLAR. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country. *Addison.*
VE'RNAL. *a.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the spring. *Milton.*
VE'RNANT. *f.* [*vernans*, Latin.] Flourishing as in the spring. *Milton.*
VERNYLITY. *f.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage. *Bailey.*
VERSABILITY. } *f.* [*versabilis*, Latin.]
VE'RSABLENESS. } Aptness to be turned or wound any way.
VE'RSAL. *a.* [A cant word for *universal*.]
 Total; whole. *Hudibras.*
VE'RSATILE. *a.* [*versatilis*, Latin.]
 1. That may be turned round.
 2. Changeable; variable. *Granville.*
 3. Easily applied to a new task.
VE'RSATILENESS. } *f.* [from *versatile*.]
VE'RSATILITY. } The quality of being versatile.
VERSE. *f.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Latin.]
 1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book. *Burnet.*
 3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Donne, Prior.*
 4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*
To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically. *Shakesp.*
To be VE'RSSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Latin.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with. *Brown, Dryden.*
VE'RSEMAN. *f.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse. *Prior.*
VE'RSICLE. *f.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.
VERSIFICA'TION. *f.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses. *Dryden, Granville.*
VERSIFICA'TOR. } *f.* [*versificator*, Lat.]
VE'RSIFIER. } A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry. *Watts.*

VES

- To VE'RSIFY.** *v. n.* [*versificor*, Lat.] To make verses. *Sidney, Ascham, Dryden.*
To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse. *Daniel.*
VE'RSION. *f.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Latin.]
 1. Change; transformation. *Bacon.*
 2. Change of direction. *Bacon.*
 3. Translation. *Dryden.*
 4. The act of translating.
VERT. *f.* [*vert*, French.] Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. *Cowel.*
VE'RTEBRAL. *a.* [from *vertebrae*, Latin.] Relating to the joints of the spine. *Ray.*
VE'RTEBRE. *f.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back. *Ray.*
VE'RTEX. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. Zenith; the point over head. *Creech.*
 2. A top of a hill. *Derham.*
VE'RTICAL. *a.* [*vertical*, French.]
 1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomson.*
 2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*
VE'RTICALITY. *f.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith. *Brown.*
VE'RTICALLY. *ad.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith. *Brown.*
VE'RTICILLATE. *a.* *Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls. *Quincy.*
VE'RTICITY. *f.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Granville.*
VE'RTIGINOUS. *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Latin.]
 1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.*
 2. Giddy. *Woodward.*
VE'RTIGO. *f.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head. *Arbutnot.*
VE'RVAIN. } *f.* [*verbena*, Lat.] A plant.
VE'RVINE. } *Drayton.*
VE'RVAIN mallow. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
VE'ERVELES. *f.* [*vervelle*, French.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
VE'RY. *a.* [*vrai*, French.]
 1. True; real. *Sam. Dryden.*
 2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree. *Davies.*
 3. To note the things emphatically, or eminently. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Same. *Spratt.*
VE'RY. *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addison.*
To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister. *Wiseman.*
VE'SICA'TION. *f.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle. *Wiseman.*
VE'SICATORY. *f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine.
VE'SICLE. *f.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated. *Ray.*
VE'SICULAR. *a.* [from *vesicula*, Latin.] Hollow; full of small interstices. *Cheyne.*
VE'S.

V E X

VE'SPER. *f.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening. *Shakespeare.*

VE'SPERS. *f.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Latin.] The evening service.

VE'SPERTINE. *a.* [*vespertinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening.

VE'SSEL. *f.* [*vasselle*, French.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. *Raleigh.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milton.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

VE'SSICNON. *f.* [among horsemen.] A windgall. *DiEt.*

VEST. *f.* [*vestris*, Latin.] An outer garment. *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryd.*

2. To dress in a long garment. *Milton.*

3. To make possessor of; to invest with. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession. *Clarend. Locke.*

VE'STAL. *f.* A pure virgin. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *a.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shakespeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *f.* [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGE. *f.* [*vestigium*, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *f.* [*vestimentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress. *Waller.*

VE'STRY. *f.* [*vestiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments, and consecrated things are repositied. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry. *Clarendon.*

VE'STURE. *f.* [*vesture*, old French.]

1. Garment; robe. *Fairfax. Shakesp.*

2. Dress; habit; external form. *Shakesp.*

VETCH. *f.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*

VE'TCHY. *a.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenser.*

VE'TERAN. *f.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised. *Hooker. Addison.*

VE'TERAN. *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *f.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harrass. *Prior.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet. *Pope.*

V I C

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

VEXA'TION. *f.* [from *vex*.]

1. The act of troubling. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Temple.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

4. An act of harrassing by law. *Bacon.*

5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *vexation*.]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *South. Prior.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness. *Digby.*

3. Teazing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vexations*.] Troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *vexations*.] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE'XER. *f.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *ad.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity.

U'GLINESS. *f.* [from *ugly*.]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity. *South.*

U'GLY. *a.* Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

VI'AL. *f.* [*φιάλη*.] A small bottle. *Shakespeare. Wilkins. Addison.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To inclose in a vial. *Milt.*

VI'AND. *f.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakespeare.*

VI'A'TICUM. *f.* [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.

2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.

2. To make to quiver. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle. Newton.*

2. To quiver. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *f.* [from *vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns. *South. Newton. Thomson.*

VI'CAR. *f.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *a.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Hale. Norris.*

VICARSHIP. *f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.

VICE.

V I C

VICE. *f.* [*vitium*, Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue. *Milton. Locke.*
2. A fault; an offence. *Milton.*
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*Vij*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.
5. Gripe; grasp. *Shakespeare.*
6. It is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, a viceroy, vice-chancellor.

To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw. *Shakespeare.*

VICEADMIRAL. *f.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]

1. The second commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY. *f.* [from *vice-admiral*.] The office of a vice-admiral. *Carew.*

VICEAGENT. *f.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICED. *a.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt. *Shakespeare.*

VICEGERENT. *f.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour. *Bacon. Spratt.*

VICEGERENT. *a.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution. *Milton.*

VICEGERENCY. *f.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenantancy; deputed power. *South.*

VICECHANCELLOR. *f.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The second magistrate of the universities.

VICENARY. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty.

VICEROY. *f.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority. *Bacon. Swift.*

VICEROYALTY. *f.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a viceroy. *Addison.*

VICETY. *f.* Nicety; exactness. *Ben. Johnson.*

VICINITY. *f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.*
2. Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*

VICINAGE. *f.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; place adjoining.

VICINAL. } *a.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near;

VICINE. } neighbouring. *Glanville.*

VICIOUS. *a.* [from *vice*.] Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue. *Milton.*

VICISSITUDE. *f.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession. *Newton.*
2. Revolution; change. *Atterb. Giffard.*

VICTIM. *f.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice. *Denham. Dryden. Addison.*
2. Something destroyed. *Prior.*

V I G

VICTOR. *f.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Sidney. Shakesp. Addison.*

VICTORIOUS. *a.* [*victorieux*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest. *Milton.*
2. Producing conquest. *Pope.*
3. Betokening conquest. *Shakespeare.*

VICTORIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *victorious*.]

With conquest; successfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*

VICTORIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *victorious*.]

The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY. *f.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph. *Taylor.*

VICTRESS. *f.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers. *Shakespeare.*

VICTUAL. } *f.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittoria-*

VICTUALS. } *glia*, Italian.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat. *Shakespeare. Knolles. King Charles.*

To VICTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food. *Shakespeare.*

VICTUALLER. *f.* [from *victuals*.] One who provides victuals. *Hayward.*

VIDE LICET. *ad.* [Latin.] To wit; that is. Generally written *viz.*

To VIE. *v. a.* To show or practise in competition. *L'Estrange.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To contest; to contend. *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, French.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination. *Prior. Pope.*
2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*

VIEW. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Prospect. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. Sight; power of beholding. *Dryden. Locke.*

3. Act of seeing. *Denham. Locke.*
4. Sight; eye.

5. Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryden.*
6. Intellectual survey. *Locke.*

7. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight. *Dryden.*
8. Appearance; show. *Waller.*

6. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. *Locke.*
10. Prospect of interest. *Locke.*

11. Intention; design. *Arbutnot.*

VIEWLESS. *a.* [from *view*.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight. *Pope.*

VIGIL. *f.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest. *Pope.*
2. A fast kept before a holiday. *Shakespeare.*

3. Service used on the night before a holiday. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Watch; forbearance of sleep. *Waller.*

VIGILANCE. } *f.* [*vigilantia*, Lat.]

VIGILANCY. } *f.* [*vigilantia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of sleep. *Broome.*
2. Watch.

VIL

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care. *Wotton.*
 3. Guard; watch. *Milton.*
VIGILANT. *a.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
VIGILANTLY. *ad.* [from *vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly. *Hayw.*
VIGOROUS. *a.* [from *vigor*, Lat.] forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life. *Waller. Atterbury.*
VIGOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *vigour*.] With force; forcibly; without weakness. *Dryden. South.*
VIGOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *vigour*.] Force; strength. *Taylor.*
VIGOUR. *f.* [*vigor*, Latin.]
 1. Force; strength. *Milton.*
 2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
 3. Energy; efficacy. *Blackmore.*
VILE. *a.* [*vil*, Fr. *vils*, Latin.]
 1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable. *Shakespeare. Abbot. Fairfax.*
 2. Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*
VILED. *a.* [from *vile*, whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous. *Hayward.*
VILELY. *ad.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully. *Shakespeare.*
VILENESS. *f.* [from *vile*.]
 1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness. *Drayton. Creech.*
 2. Moral or intellectual baseness. *Prior.*
To VILIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile*.] To debase; to defame; to make contemptible. *Drayt.*
VILL. *f.* [*villa*, Latin.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*
VILLA. *f.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country seat. *Pope.*
VILLAGE. *f.* [*village*, French.] A small collection of houses, less than a town. *Shakespeare. Knolles. Pope.*
VILLAGER. *f.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of a village. *Milton. Locke.*
VILLAGERY. *f.* [from *village*.] District of villages. *Shakespeare.*
VILLAIN. *f.* [*vilain*, French.]
 1. One who held by a base tenure. *Davies.*
 2. A wicked wretch. *Shak. Clarend. Pope.*
VILLANAGE. *f.* [from *villain*.]
 1. The state of a villain; base servitude. *Davies.*
 2. Baseness; infamy. *Dryden.*
To VILLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade. *Dryden. Bentley.*
VILLANOUS. *a.* [from *villain*.]
 1. Base; vile; wicked.
 2. Sorry. *Shakespeare.*
VILLANOUSLY. *ad.* [from *villainous*.] Wickedly; basely. *Knolles.*
VILLANOUSNESS. *f.* [from *villainous*.] Baseness; wickedness.
VILLANY. *f.* [from *villain*.]

VIN

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A wicked action; a crime. *Dryden.*
VILLA'TICK. *a.* [*villaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*
VILLI. *f.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag. *Quincy.*
VILLOUS. *a.* [*villosus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough. *Arbutnot.*
VIMINEOUS. *a.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs. *Prior.*
VINCIBLE. *a.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable. *Norris.*
VINCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be overcome.
VINCTURE. *f.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding.
VINDE'MIAL. *a.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.
To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*
VINDEMIATION. *f.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering.
To VINDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]
 1. To justify; to support; to maintain. *Watts.*
 2. To revenge; to avenge. *Bacon. Pearson.*
 3. To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.*
 4. To clear; to protect. *Hammond.*
VINDICATION. *f.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broome.*
VINDICATIVE. *a.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Howel. Spratt.*
VINDICA'TOR. *f.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden.*
VINDICATORY. *a.* [from *vindicator*.]
 1. Punitive; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall.*
 2. Defensory; justificatory.
VINDICTIVE. *a.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*
VINE. *f.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope.*
VINEGAR. *f.* [*vinaigre*, French.]
 1. Wine grown sour. *Bacon. Pope.*
 2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shakespeare.*
VINNEWED, or Vinney. *a.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*
VINEYARD. *f.* [*pingepard*, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakespeare.*
VINOUS. *a.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Boyle. Philips.*
VINTAGE. *f.* [*vinage*, French.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon. Waller.*
VINTAGER. *f.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage.
VINT-

V I P

VINTNER. *f.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] One who sells wine. *Howell.*

VINTRY. *f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VIOL. *f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton.*

VIOLABLE. *a.* [from *violabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLACEOUS. *a.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Resembling violets.

To VIOLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.]

1. To injure; to hurt. *Milton. Pope.*
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Hooker.*
3. To injure by irreverence. *Brown.*
4. To ravish; to deflower. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *f.* [*violatio*, Latin.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred. *Aldison.*
2. Rape; the act of deflowering. *Shakespeare.*

VIOLA'TOR. *f.* [*violator*, Latin.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred. *South.*
2. A ravisher. *Shakespeare.*

VIOLENCE. *f.* [*violencia*, Latin.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
2. An attack; an assault; a murder. *Shakespeare.*
3. Outrage; unjust force. *Milton.*
4. E-gerness; vehemence. *Shakespeare.*
5. Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*
6. Forcible defloration.

VIOLENT. *a.* [*violentus*, Latin.]

1. Forcible; acting with strength. *Milton.*
2. Produced or continued by force. *Burnet.*
3. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milton.*
4. Unjustly assailant; murderous. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
5. Unseasonably vehement. *Hooker.*
6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*

VIOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*

VIOLET. *f.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Latin.] A flower. *Shakespeare. Milton. Locke.*

VIOLIN. *f.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*] A fiddle; a stringed instrument. *Sandys.*

VIOLIST. *f.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO. *f.* [Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick.

VIPER. *f.* [*vipera*, Latin.]

1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive. *Sandys.*
2. Any thing mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

VIPERINE. *a.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS. *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*

V I R

VIPER's bugloss. *f.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

VIPER's grass. *f.* [*scorzonera*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

VIRAGO. *f.* [Latin.] A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.*

VIRELAY. *f.* [*vielay*, *wirelai*, French.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses. *Dryden.*

VIRENT. *a.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*

VIRGE. *f.* [*virga*, Latin.] A dean's mace. *Swift.*

VIRGIN. *f.* [*virgo*, Latin.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Genesis.*
2. A woman not a mother. *Milton.*
3. Any thing untouched or unmingled. *Derham.*
4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August. *Milton.*

VIRGIN. *a.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Cowley.*

To VIRGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin. *Shakespeare.*

VIRGINAL. *a.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Hammond.*

To VIRGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. *Shakespeare.*

VIRGINAL. *f.* [more usually *virginals*.] A musical instrument so called, because used by young ladies. *Bacon.*

VIRGINITY. *f.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Taylor.*

VIRILE. *f.* [*virilis*, Latin.] Belonging to man.

VIRILITY. *f.* [*virilitas*, Latin.]

1. Manhood; character of a man. *Rambler.*
2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *f.* Properly *vermilion*.

VIRTUAL. *a.* [from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the sensible part. *Bacon. Milton. Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUALITY. *f.* [from *virtual*] Efficacy. *Brown.*

VIRTUALLY. *ad.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally. *Hammond.*

To VIRTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. *Harvey.*

VIRTUE. *f.* [*virtus*, Latin.]

1. Moral goodness. *Pope.*
2. A particular moral excellence. *Addison.*
3. Medicinal quality. *Bacon.*
4. Medicinal efficacy. *Addison.*
5. Efficacy; power. *Atterbury.*
6. Acting power. *Mark.*
7. Secret agency; efficacy. *Davies.*
8. Bravery; valour. *Raieigh.*
9. Excel-

9. Excellence ; that which gives excellence. *Ben. Johnson.*
10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Tickell.*
- VIRTUELESS.** *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Wanting virtue ; deprived of virtue.
 2. Not having efficacy ; without operating qualities. *Roleigh. Fairfax. Hakerwill.*
- VIRTUOSO.** *f.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities ; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Tatler.*
- VIRTUOUS.** *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Morally good. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Dryden.*
 4. Efficacious ; powerful. *Milton.*
 5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser. Milton.*
 6. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*
- VIRTUOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner. *Hooker. Denham.*
- VIRTUOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *virtuous.*] The state or character of being virtuous. *Spens.*
- VIRULENCE.** *f.* [from *virulent.*] Mental poison ; malignity ;
- VIRULENCY.** *f.* *tal* poison ; malignity ; acrimony of temper ; bitterness. *Addison. Swift.*
- VIRULENT.** *a.* [*virulentus*, Latin.]
1. Poisonous ; venemous.
 2. Poisoned in the mind ; bitter ; malignant.
- VIRULENTLY.** *ad.* [from *virulent.*] Malignantly ; with bitterness.
- VISAGE.** *f.* [*visaggio*, Italian.] Face ; countenance ; look. *Shak. Milt. Waller.*
- TO VISCERATE.** *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel ; to exentrate.
- VISCID.** *a.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous ; tenacious.
- VISCIDITY.** *f.* [from *viscid.*]
1. Glutinousness ; tenacity ; ropiness. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*
- VISCO'SITY.** *f.* [*viscosité*, French.]
1. Glutinousness ; tenacity. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A glutinous substance. *Brown.*
- VISCOUNT.** *f.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.] *Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*
- VISCOUNTESS.** *f.* The lady of a viscount.
- VISCOUS.** *a.* [*viscosus*, Latin.] Glutinous ; sticky ; tenacious. *Bacon.*
- VISIBILITY.** *f.* [*visibilité*, French ; from *visible.*]
1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable. *Stillington. Rogers.*
- VISIBLE.** *f.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Latin.]
1. Perceptible by the eye. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 2. Discovered to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Apparent ; open ; conspicuous. *Clarend.*
- VISIBLNESS.** *f.* [from *visible.*] State or quality of being visible.
- VISIBLY.** *ad.* [from *visible.*] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*
- VISION.** *f.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Latin.]
1. Sight ; the faculty of seeing. *Newton.*
 2. The act of seeing. *Hammond.*
 3. A supernatural appearance ; a spectre ; a phantom. *Milton.*
 4. A dream ; something shewn in a dream. *Locke.*
- VISIONARY.** *a.* [*visionnaire*, French.]
1. Affected by phantoms ; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope.*
 2. Imaginary ; not real ; seen in a dream. *Swift.*
- VISIONARY.** *f.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] One
- VISIONIST.** *f.* whose imagination is disturbed.
- TO VISIT.** *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]
1. To go to see. *Pope.*
 2. To send good or evil judicially. *Judith. Swift.*
 3. To salute with a present. *Judges.*
 4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*
- TO VISIT.** *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.
- VISIT.** *f.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another. *Watts.*
- VISITABLE.** *a.* [from *visit.*] Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe.*
- VISITANT.** *f.* [from *visit.*] One who goes to see another. *South. Pope.*
- VISITATION.** *f.* [*visito*, Latin]
1. The act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Object of visits. *Milton.*
 3. Judicial visit or perambulation. *Ayliffe.*
 4. Judicial evil sent by God. *Taylor.*
 5. Communication of divine love. *Hooker.*
- VISITATORIAL.** *a.* [from *visitor.*] Belonging to a judicial visitor. *Ayliffe.*
- VISITER.** *f.* [from *visit.*]
1. One who comes to see another. *Harvey. Swift.*
 2. An occasional judge. *Garth.*
- VISNOMY.** *f.* [corrupted from *physiognomy.*] Face ; countenance. *Spenser.*
- VISIVE.** *a.* [*visif*, Fr.] Formed in the act of seeing. *Brown.*
- VISOR.** *f.* [*visire*, Fr.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. *Sidney. Broome.*
- VISORED.** *a.* [from *visor.*] Masked. *Milton.*
- VISTA.**

VIT

VISTA. *f.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison.*

VISUAL. *a.* [visuel, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight. *Milton.*

VITAL. *a.* [vitalis, Lat.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life. *Sidney, Pope.*
2. Relating to life. *Shakspeare.*
3. Containing life. *Milton.*
4. Being the seat of life. *Pope.*
5. So disposed as to live. *Brown.*
6. Essential; chiefly necessary. *Cobbet.*

VITALITY. *f.* [from vital.] Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh, Ray.*

VITALLY. *ad.* [from vital.] In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VITALS. *f.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Philips.*

VITELLARY. *f.* [from vitellus, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

To VITIATE. *v. a.* [vitio, Latin] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn, Garth.*

VITIATION. *f.* [from vitiate.] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*

To VITILITIGATE. *v. n.* To contend in law.

VITILITIGATION. *f.* Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*

VITIORITY. *f.* [from vitiosus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*

VITIOUS. *a.* [vitiosus, Lat.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. *Milton, Pope.*
2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *Pen. Johnson.*

VITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from vitious.] Not virtuously; corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from vitious.] Corruptness; state of being vitious. *Shakespeare, South.*

VITREOUS. *a.* [vitreus, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Arbutnot.*

VITREOUSNESS. *f.* [from vitreous.] Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE. *a.* [from vitrificate.] Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE. *v. a.* To change into glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICATION. *f.* [vitrification, Fr. from vitrificate.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass. *Bacon.*

To VITRIFY. *v. a.* [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*

To VITRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass. *Arbutnot.*

VITRIOL. *f.* [vitriolum, Lat.] Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

VIZ

VITRIOLATE. } *a.* [vitriolité, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Boyle.*

VITRIOLATED. }

VITRIO'LUCK. } *a.* [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Brown, Greav, Floyer.*

VITRIO'LOUS. }

VITULINE. *a.* [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf. *Bailey.*

VITUPERABLE. *a.* [vituperabilis, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*

To VITUPERATE. *v. a.* [vituperer, Fr. vitupero, Latin.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERATION. *f.* [vituperatio, Latin.] Blame; censure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVACIOUS. *a.* [vivax, Lat.]

1. Long-lived. *Bentley.*
2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS. } *f.* [vivacité, Fr. from vivacious.]

VIVA'CITY. }

1. Liveliness; spriteliness. *Boyle.*
2. Longevity; length of life. *Brown.*

VIVARY. *f.* [vivarium, Lat.] A warren.

VIVE. *a.* [vif, Fr.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon.*

VIVENCY. *f.* [vivo, Latin.] Manner of supporting or continuing life. *Brown.*

VIVES. *f.* A distemper among horses, much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dict.*

VIVID. *a.* [vividus, Lat.]

1. Lively; quick; striking. *Boyle, Newton, Pope.*
2. Spritely; active. *South, Watts.*

VIVIDLY. *ad.* [from vivid.] With life; with quickness; with strength. *Boyle, South.*

VIVIDNESS. *f.* [from vivid.] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVICAL. *a.* [vivicus, Lat.] Giving life.

To VIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [vivifico, Latin.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION. *f.* [vivification, Fr.] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*

VIVIFICK. *a.* [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*

To VIVIFY. *v. a.* [vivus and facio, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon, Harvey.*

VIVIPAROUS. *a.* [vivus and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; opposed to oviparous. *More, Ray.*

VIXEN. *f.* Vixen is the name of a she fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she fox. *Shakspeare.*

VIZ. *ad.* To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*

VIZARD. *f.* [visiere, Fr.] A mask used for disguise. *Roscommon.*

To

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TO VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask. *Shakespeare.*
VI'ZIAR. *f.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*
U'LCER. *f.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A fore of continuance, not a new wound. *Sandys. Milton.*
TO U'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores. *Arbutnot.*
U'LCERA'TION. *f.* [*ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Lat.]
 1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
 2. Ulcer; sore. *Arbutnot.*
U'LCEROUS. *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Lat.] Afflicted with sores. *Shakespeare.*
U'LCEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.
U'LCERED. *a.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*
ULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*uliginosus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*
U'LTIMATE. *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort. *Addison. Rogers.*
U'LTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence. *Atterbury. Rogers.*
ULTIMITY. *f.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. *Bacon.*
U'LTRAMARINE. *f.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*
U'LTRAMARINE. *a.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*
ULTRAMONTANE. *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.
ULTRAMUNDANE. *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.
ULTRO'NEOUS. *a.* [*ultra*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
U'MBEL. *f.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Diët.*
U'MBELLATED. *a.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Diët.*
UMBELLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks. *Diët.*
UMBER. *f.*
 1. A colour. *Peacham.*
 2. A fish. The *umber* and grayling differ in nothing but their names. *Walton.*
UMBERED. *a.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded. *Shakespeare.*
UMBILICAL. *a.* [from *umbilicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*
UMBLES. *f.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Diët.*

U N A

U'MBO. *f.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*
UMBRAGE. *f.* [*ombrage*, Fr.]
 1. Shade; skreen of trees. *Philips.*
 2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall. Woodward.*
 3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Bacon.*
UMBRA'GEOUS. *a.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Harvey.*
UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadiness. *Raleigh.*
UMBRA'TILE. *a.* [*umbratili*, Latin.] Being in the shade.
UMBRE'L. } *f.* [from *umbra*, Lat.]
UMBRE'LLA. } A skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*
UMBRIERE. *f.* The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*
UMBRO'SITY. *f.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown.*
U'MPIRAGE. *f.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.
U'MPIRE. *f.* An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.
UNABA'SHED. *a.* [from *abashed*.] Not shamed; not confused by modesty. *Pope.*
UNA'BLE. *a.* [from *able*.]
 1. Not having ability. *Raleigh. Milton. Rogers.*
 2. Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*
UNABO'LISHED. *a.* [from *abolish d.*] Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hooker.*
UNACCE'PTABLE. *a.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleasing; not such as is well received. *Addison. Rogers.*
UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *f.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleasing. *Cellier.*
UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *acessible-ness*.] State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*
UNACCO'MODATED. *a.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shakespeare.*
UNACCO'MPANIED. *a.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended. *Hayward.*
UNACCO'MPLISHED. *a.* [from *accomplish d.*] Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.*
UNACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *accountable*.]
 1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule. *Glanville. L'Estrange. Addison. Rogers.*
 2. Not subject; not controlled.
UNACCO'UNTABLY. *ad.* Strangely. *Addison.*
UNA'C-

U N A

UNA'CCURATE. *a.* [from *accurate.*] Not exact. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *a.* [from *accustomed.*]

1. Not used ; not habituated. *Boyle.*
2. New ; not usual. *Philips.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *a.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *f.* [from *acquaintance.*] Want of familiarity. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *a.* [from *acquainted.*]

1. Not known ; unusual ; not familiarly known. *Spenser.*
2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Denham. Wake.*

UNA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *active.*]

1. Not brisk ; not lively. *Locke.*
2. Having no employment. *Milton.*
3. Not busy ; not diligent. *South.*
4. Having no efficacy. *Milton.*

UNADMIR'ED. *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *a.* Not worshipped. *Milton.*

UNADVISED. *a.*

1. Imprudent ; indiscreet. *Shakespeare.*
2. Done without due thought ; rash. *Hayward. Glanville.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *a.*

1. Real ; not hypocritical. *Dryden.*
2. Free from affectation ; open ; candid ; sincere. *Addison.*
3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules. *Milton.*
4. Not moved ; not touched.

UNAFFE'CTING. *a.* Not pathetick ; not moving the passions.

UNAID'ED. *a.* Not assisted ; not helped. *Backmore.*

UNALLI'ED. *a.*

1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature ; not congenial. *Collier.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*unanime, Fr. unanimis, Lat.*] Being of one mind ; agreeing in design or opinion. *Dryden.*

UNANO'INTED. *a.*

1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shakespeare.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *a.* Not to be refuted. *Glanville.*

UNA'NSWERED. *a.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.
2. Not confuted.
3. Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *a.* Not daunted ; not impress'd by fear. *Sidney.*

UNAPPEA'SABLE. *a.* Not to be pacified ; implacable. *Rowley. Milton.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Not intelligent ; not ready of conception. *South.*

U N B

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPROA'CHED. *a.* Inaccessible. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *a.* [from *approve.*] Not approved. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *a.* [from *apt.*]

1. Dull ; not apprehensive.
2. Not ready ; not propense. *Shakespeare.*
3. Unfit ; not qualified. *Taylor.*
4. Improper ; unfit ; unsuitable.

UNA'PTNESS. *f.* [from *unapt.*]

1. Unfitness ; unsuitableness. *Spenser.*
2. Dulness ; want of apprehension.
3. Unreadiness ; disqualification ; want of propension.

UNA'RGUED. *a.* [from *argue.*]

1. Not disputed. *Milton.*
2. Not censured.

UNA'RMED. *a.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour ; having no weapons.

UNA'RTFUL. *a.*

1. Having no art, or cunning. *Dryden.*
2. Wanting skill. *Cheyne.*

UNA'SKED. *a.* Not sought by solicitation.

UNASPI'RING. *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *a.* Not attacked ; not assaulted. *Shakespeare.*

UNASSI'STED. *a.* Not helped. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'RED. *a.*

1. Not confident. *Glanville.*
2. Not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained ; being out of reach. *Dryden.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *f.* State of being out of reach.

UNATTE'MPTED. *a.* Untried ; not assayed. *Shakespeare.*

UNATTE'NDED. *a.* Having no retinue, or attendants. *Dryden.*

UNAVA'ILABLE. *a.* Useless ; vain with respect to any purpose. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *a.* Useless ; vain. *Dryden.*

UNAVOI'DABLE. *a.*

1. Inevitable ; not to be shunned. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Tillotson.*

UNAVOI'DED. *a.* Inevitable.

UNAU'THORISED. *a.* Not supported by authority ; not properly commissioned. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *ad.*

UNAWA'RES. }

1. Without thought ; without previous meditation. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
2. Unexpectedly ; when it is not thought of ; suddenly. *Boyle. Wake.*

UNA'WED. *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*

UNBA'CKED. *a.*

1. Not

U N B

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider. *Suckling.*
 2. Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*
To UNBAR. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham.*
UNBARBED. *a.* [*barba*, Lat.] Not shaven. *Shakespeare.*
UNBATTERED. *a.* Not injured by blows. *Shakespeare.*
UNBEATEN. *a.*
 1. Not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
 2. Not trodden. *Roscommon.*
UNBECOMING. *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Milton. Dryden.*
To UNBED. *v. a.* To raise from a bed. *Walton.*
UNBEFITTING. *a.* Not becoming; not suitable. *Milton.*
UNBEGOT. } *a.* [from *begot.*]
UNBEGOTTEN. }
 1. Eternal; without generation. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Not yet generated. *South.*
UNBELIEF. *f.*
 1. Incredulity. *Dryden.*
 2. Infidelity; irreligion.
To UNBELIEVE. *v. a.*
 1. To discredit; not to trust. *Wotton.*
 2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*
UNBELIEVER. *f.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
UNBENDING. *a.*
 1. Not suffering flexure. *Pope.*
 2. Devoted to relaxation. *Rowe.*
UNBENEVOLENT. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*
UNBENEFICED. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*
UNBENIGHTED. *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*
UNBENIGN. *a.* Malignant; malevolent. *Milton.*
UNBENT. *a.*
 1. Not strained by the string. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the bow unstrung. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not crushed; not subdued. *Dryden.*
 4. Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*
UNBESSEEMING. *a.* Unbecoming. *King Charles.*
UNBESOUGH. *a.* Not intreated. *Milt.*
UNBEWAILED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakespeare.*
To UNBIASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice. *Atterbury. Swift. Pope.*
UNBID } *a.*
UNBIDDEN. }
 1. Uninvited. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Uncommanded; spontaneous. *Milton.*
UNBIGOTTED. *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*
To UNBIND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*

U N B

To UNBISHOP. *v. a.* [from *bishop.*] To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*
UNBITTED. *a.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*
UNBLAMABLE. *a.* Not culpable. *Dryden.*
UNBLEMISHED. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Waller. Dryden. Addison.*
UNBLENCED. *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any soil. *Milton.*
UNBLEST. *a.*
 1. Accursed; excluded from benediction. *Dacon.*
 2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
UNBLOODIED. *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shakespeare.*
UNBLOWN. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shakespeare.*
UNBLUNTED. *a.* Not becoming obtuse. *Cowley.*
UNBODIED. *a.*
 1. Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.*
 2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*
To UNBOLT. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar. *Shakespeare.*
UNBOLTED. *a.* Coarse; gross; not refined. *Shakespeare.*
UNBONNETED. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakespeare.*
UNBOOKISH. *a.*
 1. Not studious of books.
 2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shakespeare.*
UNBORN. *a.* Not yet brought into life; future. *Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden.*
UNBORROWED. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Locke.*
UNBOTTOMED. *a.*
 1. Without bottom; bottomless. *Milton.*
 2. Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
To UNBOSSOM. *v. a.*
 1. To reveal in confidence. *Milt. Atterb.*
 2. To open; to disclose. *Milton.*
UNBOUGHT. *a.*
 1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.*
 2. Not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*
UNBOUND. *a.*
 1. Loose; not tied.
 2. Wanting a cover. *Locke.*
 3. Preterite of *unbind.*
UNBOUNDED. *a.* Unlimited; unrestrained. *Shakespeare. Decay of Piety.*
UNBOUNDEDLY. *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNBOUNDEDNESS. *f.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*
UNBOWED. *a.* Not bent. *Shakespeare.*
To UNBOWEL. *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*
To UNBRAKE. *v. a.*
 1. To loose; to relax. *Spenser. Prior.*
 2. To make the clothes loose. *Shakep.*
UNBREATHED. *v. a.* Not exercised. *Shakespeare.*
UN-

UNBRE'D. *a.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.
Locke. Congreve.

2. Not taught. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED. *a.* Having no breeches.

Shakespeare.

UNBRI'BED. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*

UNBRIDLED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Spratt.*

UNBROKE. } *a.* [from break.]

UNBRO'KEN. } *a.* [from break.]

1. Not violated. *Taylor.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*

3. Not tamed. *Addison.*

UNBROTHERLIKE. } *a.* Ill suiting with the character of a brother

UNBROTHERLY. } *a.* Ill suiting with the character of a brother

Decay of Piety.

To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles. *Milton. Pope.*

To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy. *Milton.*

UNBUI'LT. *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Bacon. Pope.*

UNBU'RNED. } *a.*

UNBU'RNT. } *a.*

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*

UNBU'RNING. *a.* Not consuming by heat. *Digby.*

To UNBU'RTHEN. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load. *Shakespeare.*

2. To throw off. *Shakespeare.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakespeare.*

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned. *Harvey. Addison.*

UNCALC'INED. *a.* Free from calcination. *Boyle.*

UNCA'LLED. *a.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded. *Sidney. Milton.*

To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To disturb. *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCALLED. *a.* Not erased; not abrogated. *Dryden.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *a.* [incapable, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. *Hammond.*

UNCA'RED for. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to.

UNCA'RNATE. *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*

To UNCA'SE. *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering. *Addison.*

2. To flay. *Spenser.*

UNCA'UGHT. *a.* Not yet caught. *Shakespeare. Gay.*

UNCA'USED. *a.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *a.* Not wary; heedless. *Dryden.*

UNCER'TAIN. *a.* [incertain, Fr. *incertus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotson.*

3. Not sure in the consequence. *Dryden. Gay. Pope.*

4. Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*

UNCER'TAINTY. *f.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge. *Denham. Locke.*

2. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*

3. Something unknown. *L'Estrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* Immutable. *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGED. *a.*

1. Not altered. *Taylor.*

2. Not alterable. *Dryden. Pope.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *f.* Immutability. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Immutably; without change. *South.*

UNCHA'NGING. *a.* Suffering no alteration. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity. *Denham. Addison.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *f.* Want of charity. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Spenser. Spratt.*

UNCHA'RY. *a.* Not wary; not cautious. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHA'STE. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent. *Sidney Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *f.* Lewdness; incontinence. *Woodward. Arbuthnot.*

UNCHEERFULNESS. *f.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*

UNCHE'CKED. *a.* Unrestrained; not fluctuated. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

UNCHE'WED. *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*

To UNCH'ILD. *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHRISTIAN. *a.*

1. Contrary to the laws of christianity. *South. Norris.*

2. Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*

UNCHRISTIANNESS. *f.* Contrariety to christianity. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCISED. *a.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMC'SION. *f.* Omission of circumcision. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Addison.*

U N C

UNCIRCUMSPECT. *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*
UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL. *a.* Unimportant. *Brown.*
UNCIVIL. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance. *Whitgift.*
UNCIVILLY. *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly. *Brown.*
UNCIVILIZED. *a.*
 1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.
 2. Coarse; indecent.
UNCLA'RIFIED. *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Bacon.*
To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
UNCLA'SSICK. *a.* Not classick. *Pope.*
U'NCLE. *f.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.
UNCLEA'N. *a.*
 1. Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden.*
 2. Not purified by ritual practices.
 3. Foul with sin. *Milton. Rogers.*
 4. Lewd; unchaste. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
UNCLEA'NLINESS. *f.* Want of cleanliness. *Clarendon.*
UNCLE'ANLY. *a.*
 1. Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Indecent; unchaste. *Watts.*
UNCLEA'NNESS. *f.*
 1. Lewdness; incontinence. *Graunt.*
 2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Taylor.*
 3. Sin; wickedness. *Ezekiel.*
 4. Want of ritual purity.
UNCLE'ANSED. *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*
To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo. *Shakespeare.*
To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand. *Garth.*
UNCLIPPED. *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*
To UNCLO'ATH. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked. *Raleigh. Atterbury.*
To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*
 1. To disencumber; to exonerate. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To set at liberty. *Dryden.*
To UNCLOI'STER. *v. n.* To set at large. *Norris.*
To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*
UNCLO'SED. *a.* Not separated by inclosures. *Clarendon.*
UNCLO'UDED. *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened. *Roscommon.*
UNCLOUDEDNESS. *f.* Openness; freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*
UNCLO'UDY. *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*
To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open. *Decay of Piety.*
To UNCOIF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Arbutnot.*
To UNCOIL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open

U N C

from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another. *Derham.*
UNCOINED. *a.* Not coined. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
UNCOLLE'CTED. *a.* Not collected; not recollected. *Prior.*
UNCO'LOURED. *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die. *Bacon.*
UNCO'MBED. *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb. *Crasshaw.*
UNCO'MEATABLE. *a.* Inaccessible; unattainable.
UNCO'MELINESS. *f.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Spenser. Wotton. Locke.*
UNCO'MELY. *a.* Not comely; wanting grace. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
UNCO'MFORTABLE. *a.*
 1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable. *Hooker. Wake.*
 2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.
UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *f.* Want of cheerfulness. *Taylor.*
UNCO'MFORTABLY. *ad.* Without cheerfulness.
UNCOMMA'NDED. *a.* Not commanded. *South.*
UNCO'MMON. *a.* Not frequent; not often found or known. *Addison.*
UNCO'MMONNESS. *f.* Infrequency. *Addison.*
UNCOMPA'CT. *a.* Not compact; not closely cohering. *Addison.*
UNCOMMUNICATED. *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*
UNCO'MPANIED. *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*
UNCOMPE'LLED. *a.* Free from compulsion. *Boyle. Pope.*
UNCOMPLE'TE. *a.* Not perfect; not finished. *Pope.*
UNCOMPO'UNDED. *a.*
 1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton.*
 2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*
UNCOMPRESSED. *a.* Free from compression. *Boyle.*
UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.*
 1. Unable to comprehend.
 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify incomprehensible.
UNCONCE'IVABLE. *a.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind. *Locke. Blackmore.*
UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *f.* Incomprehensibility. *Locke.*
UNCONCE'IVED. *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*
UNCONCE'RN. *f.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*
UNCONCE'RNED. *a.*
 1. Having no interest. *Taylor.*
 2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. *Denham. Rogers.*
UNCON-

U N C

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* Without interest or affection. *Denham. Bentley.*
UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *f.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *South.*
UNCONCE'RNING. *a.* Not interesting; not affecting. *Addison.*
UNCONCE'RNMENT. *f.* The state of having no share. *South.*
UNCONCLU'DENT. } *a.* Not decisive;
UNCONCLU'DING. } inferring no plain
or certain conclusion. *Hale. Locke.*
UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *f.* Quality of being unconcluding.
UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* Not to be advised. *Clarendon.*
UNCO'UNTABLE. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*
UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Spratt.*
To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
UNCO'URTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite. *Sidney.*
UNCO'URTLINESS. *f.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court. *Addison.*
UNCO'URTLY. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift.*
UNCO'UTH. *a.* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Fairfax. Baker.*
To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. *Milton.*
UNCREA'TED. *a.*
1. Not yet created. *Milton.*
2. [Incrée, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore. Locke.*
UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *f.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*
UNCRO'PPED. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*
UNCRO'SSED. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakesp.*
UNCROUDED. *a.* Not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*
To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Dryden.*
UNCTION. *f.* [unction, French.]
1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*
2. Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.*
3. The act of anointing medically. *Arbutnot.*
4. Any thing softening, or lenitive. *Shakespeare.*
5. The rite of anointing in the last hours. *Hammond.*
6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.
UNCTUO'SITY. *f.* [from unctuous] Fatness; oiliness. *Brown.*
U'NCTUOUS. *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
U'NCTUOUSNESS. *f.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle.*
UNCULLED. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*

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UNCU'LPABLE. *a.* Not blameable. *Hooker.*
UNCU'LTIVATED. *a.* [incultus, Latin.]
1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Locke.*
2. Not instructed; not civilized. *Roscom.*
UNCU'MBERED. *a.* Not burthened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*
UNCU'RBABLE. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakespeare.*
UNCU'RBED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Shakespeare.*
To UNCURL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*
To UNCURL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets. *Shakespeare.*
UNCUR'RENT. *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakespeare.*
To UNCURSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakespeare.*
UNCUT. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*
To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*
UNDA'MAGED. *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Philips.*
UNDA'UNTED. *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
UNDA'UNTEDLY. *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*
UNDA'ZZLED. *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour. *Boyle.*
To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness. *Shakespeare.*
UNDEBA'UCHED. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*
UNDE'CAGON. *f.* [from undecim, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.
UNDECA'YING. *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*
UNDECA'YED. *a.* Not liable to be diminished. *Pope.*
To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roscommon.*
UNDECE'IVABLE. *a.* Not liable to deceive. *Holder.*
UNDECE'IVED. *a.* Not cheated; not imposed on. *Dryden.*
UNDECI'DED. *a.* Not determined; not settled. *Roscommon.*
To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
UNDE'CKED. *a.* Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton.*
UNDECI'SIVE. *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville.*
UNDECLI'NED. *a.*
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
UNDE'DICATED. *a.*
1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle.*
UNDEE'D.

U N D

UNDEE'DED. *a.* Not signalized by action.
Shakespeare.

UNDEFA'CED. *a.* Not deprived of its form;
not disfigured. *Granville.*

UNDEFEASIBLE. *a.* Not defeasible; not
to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFILED. *a.* Not polluted; not viti-
ated; not corrupted. *Wisdom, Milt. Dryd.*

UNDEFINED. *a.* Not circumscribed, or
explained by a definition. *Locke.*

UNDEFINABLE. *a.* Not to be marked
out, or circumscribed by a definition.
Locke.

UNDEFORMED. *a.* Not deformed; not
disfigured. *Pope.*

UNDEFTED. *a.* Not set at defiance; not
challenged. *Spenser. Dryden.*

UNDELIBERATED. *a.* Not carefully con-
sidered. *Clarendon.*

UNDELIGHTED. *a.* Not pleased; not
touched with pleasure. *Milton.*

UNDELIGHTFUL. *a.* Not giving plea-
sure. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *a.* Not razed; not
thrown down. *Philips.*

UNDEMONSTRABLE. *a.* Not capable of
fuller evidence. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be
gainsaid. *Sidney.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *ad.* So plainly, as to ad-
mit no contradiction. *Brown.*

UNDEPLO'ED. *a.* Not lamented.
Dryden.

UNDEPRA'VED. *a.* Not corrupted.
Glanville.

UNDEPRIVED. *a.* Not divested by autho-
rity; not stripped of any possession.
Dryden.

UNDER. *preposition.* [*undar, Gothick;*
und n, Saxon; onder, Dutch.]

1. In a state of subjection to. *Dryden.*
2. In the state of pupillage to. *Denham.*
3. Beneath, so as to be covered or hid-
den. *Bacon. Burnet. Dryden. Locke.*
4. Below in place; not above.
Sidney. Bacon.
5. In a less degree than. *Hooker. Dryden.*
6. For less than. *Ray.*
7. Less than; below. *South. Collier.*
8. By the show of. *Shakespeare. Baker.*
9. With less than. *Swift.*
10. In the state of inferiority to: noting
rank or order of precedence. *Addison.*
11. In a state of being loaded with. *Shakes.*
12. In a state of oppression by, or subjec-
tion to. *Tillotson. Locke. Collier. Addison.*
13. In a state in which one is seized or
overborn. *Pope.*
14. In a state of being liable to, or limited
by. *Hooker. South. Locke.*
15. In a state of depression, or dejection
by. *Shakespeare.*
16. In the state of bearing. *Swift.*

U N D

17. In the state of.
18. Not having reached or arrived to:
noting time. *Spenser.*
19. Represented by. *Addison.*
20. In a state of protection. *Collier.*
21. With respect to. *Felton.*
22. Attested by. *Locke.*
23. Subjected to; being the subject of.
Burnet. Locke. Addison.
24. In the next stage of subordination.
Locke.
25. In a state of relation that claims pro-
tection.

UNDER. *ad.*

1. In a state of subjection. *2 Chron.*
2. Less: opposed to *over* or *more*. *Addis.*
3. It has a signification resembling that of
an adjective; inferior; subject; subor-
dinate. *Shakespeare.*

UNDERA'CTION. *f.* Subordinate ac-
tion; action not essential to the main
story. *Dryden.*

TO UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under and bear.*]

1. To support; to endure. *Shakesp.*
2. To line; to guard. *Shakespeare.*

UNDERBEA'ER. *f.* [*under and bearer.*]
In funerals, those that sustain the weight
of the body, distinct from those who are
bearers of ceremony.

TO UNDERBID. *v. a.* [*under and bid.*]
To offer for any thing less than its worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *f.* [*under and clerk.*] A
clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
Swift.

TO UNDERDO. *v. n.* [*under and do.*]

1. To act below one's abilities.
Ben. Johnson.
2. To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. *f.* [*under and faction.*]
Subordinate faction; subdivision of a fac-
tion. *Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLow. *f.* [*under and fellow.*]
A mean man; a sorry wretch. *Sidney.*

UNDERFILLING. *f.* [*under and fill.*]
Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*

TO UNDERFO'ING. *v. a.* [*under and fan-
gan, Saxon.*] To take in hand. *Spenser.*

TO UNDERFU'RNIsh. *v. a.* [*under and
furnish.*] To supply with less than enough.
Collier.

TO UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under and gird.*]
To bind round the bottom. *Alas.*

TO UNDERGO. *v. a.* [*under and go.*]

1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.
Dryden.
2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.
Shakespeare. Daniel.
3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to pos-
sess. *Shakespeare.*
4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.
Shakespeare.
5. To pass through. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
6. To be subject to. *Shakespeare.*

UNDER-

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U N D

UNDERGRO'UND. *f.* [*under and ground.*] Subterraneous space. *Milton.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *f.* [*under and growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood. *Milton.*

UNDERHAND. *ad.* [*under and hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; secretly. *Hooker.*
2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Sidney. Hudibras. Dryden. Swift. Addison.*

UNDERHAND. *a.* Secret; clandestine; *Shakespeare. Addison.*

UNDERLABOURER. *f.* [*under and labourer.*] A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

UNDERIVED. *a.* [*from derived.*] Not borrowed. *Locke.*

TO UNDERLAY. *v. a.* [*under and lay.*] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLEAF. *f.* [*under and leaf.*] A species of apple. *Mortimer.*

TO UNDERLINE. *v. a.* [*under and line.*] To mark with lines below the words. *Wotton.*

UNDERLING. *f.* [*from under.*] An inferior agent; a sorry mean fellow. *Sidney. Spenser. Pope.*

TO UNDERMINE. *v. a.* [*under and mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up; to sap. *Denham. Pope.*
2. To excavate under. *Addison.*
3. To injure by clandestine means. *Dryden. Locke.*

UNDERMINER. *f.* [*from undermine.*]

1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports. *Bacon.*
2. A clandestine enemy. *South.*

UNDERMOST. *a.*

1. Lowest in place. *Boyle.*
2. Lowest in state or condition. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNEATH. *ad.* [*Compounded from under and neath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Addison.*

UNDERNEATH. *prep.* Under. *Ben. Johnson. Sandys.*

UNDEROFFICER. *f.* [*under and officer.*] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*

TO UNDERPIN. *v. a.* [*under and pin.*] To prop; to support. *Hale.*

UNDEROGATORY. *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

UNDERPART. *f.* [*under and part.*] Subordinate, or unessential part. *Dryden.*

UNDERPETTICOAT. *f.* [*under and petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*

UNDERPLOT. *f.* [*under and plot.*]

1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*
2. A clandestine scheme. *Addison.*

TO UNDERPRAISE. *v. a.* [*under and praise.*] To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

TO UNDERPRIZE. *v. a.* [*under and prize.*] To value at less than the worth. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNDERPROP. *v. a.* [*under and prop.*] To support; to sustain. *Bacon. Fenton.*

UNDERPROPORTIONED. *a.* [*under and proportion.*] Having too little proportion. *Collier.*

UNDERPULLER. *f.* [*under and puller.*] Inferiour or subordinate puller. *Collier.*

TO UNDERRATE. *v. a.* [*under and rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRATE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A price less than is usual. *Dryden.*

TO UNDERSAY. *v. n.* [*under and say.*] To say by way of derogation. *Spenser.*

UNDERSECRETARY. *f.* [*under and secretary.*] An inferior or subordinate secretary. *Bacon.*

TO UNDERSELL. *v. a.* [*under and sell.*] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*

UNDERSERVANT. *f.* [*under and servant.*] A servant of the lower class. *Grew.*

TO UNDERSET. *v. a.* [*under and set.*] To prop; to support. *Bacon.*

UNDERSETTER. *f.* [*from under set.*] Prop; pedestal; support. *1 Kings.*

UNDERSETTING. *f.* [*from under set.*] Lower part; pedestal. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHERIFF. *f.* [*under and she iff.*] The deputy of the sheriff. *Cleveland.*

UNDERSHERIFFRY. *f.* [*from under sheriff.*] The business or office of an under-sheriff. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHOOT. *part. a.* [*under and shoot.*] Moved by water passing under it. *Carew.*

UNDERSONG. *f.* [*under and song.*] Chorus; burthen of a song. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TO UNDERSTAND. *v. a.* preterite *understood.* [*understandan, Saxon.*]

1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of. *Dryden.*
2. To conceive. *Stillingfleet.*

TO UNDERSTAND. *v. n.*

1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being. *Chronicles.*
2. To be informed. *Nehemiah. B. Johnson.*

UNDERSTANDING. *f.* [*from understand.*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment. *Davies.*
2. Skill. *Swift.*
3. Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSTANDING. *a.* Knowing; skillful. *Addison.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY. *ad.* [*from understand.*] With knowledge. *Milton.*

UNDER-

U N D

UNDERSTOO'D. pret. and part. passive of *understand*.

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *s.* [*under and strap.*]
A petty fellow; an inferiour agent.

Swift.

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; part. pass. *undertaken*. [*underfangen*, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roscomm.*

2. To assume a character. *Shakespeare.*

3. To engage with; to attack. *Shakesp.*

4. To have the charge of. *Shakespeare.*

To UNDERTAKE. *v. n.*

1. To assume any business or province.

Milton.

2. To venture; to hazard. *Shakespeare.*

3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*

UNDERTA'KEN. part. passive of *undertake*.

UNDERTA'KER. *s.* [*from undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.*

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals.

UNDERTA'KING. *s.* [*from undertake.*]
Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

Raleigh. Temple.

UNDERTE'NANT. *s.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*

UNDERTOOK. part. passive of *undertake*.

UNDervalUA'TION. *s.* [*under and value.*] Rate not equal to the worth. *Wolton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under and value.*]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Atterbury.*

2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Dryden. Addison.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *s.* [*from the verb.*] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *s.* [*from undervalue.*]
One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT. Preterite of *undergo*.

U'NDERWOOD. *s.* [*under and wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.

Mortimer.

U'NDERWORK. *s.* [*under and work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*

To UNDERWORK. *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought*.

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Shakespeare.

2. To labour less than enough. *Dryden.*

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *s.* [*under and workman.*] An inferiour, or subordinate labourer.

Swift.

To UNDERWRITE. *v. a.* [*under and write.*] To write under something else.

Sidney. Sanderson.

U N D

UNDERWRITER. *n. s.* [*from underwrite.*]

An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED. *a.* Not described.

Hooker. Collier.

UNDESCRIBED. *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESERVED. *a.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

Sidney.

2. Not incurred by fault.

Addison.

UNDESERVEDLY. *ad.* [*from undeserved.*]

Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Hooker. Dryden.

UNDESERVER. *s.* One of no merit.

Shakespeare.

UNDESERVING. *a.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addison. Atterbury.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Sidney. Pope.*

UNDESIGNED. *a.* Not intended; not purposed. *South. Blackmore.*

UNDESIGNING. *a.*

1. Not acting with any set purpose.

Blackmore.

2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. *South.*

UNDESIRABLE. *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*

UNDESIR'D. *a.* Not wished; not solicited. *Dryden.*

UNDESIRING. *a.* Negligent; not wishing. *Dryden.*

UNDESTROYABLE. *a.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. *Boyle.*

UNDESTROYED. *a.* Not destroyed.

Locke.

UNDETERMINABLE. *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton.*

UNDETERMINATE. *a.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. *South.*

2. Not fixed. *More.*

UNDETERMINATENESS. } *s.* [*from undeterminate.*]

UNDETERMINA'TION. } *determinate.*

1. Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*

UNDETERMINED. *a.*

1. Unsettled; undecided. *Locke. Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated. *Hale.*

UNDEVOTED. *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle.*

UNDID. The preterite of *undo*. *Roscommon.*

UNDIGESTED. *a.* Not concocted.

Denham.

UNDI'GHT. Preterite *put off*. *Spenser.*

UNDINTED. *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shakespeare.*

UNDIMINISHED. *a.* Not impaired; not lessened. *King Charles. Addison.*

UNDIP.

U N E

U N E

UNDI'PPED. *a.* [*un* and *dip.*] Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *a.* Not directed. *Spenser. Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried. *Brown. Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible. *Shakesp. Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *a.* Invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction. *Donne. Clarendon.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *a.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order. *Taylor.*
2. Untaught; uninstructed. *K. Charles.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *a.* Not seen; not descried. *Sidney. Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *a.* Not wise; imprudent. *Ecclus.*

UNDISGUI'SED. *a.* Open; artless; plain. *Dryden. Rogers.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *a.* Not dishonoured. *Shakespeare.*

UNE'ASINESS. *f.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet. *Rogers.*

UNE'ASY. *a.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance. *Taylor.*
2. Disturbed; not at ease. *Tillotson. Rogers.*
3. Constraining; cramping. *Roscommon.*
4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged. *Locke.*
5. Peevish; difficult to please. *Addison.*
6. Difficult. Out of use. *Shakesp. Boyle.*

UNEAT'EN. *a.* Not devoured. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *ad.* [*from eatb, eað, Saxon; easy.*]

1. Not easily. *Shakespeare.*
2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneatb.*

UNE'DIFYING. *a.* Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *a.* Not chosen. *Shakesp.*

UNE'LIGIBLE. *a.* Not worthy to be chosen. *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *a.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle. *Milton. Locke.*
2. Not engaged in any particular work. *Dryden.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *a.* Not invested; not graced. *Clarendon.*

UNENGA'GED. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *a.* Not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *a.* Not using; having no fruition. *Greech.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *a.* Not illuminated. *Atterbury.*

UNENLA'RGED. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*

UNENSLA'VED. *a.* Free; not enthralled. *Addison.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *a.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*

UNE'NVIED. *a.* Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*

UNE'QUABLE. *a.* Different from itself; diverse. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL. *a.* [*inæqualis, Latin.*]

1. Not even. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. Not equal; inferior. *Milton. Arbuthnot.*
3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages. *Denham.*
4. Disproportionate; ill matched. *Milton. Pope.*
5. Not regular; not uniform.

UNE'QUALABLE. *a.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Boyle. Roscommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *ad.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

UNE'QUALNESS. *f.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *a.* Not impartial; not just. *Decay of Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *a.* Not equivocal. *Brown.*

UNE'RRABLENESS. *f.* Incapacity of error. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *a.* [*inerrans, Latin.*]

1. Committing no mistake. *Rogers.*
2. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *ad.* Without mistake. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *a.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried. *Hooker. Milton.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *a.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence. *Addison.*
2. Void of real being. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *a.* Not established. *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *a.*

1. Not even; not level. *Shakespeare. Knolls.*
2. Not suiting each other; not equal. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *f.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface. *Ray. Newton.*
2. Tur-

U N E

2. Turbulence ; changeable state. *Hale.*
 3. Not smoothness. *Burnet.*
UNE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Inevitable ; not to be escaped. *Sidney.*
UNEXA'CTED. *a.* Not exacted ; not taken by force. *Dryden.*
UNEXA'MINED. *a.* Not enquired ; not tried ; not discussed. *B. n. Johnson.*
UNEXA'MPLED. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Raleigh. Boyle. Denham. Philips.*
UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*
UNEXCO'GITABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*
UNE'XECUTED. *a.* Not performed ; not done. *Shakespeare.*
UNEXCI'SED. *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise.
UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *a.* Not made known by instance or example. *Boyle. South.*
UNEXERCISED. *a.* Not practised ; not experienced. *Dryden. Locke.*
UNEXE'MPT. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*
UNEXHAU'STED. *a.* [*inexhaustus*, Latin.] Not spent ; not drained to the bottom. *Addison.*
UNEXPA'NDED. *a.* Not spread out. *Blackmore.*
UNEXPE'CTED. *a.* Not thought on ; sudden ; not provided against. *Hooker. Milton. Denham. Dryd. Swift.*
UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *ad.* Suddenly ; at a time unthought of. *Milton. Wake.*
UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *f.* Suddenness ; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*
UNEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* Not versed ; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Milton. Wilkins.*
UNEXPE'DIENT. *a.* Inconvenient ; not fit. *Milton.*
UNEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior.*
UNEXPLO'RED. *a.*
 1. Not searched out. *Pope.*
 2. Not tried ; not known. *Dryden.*
UNEXPO'SED. *a.* Not laid open to censure. *Watts.*
UNEXPRESSIBLE. *a.* Ineffable ; not to be uttered. *Tillotson.*
UNEXPRESSIVE. *a.*
 1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing.
 2. Inexpressible ; unutterable ; ineffable. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
UNEXTE'NDED. *a.* Occupying no assignable space ; having no dimensions. *Locke.*
UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*inextinguible*, French.] Unquenchable ; not to be put out. *Milton. Bentley.*
UNEXTINGUISHED. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.]

U N F

1. Not quenched ; not put out. *Lyttleton.*
 2. Not extinguishable. *Dryden.*
UNFA'DED. *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*
UNFA'LING. *a.* Not liable to wither. *Pope.*
UNFAILING. *a.* Certain ; not missing. *South.*
UNFA'IR. *a.* Disingenuous ; seditious ; not honest. *Swift.*
UNFA'IRFUL. *a.*
 1. Perfidious ; treacherous. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 2. Impious ; infidel. *Milton.*
UNFA'ITHFULLY. *ad.* Treacherously ; perfidiously. *Bacon.*
UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *f.* Treachery ; perfidiousness. *Boyle.*
UNFA'LLOWED. *a.* Not fallowed. *Philips.*
UNFAM'I'LIAR. *a.* Unaccustomed ; such as is not common. *Hooker.*
UNFA'SHIONABLE. *a.* Not modish ; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts.*
UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *f.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*
UNFA'SHIONED. *a.*
 1. Not modified by art. *Dryden.*
 2. Having no regular form. *Dryden.*
UNFA'SHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *unfashionable*.]
 1. Not according to the fashion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unartfully. *Shakespeare.*
TO UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose ; to unfix. *Sidney.*
UNFA'THERED. *a.* Fatherless ; having no father. *Shakespeare.*
UNFA'THOMABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.*
 2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*
UNFA'THOMABLY. *ad.* So as not to be sounded. *Thomson.*
UNFA'THOMED. *a.* Not to be sounded. *Dryden.*
UNFATI'GUED. *a.* Unwearied ; untired. *Philips.*
UNFA'VOURABLY. *ad.*
 1. Unkindly ; unpropitiously.
 2. So as not to countenance, or support. *Glanville.*
UNFEA'RED. *a.*
 1. Not affrighted ; intrepid ; not terrified. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Not dreaded ; not regarded with terror.
UNFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Impracticable.
UNFE'ATHERED. *a.* Implumous ; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*
UNFE'ATURED. *a.* Deformed ; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*
UNFE'D. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Roscommon.*
UNFEE'D. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakespeare.*
UNFEEL'.

U N F

UNFEE'LING. *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
UNFEIGNED. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Milton. Spratt.*
UNFEIGNEDLY. *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*
UNFELT. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
UNFENCED. *a.*
 1. Naked of fortification. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.
UNFERMENTED. *a.* Not fermented. *Arbutnot.*
UNFERTILE. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolific. *Decay of Piety.*
TO UNFETTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Dryden. Addison. Thomson.*
UNFIGURED. *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*
UNFILLED. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Taylor. Boyle. Addison.*
UNFIRM. *a.*
 1. Weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not stable. *Dryden.*
UNFILIAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
UNFINISHED. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Milton. Swift.*
UNFIT. *a.*
 1. Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker.*
 2. Unqualified. *Watts.*
TO UNFIT. *v. a.* To disqualify. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNFITTING. *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*
UNFITLY. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Hooker.*
UNFITNESS. *s.*
 1. Want of qualifications. *Hooker.*
 2. Want of propriety.
TO UNFIX. *v. a.*
 1. To loosen; to make less fast. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make fluid. *Dryden.*
UNFIXED. *a.*
 1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant. *Dryden.*
 2. Not determined. *Dryden.*
UNFLEDGED. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young. *Shakespeare.*
UNFLESHED. *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood. *Cowley.*
UNFOILED. *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Temple.*
TO UNFOLD. *v. a.*
 1. To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.*
 2. To tell; to declare. *Shakesp. Roscom.*
 3. To discover; to reveal. *Shakespeare. Newton.*

U N F

4. To display; to set to view. *Burnet.*
UNFOLDING. *a.* Directing to unfold. *Shakespeare.*
TO UNFOOL. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shakespeare.*
UNFORBID. *a.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBIDDEN. *a.* Not prohibited. *Norris.*
UNFORBIDDENNESS. *s.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*
UNFORCED. *a.*
 1. Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden.*
 2. Not impelled. *Donne.*
 3. Not feigned. *Hayward.*
 4. Not violent. *Denham.*
 5. Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*
UNFORCIBLE. *a.* Wanting strength. *Hooker.*
UNFORBODING. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*
UNFOREKNO'WN. *a.* Not foreseen by prescience. *Milton.*
UNFORESKI'NED. *a.* Circumcised. *Milton.*
UNFORESEE'N. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*
UNFOREF'ITED. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*
UNFORGO'TTEN. *a.* Not lost to memory. *Knolles.*
UNFORGIVING. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden.*
UNFORMED. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Spectator.*
UNFORSA'KEN. *a.* Not deserted. *Hammond.*
UNFORTIFIED. *a.*
 1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.*
 2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Wanting securities. *Collier.*
UNFORTUNATE. *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck. *Hooker. Raleigh. Taylor.*
UNFORTUNATELY. *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Sidney. Wilkins.*
UNFORTUNATENESS. *s.* [from *unfortunate.*] Ill luck. *Sidney.*
UNFOUGHT. *a.* [un and fought.] Not fought. *Knolles.*
UNFOUL'D. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *More.*
UNFOUND. *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*
UNFRAMABLE. *a.* Not to be moulded. *Hooker.*
UNFRAMED. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*
UNFREQUENT. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*
TO UNFREQUENT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. *Philips.*
UNFRE-

U N G

UNFREQUENTED. *a.* Rarely visited ; rarely entered. *Roscommon.*
UNFRE'QUENTLY. *a.* Not commonly. *Brown.*
UNFRIE'NDED. *a.* Wanting friends ; uncountenanced. *Shakespeare.*
UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *f.* [from unfriendly.] Want of kindness ; want of favour. *Boyle.*
UNFRIE'NDLY. *a.* Not benevolent ; not kind. *Rogers.*
UNFRO'ZEN. *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*
UNFRUITFUL. *a.*
 1. Nor prolifick. *Pope.*
 2. Not fructiferous. *Waller.*
 3. Not fertile. *Mortimer.*
 4. Not producing good effects.
UNFULFILLED. *a.* Not fulfilled. *Milton.*
To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand ; to unfold ; to open. *Addison. Prior.*
To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*
 1. To deprive ; to strip ; to divest. *Shak.*
 2. To leave naked. *Shakespeare.*
UNFU'RNISHED. *a.*
 1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.*
 2. Unsupplied.
UNGA'IN. } *a.* [ungeng, Sax.] Awk-
UNGA'INLY. } ward ; uncouth. *Swift.*
UNGA'LLED. *a.* Unhurt ; unwounded. *Shakespeare.*
UNGA'RTERED. *a.* Being without garters. *Shakespeare.*
UNGA'THERED. *a.* Not cropped ; not picked. *Dryden.*
UNGE'NERATED. *a.* Unbegotten ; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*
UNGE'NERATIVE. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakespeare.*
UNGE'NEROUS. *a.*
 1. Not noble ; not ingenuous ; not liberal. *Pope.*
 2. Ignominious. *Addison.*
UNGE'NIAL. *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*
UNGE'NTLE. *a.* Harsh ; rude ; rugged. *Shakespeare.*
UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *a.* Illiberal ; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*
UNGE'NTLENESS. *f.*
 1. Harshness ; rudeness ; severity. *Tusser.*
 2. Unkindness ; incivility. *Shakep.*
UNGE'NTLY. *ad.* Harshly ; rudely. *Shakespeare.*
UNGEOME'TRICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*
UNGI'LDED. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*
To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle. *Genesis.*
UNGI'RT. *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller.*
UNGLO'RIFIED. *a.* Not honoured ; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker.*

U N G

UNGLO'VED. *a.* Having the hand naked. *Bacon.*
UNGI'VING. *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey.*
To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To divest of divinity. *Donne.*
UNGO'DLILY. *ad.* Impiously ; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNGO'DLINESS. *f.* Impiety ; wickedness ; neglect of God. *Tillotson.*
UNGO'DLY. *a.*
 1. Wicked ; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.*
 2. Polluted by wickedness. *Shakespeare.*
UNGO'RED. *a.* Unwounded ; unhurt. *Shakespeare.*
UNGO'RGED. *a.* Not filled ; not sated. *Dryden. Smith.*
UNGO'VERNABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be ruled ; not to be restrained. *Glanville.*
 2. Licentious ; wild ; unbridled. *Atterbury.*
UNGO'VERNED. *a.*
 1. Being without government. *Shakefp.*
 2. Not regulated ; unbridled ; licentious. *Milton. Dryden.*
UNGO'T. *a.*
 1. Not gained ; not acquired.
 2. Not begotten. *Shakespeare. Waller.*
UNGRA'CEFUL. *a.* Wanting elegance ; wanting beauty. *Locke. Addison.*
UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *f.* Inelegance ; awkwardness. *Locke.*
UNGRA'CIOUS. *a.*
 1. Wicked ; odious ; hateful. *Spenser.*
 2. Offensive ; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
 3. Unacceptable ; not favoured. *Clarendon.*
UNGRA'NTED. *a.* Not given ; not yielded ; not bestowed. *Dryden.*
UNGRA'TEFUL. *a.*
 1. Making no returns, or making ill returns. *South.*
 2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.*
 3. Unpleasing. *Clarendon. Atterbury.*
UNGRA'TEFULLY. *ad.*
 1. With ingratitude. *Granville.*
 2. Unacceptably ; unpleasing.
UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *f.*
 1. Ingratitude ; ill return for good. *Sidney.*
 2. Unacceptableness.
UNGRA'VELY. *ad.* Without seriousness. *Shakespeare.*
UNGROU'NDED. *a.* Having no foundation. *Locke.*
UNGRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Without ill will ; willingly ; heartily ; cheerfully. *Donne.*
UNGUA'RDED. *a.* Careless ; negligent. *Prior.*
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UNHA'NDSOME. *a.*
 1. Ungraceful ; not beautiful.
 2. Illiberal ; disingenuous.
UNHA'NDY. *a.* Awkward ; not dexterous.
UNHA'PPY. *a.* Wretched ; miserable ; unfortunate ; calamitous ; distressed. *Milton.*
UNHA'RMED. *a.* Unhurt ; not injured. *Locke.*
UNHA'RMFUL. *a.* Innoxious ; innocent. *Dryden.*
UNHARMO'NIOUS. *a.*
 1. Not symmetrical ; disproportionate. *Milton.*
 2. Unmusical ; ill founding. *Swift.*
To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*
 1. To loose from the traces. *Dryden.*
 2. To disarm ; to divest of armour.
UNHA'ZARDED. *a.* Not adventured ; not put in danger. *Milton.*
UNHA'TCHED. *a.*
 1. Not disclosed from the eggs.
 2. Not brought to light. *Shakespeare.*
UNHEA'LTHFUL. *a.* Morbid ; unwholesome. *Graunt.*
UNHEA'LTHY. *a.* Sickly ; wanting health. *Locke.*
To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To discourage ; to depress. *Shakespeare.*
UNHEARD. *a.*
 1. Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
 2. Not vouchsafed an audience. *Dryden.*
 3. Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*
 4. UNHEARD *of.* Obscure ; not known by fame. *Granville.*
 5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented. *Swift.*
UNHEA'TED. *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*
UNHEE'DED. *a.* Disregarded ; not thought worthy of notice. *Boyle.*
UNHEE'DING. *a.* Negligent ; careless. *Dryden.*
UNHEE'DY. *a.* Precipitate ; sudden. *Spenser.*
To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover ; to expose to view. *Spenser.*
UNHE'LPED. *a.* Unassisted ; having no auxiliary ; unsupported. *Dryden.*
UNHE'LPFUL. *a.* Giving no assistance. *Shakespeare.*
UNHE'WN. *part. a.* Not hewn. *Dryden.*
UNHI'DEBOUND. *a.* Lax of maw ; capacious. *Milton.*
To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*
 1. To throw from the hinges.
 2. To displace by violence. *Blackmore.*
 3. To discover ; to confuse. *Waller.*
UNHO'LINESS. *f.* Impiety ; profaneness ; wickedness. *Raleigh.*
UNHO'LY. *a.*
 1. Profane ; not hallowed. *Hooker.*
 2. Impious ; wicked. *Hooker.*

U N I

UNHO'NOURED. *a.*
 1. Not regarded with veneration ; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
 2. Not treated with respect. *Pope.*
To UNHOO'P. *v. a.* To divest of hoops. *Addison.*
UNHO'PED. *a.* Not expected ; great-
UNHO'PED for. *f.* er than hope had promised. *Dryden.*
UNHO'PEFUL. *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shakespeare.*
To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horse ; to throw from the saddle. *Knolles. Dryden.*
UNHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*inhospitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*
UNHO'STILE. *a.* Not belonging to an enemy. *Philips.*
To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Donne.*
UNHOU'SED. *a.*
 1. Homeless ; wanting a house. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Having no settled habitation. *Shakespeare. Southern.*
UNHOU'SELED. *a.* Having not the sacrament. *Shakespeare.*
UNHU'MBLED. *a.* Not humbled ; not touched with shame or confusion. *Milton.*
UNHU'RT. *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*
UNHU'RTFUL. *a.* Innoxious ; harmless ; doing no harm. *Blackmore.*
UNHU'RTFULLY. *ad.* Without harm ; innociously. *Pope.*
U'NICORN. *f.* [*unus* and *cornu*, Lat.]
 1. A beast that has only one horn. *Shakespeare. Sandys. Grew.*
 2. A bird.
U'NIFORM. *a.* [*unus* and *forma*,] *Woodward.*
 1. Keeping its tenour ; similar to itself.
 2. Conforming to one rule. *Hooker.*
UNIFO'RMITY. *f.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]
 1. Resemblance to itself ; even tenour. *Dryden.*
 2. Conformity to one pattern ; resemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*
U'NIFORMLY. *ad.* [from *uniform*.]
 1. Without variation ; in an even tenour. *Hooker. Newton.*
 2. Without diversity of one from another.
UNIMA'GINABLE. *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy. *Milton. Tillotson.*
UNIMA'GINABLY. *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*
UNI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*
UNIMMO'RTAL. *a.* Not immortal ; mortal. *Milton.*
UNIMPA'IRABLE. *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakewill.*

U N I

UNIMPO'RTANT. *a.* Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*
UNIMPO'RTU'NED. *a.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance. *Donne.*
UNIMPRO'VABLE. *a.* Incapable of melioration.
UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *f.* [from *unimprovable.*] Quality of not being improvable. *Hammond.*
UNIMPRO'VED. *a.*
 1. Not made more knowing. *Pope.*
 2. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction. *Glanville.*
UNINCREA'SABLE. *a.* Admitting no increase. *Boyle.*
UNINDIFFERENT. *a.* Partial; leaning to a side. *Hocker.*
UNINDU'STRIOUS. *a.* Not diligent; not laborious. *Decay of Piety.*
UNINFLA'MMABLE. *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*
UNINFLA'MED. *a.* Not set on fire. *Bacon.*
UNINFO'RMED. *a.*
 1. Untaught; uninstructed. *Pope.*
 2. Unanimated; not enlivened.
UNINGE'NUOUS. *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*
UNINHA'BITABLE. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh, Blackmore.*
UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *f.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*
UNINHA'BITED. *a.* Having no dwellers. *Sandys.*
UNI'NJURED. *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm. *Prior.*
UNINSCRIBED. *a.* Having no inscription. *Pope.*
UNINSPIRED. *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*
UNINSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not taught; not helped by instruction. *Locke, Addison.*
UNINSTRUCTIVE. *a.* Not conferring any improvement. *Addison.*
UNINTE'LLIGENT. *a.* Not knowing; not skillful. *Blackmore, Bentley.*
UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *f.* Quality of not being intelligible. *Glanville, Burnet.*
UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* [inintelligible, Fr.] Not such as can be understood. *Swift, Rogers.*
UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be understood. *Locke.*
UNINTE'NTIONAL. *a.* Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle.*
UNINTERESSED. *a.* Not having interest. *Dryden.*
UNINTERESTED. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*
UNINTERMIXED. *a.* Not mingled. *Daniel.*

U N I

UNINTERRUPTED. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roscommon.*
UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* Without interruption. *Locke.*
UNINTRE'NCHED. *a.* Not intrenched. *Pope.*
UNINVE'STIGABLE. *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*
UNINVITED. *a.* Not asked. *Philips.*
UNJOINTED. *a.*
 1. Disjoined; separated. *Milton.*
 2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*
U'NION. *f.* [*unio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of joining two or more. *Milton.*
 2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Taylor.*
 3. A pearl. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*
UNI'PAROUS. *a.* [*unus* and *pario*.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*
U'NISON. *a.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*
U'NISON. *f.*
 1. A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville.*
 2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*
U'NIT. *f.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Lat.] One; the least number, or the root of numbers. *Bentley, Watts.*
To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.]
 1. To join two or more into one. *Spenser.*
 2. To make to agree. *Clarendon.*
 3. To make to adhere. *Wiseman.*
 4. To join. *Dryden.*
 5. To join in interest. *Genesis.*
To UNI'TE. *v. n.*
 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.
 3. To grow into one.
UNI'TEDLY. *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*
UNI'TER. *f.* The person or thing that unites. *Glanville.*
UNI'TION. *f.* [*union*, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction.
U'NITIVE. *a.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
U'NITY. *f.* [*unitas*, Lat.]
 1. The state of being one. *Hammond, Brown.*
 2. Concord; conjunction. *Spratt.*
 3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.*
 4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which

U N K

which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

Dryden.

UNJUDGED. *a.* Not judicially determined.

Prior.

UNIVERSAL. *a.* [*universalis*, Lat.]

1. General; extending to all.

Shakespeare. South.

2. Total; whole.

Dryden.

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

Davies. Arbuthnot.

UNIVERSAL. *f.* The whole; the general system.

Raleigh.

UNIVERSALITY. *f.* [*universalitas*, school Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

South. Woodward.

UNIVERSALLY. *ad.* [from *universal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Hooker. Dryden.

UNIVERSE. *f.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things.

South. Prior.

UNIVERSITY. *f.* [*universitas*, Lat.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

Clarendon.

UNIVOCAL. *a.* [*univocus*, Lat.]

1. Having one meaning.

Watts.

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

Brown.

UNIVOCALLY. *ad.* [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term; in one sense.

Hall.

2. In one tenour.

Ray.

UNJOYOUS. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Thomson.

UNJUST. *a.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Latin.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice.

Shakespeare. K. Charles.

UNJUSTIFIABLE. *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

Atterbury. Addison.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS. *f.* The quality of not being justifiable.

Clarendon.

UNJUSTIFIABLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY. *a.* In a manner contrary to right.

Denham. Swift.

UNKE'MPT. *a.* Not combed.

Spenser.

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.

Shakespeare.

UNKE'NT. *a.* [*un*, and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Spenser.

UNKEPT. *a.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unbeyed.

Hooker.

UNKIND. *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

Shakespeare. Locke.

UNKINDLY. *a.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

Spenser.

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

Milton.

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UNKINDLY. *ad.* Without kindness; without affection.

Denham.

UNKINDNESS. *f.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Clarendon.

To UNKING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

Southern.

UNKISSED. *a.* Not kissed.

Shakespeare.

UNKNIGHTLY. *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

Sidney.

To UNKNIT. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Shakespeare.

2. To open.

Shakespeare.

UNKLE. *f.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother.

Dryden.

To UNKNOW. *v. a.* To cease to know.

Smitb.

UNKNOWABLE. *a.* Not to be known.

Watts.

UNKNOWING. *a.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Decay of Piety.

2. Not practised; not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

Addison.

UNKNOWN. *a.*

1. Not known.

Shakespeare. Roscommon.

2. Greater than is imagined.

Bacon.

3. Not having cohabitation.

Shakespeare.

4. Without communication.

Addison.

UNLABOURED. *a.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Dryden.

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Blackmore.

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Tickell.

To UNLACE. *v. a.* To loose any thing fastened with strings.

Spenser.

To UNLADE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

Denham.

2. To exonerate that which carries.

Dryden.

3. To put out.

As.

UNLAID. *a.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Hooker.

2. Not pacified; not stilled.

Milton.

UNLAMENTED. *a.* Not deplored.

Clarendon.

To UNLATCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

Dryden.

UNLAWFUL. *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Shakespeare. South.

UNLAWFULLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

Taylor.

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

Addison.

UNLAWFULNESS. *f.* Contrariety to law.

Hooker. South.

To UNLEARN. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned.

Holder. Philips. Atterbury. Rogers.

UNLEARNED. *a.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

D'avenant.

2. Not

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2. Not gained by study ; not known. *Milton.*
3. Not suitable to a learned man. *Shakespeare.*
- UNLE'ARNEDLY.** *ad.* Ignorantly ; grossly. *Brown.*
- UNLEA'VENED.** *a.* Not fermented ; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exodus.*
- UNLE'ISUREDNESS.** *f.* Business ; want of time ; want of leisure. *Boyle.*
- UNLE'SS.** *conjunct.* Except ; if not ; supposing that not. *Hooker. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*
- UNLE'SSONED.** *a.* Not taught. *Shakespeare.*
- UNLE'TTERED.** *a.* Unlearned ; untaught. *Hooker.*
- UNLE'VELLED.** *a.* Not cut even. *Tickell.*
- UNLIBIDINOUS.** *a.* Not lustful. *Milton.*
- UNLI'CENSED.** *a.* Having no regular permission. *Milton.*
- UNLI'CKED.** *a.* Shapeless ; not formed. *Donne.*
- UNLI'GHTED.** *a.* Not kindled ; not set on fire. *Prior.*
- UNLI'KE.** *a.*
1. Dissimilar ; having no resemblance. *Hooker. Denham.*
2. Improbable ; unlikely ; not likely. *Bacon.*
- UNLI'KELIHOOD.** *f.* [from *unlikely.*]
- UNLI'KELINESS.** *f.* Improbability. *South.*
- UNLI'KELY.** *a.*
1. Improbable ; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney.*
2. Not promising any particular event. *Denham.*
- UNLI'KELY.** *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*
- UNLI'KENESS.** *f.* Dissimilitude ; want of resemblance. *Dryden.*
- UNLI'MITABLE.** *a.* Admitting no bounds. *Locke.*
- UNLI'MITED.** *a.*
1. Having no bounds ; having no limits. *Boyle. Tillotson.*
2. Undefined ; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.*
3. Unconfined ; not restrained. *Taylor. Rogers.*
- UNLI'MITEDLY.** *ad.* Boundlessly ; without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*
- UNLI'NEAL.** *a.* Not coming in the order of succession. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNLI'NK.** *v. a.* To untwist ; to open. *Shakespeare.*
- UNLI'QUIFIED.** *a.* Unmelted ; undissolved. *Addison.*
- To UNLO'AD.** *v. a.*
1. To disburden ; to exonerate. *Shakespeare. Creech.*
2. To put off any thing burthensome. *Shakespeare.*

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- To UNLOCK.** *v. a.*
1. To open what is shut with a lock. *Shakespeare.*
2. To open in general. *Milton.*
- UNLOO'KED.** *a.* Unexpected ; not foreseen. *Sidney. Shak.*
- UNLOO'KED for.** *f.* [A word rarely used.]
- UNLOO'SABLE.** *a.* Not to be loosed. *Boyle.*
- To UNLOO'SE.** *v. a.* To loose. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNLOO'SE.** *v. n.* To fall in pieces ; to lose all union and connexion. *Collier.*
- UNLO'VED.** *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*
- UNLO'VELINESS.** *f.* Unamiableness ; inability to create love. *Sidney.*
- UNLO'VELY.** *a.* That cannot excite love.
- UNLU'CKILY.** *ad.* Unfortunately ; by ill luck. *Addison.*
- UNLU'CKY.** *a.*
1. Unfortunate ; producing unhappiness. *Boyle.*
2. Unhappy ; miserable ; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.*
3. Slightly mischievous ; mischievously waggish. *Tusser.*
4. Ill-omened ; inauspicious. *Dryden.*
- UNLU'STROUS.** *a.* Wanting splendour ; wanting lustre. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNLU'TE.** *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*
- UNMA'DE.** *a.*
1. Not yet formed ; not created. *Spenser.*
2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward.*
3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
- UNMA'IMED.** *a.* Not deprived of any essential part. *Pope.*
- UNMA'KABLE.** *a.* Not possible to be made. *Grew.*
- To UNMA'KE.** *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- To UNMA'N.** *v. a.*
1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason. *South.*
2. To emasculate.
3. To break into irresolution ; to deject. *Dryden.*
- UNMA'NAGEABLE.** *a.*
1. Not manageable ; not easily governed. *Glanville. Locke.*
2. Not easily wielded.
- UNMA'NAGED.** *a.*
1. Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor.*
2. Not tutored ; not educated. *Felton.*
- UNMA'NLIKE.** *a.*
- UNMA'NLY.** *a.*
1. Unbecoming a human being. *Sidney. Collier.*
2. Unsuitable to a man ; effeminate. *Sidney. Addison.*
- UNMA'NNERED.** *a.* Rude ; brutal ; uncivil. *Ben. Johnson.*
- UN-**

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UNMA'NNERLINESS. *f.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*
 UNMA'NNERLY. *a.* Ill bred; not civil. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 UNMA'NNERLY. *ad.* Uncivilly. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMANU'RED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenser.*
 UNMA'RKED. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Sidney. Pope.*
 UNMA'RRIED. *a.* Having no husband, or no wife. *Bacon.*
 To UNMA'SK. *v. a.*
 1. To strip of a mask.
 2. To strip of any disguise. *Roscommon.*
 To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the mask. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMA'SKED. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*
 UNMA'STERABLE. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Brown.*
 UNMA'STERED. *a.*
 1. Not subdued.
 2. Not conquerable. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 UNMA'TCHABLE. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
 UNMA'TCHED. *a.* Matchless having no match, or equal. *Dryden.*
 UNME'ANING. *a.* Expressing no meaning. *Pope.*
 UNME'ANT. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*
 UNME'ASURABLE. *a.* Boundless; unbounded. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMEA'SURED. *a.*
 1. Immense; infinite. *Blackmore.*
 2. Not measured; plentiful. *Milton.*
 UNME'DITATED. *a.* Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*
 UNME'DLED *with. a.* Not touched; not altered. *Carew.*
 UNMEE'T. *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Milton.*
 UNME'LOWED. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Shakespeare.*
 UNME'LTED. *a.* Undissolved by heat.
 UNME'NTIONED. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*
 UNME'RCHANTABLE. *a.* Unsaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*
 UNME'RCIFUL. *a.*
 1. Cruel; severe; inclement. *Rogers.*
 2. Unconscionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*
 UNME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderness. *Addison.*
 UNME'RCIFULNESS. *f.* Inclemency; cruelty. *Taylor.*
 UNME'RITED. *a.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour. *Government of the Tongue.*
 UNME'RITABLE. *a.* Having no desert. *Shakespeare.*

UNME'RITEDNESS. *f.* State of being undeserved. *Boyle.*
 UNMI'LKED. *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*
 UNMI'NDED. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 UNMI'NDFUL. *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser. Boyle. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*
 To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*
 UNMI'NGLED. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Taylor. Pope.*
 UNMI'NGLEABLE. *a.* Not susceptible of mixture. Not used. *Boyle.*
 UNMI'RY. *a.* Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*
 UNMI'TIGATED. *a.* Not softened. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMIXED. } *a.* Not mingled with any
 UNMIXT. } thing; pure. *Bacon. Roscommon.*
 UNMO'ANED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMOI'ST. *a.* Not wet. *Philips.*
 UNMOI'STENED. *a.* Not made wet. *Boyle.*
 UNMOLE'STED. *a.* Free from disturbance. *Rogers.*
 To UNMOO'R. *v. a.* To loose from land, by taking up the anchors. *Pope.*
 UNMO'RALIZED. *a.* Untutored by morality. *Norris.*
 UNMO'RTGAGED. *a.* Not mortgaged. *Addison.*
 UNMO'RTIFIED. *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities. *Rogers.*
 UNMO'VEABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*
 UNMOVED. *a.*
 1. Not put out of one place into another. *May. Locke.*
 2. Not changed in resolution. *Milton.*
 3. Not affected; not touched with any passion. *Pope.*
 4. Unaltered by passion. *Dryden.*
 UNMO'VING. *a.*
 1. Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
 2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.
 To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*
 UNMO'URNED. *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. *Soutbern.*
 To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*
 UNMU'SICAL. *a.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound. *Ben. Johnson.*
 UNNAMED. *a.* Not mentioned. *Milton.*
 UNNA'TURAL. *a.*

U N O

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts. *L'Estrange*.
 2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Denham*.
 3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state. *Dryden, Addison*.
UNNA'TURALNESS. *f.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney*.
UNNA'TURALLY. *ad.* In opposition to nature. *Tillotson*.
UNNA'VIGABLE. *a.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated. *Cowley*.
UNNE'CESSARILY. *ad.* Without necessity; without need. *Hooker, Broome*.
UNNE'CESSARINESS. *f.* Needlessness. *Decay of Piety*.
UNNE'CESSARY. *a.* Needless; not wanted; useless. *Hooker, Addison*.
UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *a.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth*.
UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *ad.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence. *Shakespeare*.
UNNE'RVATE. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Broome*.
To UNNE'VE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison*.
UNNE'RVED. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shakespeare*.
UNNE'TH. } *ad.* [This is from un and
UNNE'THES. } *eað, Saxon, easy; and*
 ought therefore to be written *uneath*.]
 Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. *Spenser*.
UNNO'BLE. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakespeare*.
UNNO'TED. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Shakespeare, Pope*.
UNNU'MBERED. *a.* Innumerable. *Shakespeare, Raleigh, Prior*.
UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *f.* Incompliance; disobedience. *Brown*.
UNOBE'YED. *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton*.
UNOBE'CTED. *a.* Not charged as a fault. *Atterbury*.
UNOBNO'XIOUS. *a.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt. *Donne*.
UNOBSE'RVABLE. *a.* Not to be observed. *Boyle*.
UNOBSE'RVANT. *a.*
 1. Not obsequious.
 2. Not attentive. *Glanville*.
UNOBSE'RVED. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to. *Bacon, Glanville, Atterbury*.
UNOBSE'RVING. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden*.
UNOBSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore*.
UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not raising any obstacle. *Blackmore*.
UNOBTAIN'ED. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker*.

U N P

UNO'BVIOUS. *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle*.
UNO'CCUPIED. *a.* Unpossessed. *Grew*.
UNO'FFERED. *a.* Not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon*.
UNOFFE'NDING. *a.*
 1. Harmless; innocent. *Dryden*.
 2. Sinless; pure from fault. *Rogers*.
To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil. *Dryden*.
UNO'PENING. *a.* Not opening. *Pope*.
UNO'PERATIVE. *a.* Producing no effects. *South*.
UNOPPO'SED. *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Dryden*.
UNO'RDERLY. *a.* Disordered; irregular. *Sanderfon*.
UNO'RDINARY. *a.* Uncommon; unusual. *Locke*.
UNO'RGANIZED. *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest. *Grew*.
UNO'RIGINAL. } *a.* Having no birth;
UNO'RIGINATED. } ungenerated. *Stephens*.
UNO'RTHO'DOX. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety*.
UNO'WED. *a.* Having no owner. *Shakespeare*.
UNO'WNED. *a.*
 1. Having no owner.
 2. Not acknowledged. *Milton*.
To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*
 1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Shakefp.*
 2. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle*.
UNPA'CKED. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras*.
UNPA'ID. *a.*
 1. Not discharged. *Milton*.
 2. Not receiving dues or debts. *Collier, Pope*.
 3. **UNPAID for**. That for which the price is not yet given. *Shakespeare*.
UNPA'INED. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milt.*
UNPA'INFUL. *a.* Giving no pain. *Locke*.
UNPA'LATABLE. *a.* Nauseous; disgusting. *Dryden*.
UNPA'RAGONED. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakespeare*.
UNPARA'LLELED. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Shakespeare, Addison*.
UNPA'RDONABLE. *a.* [impardonable, Fr.] Irremissible. *Hooker*.
UNPA'RDONABLY. *ad.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury*.
UNPA'RDONED. *a.*
 1. Not forgiven. *Rogers*.
 2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon. *Raleigh*.
UNPA'RDONING. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden*.
UNPA'R-

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U N P

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *f.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*
UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*
UNPA'RTED. *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior.*
UNPA'RTIAL. *a.* Equal; honest. *Sanderfon.*
UNPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*
UNPA'SSABLE. *a.* Admitting no passage. *Temple. Watts.*
UNPA'SSIONATE. *a.* Free from passion; calm; impartial. *Wotton. Locke.*
UNPA'SSIONATED. *a.* *Wotton. Locke.*
UNPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* Without passion. *King Charles.*
UNPA'THED. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by passage. *Shakespeare.*
UNPA'W ED. *a.* Not given to pledge. *Pope.*
To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. *Shakesp.*
UNPEA'CEABLE. *a.* Quarrellsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Hammond. Tillotson.*
To UNPEG. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg. *Shakespeare.*
UNPE'NSIGNED. *a.* Not kept in dependence by a pension. *Pope.*
To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Dryden. Addison.*
UNPERCE'IVED. *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known. *Bacon. Dryden.*
UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*
UNPER'FECT. *a.* [*imperfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] Incomplete. *Peacham.*
UNPER'FECTION. *f.* Imperfection; incompleteness. *Ascham.*
UNPERFO'RMED. *a.* Undone; not done. *Taylor.*
UNPER'ISHABLE. *a.* Lasting to perpetuity. *Hammond.*
UNPE'RJURED. *a.* Free from perjury. *Dryden.*
UNPERPLE'XED. *a.* Disentangled; not embarrassed. *Locke.*
UNPERSPI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbutnot.*
UNPERSUA'DABLE. *a.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Sidney.*
UNPE'TRIFIED. *a.* Not turned to stone. *Brown.*
UNPHILOSOP'HICAL. *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason. *Collier.*
UNPHILOSOP'HICALLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. *South.*
UNPHILOSOP'HICALNESS. *f.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*

To UNPHILOSOP'HIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*
UNPIE'RCED. *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Milton. Gay.*
UNPI'LLARED. *a.* Divested of pillars. *Pope.*
UNPI'LOWED. *a.* Wanting a pillow. *Milton.*
To UNPIN. *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin. *Donne. Herbert.*
UNPIN'KED. *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakespeare.*
UNPI'TIED. *a.* Not compassionate; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Shakespeare. Bp. Corbet. Roscommon.*
UNPI'TIFULLY. *ad.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakespeare.*
UNPI'TYING. *a.* Having no compassion. *Granville.*
UNPLA'CED. *a.* Having no place of dependence. *Pope.*
UNPLA'GUED. *a.* Not tormented. *Shakespeare.*
UNPLA'NTED. *a.* Not planted; spontaneous. *Waller.*
UNPLA'USIBLE. *a.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*
UNPLA'USIVE. *a.* Not approving. *Shakespeare.*
UNPLEA'SANT. *a.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy. *Hooker. Woodward.*
UNPLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* Not delightfully; uneasily. *Pope.*
UNPLE'ASANTNESS. *f.* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker. Graunt.*
UNPLEA'SED. *a.* Not pleased; not delighted. *Shakespeare.*
UNPLEA'SING. *a.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight. *Milton.*
UNPLI'ANT. *a.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*
UNPLO'WED. *a.* Not plowed. *Mortimer.*
To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Glanville.*
UNPOE'TICAL. *a.* Not such as becomes a poet. *Bp. Corbet.*
UNPOE'TICK. *a.* *Bp. Corbet.*
UNPO'LISHED. *a.*
 1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Wotton. Stillingfleet.*
 2. Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden.*
UNPOLI'TE. *a.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts.*
UNPOLLU'TED. *a.* [*impollutus*, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
UNPO'PULAR. *a.* Not fitted to please the people. *Addison.*
UNPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*un* and *portable*.] Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
UNPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not had; not obtained. *Shakespeare.*
UNPOS.

U N P

UNPOSSESSING. *a.* Having no possession. *Shakespeare.*
UNPRACTICABLE. *a.* Not feasible. *Boyle.*
UNPRACTISED. *a.* Not skilful by use and experience. *Milton. Prior.*
UNPRAISED. *a.* Not celebrated; not praised. *Spenser. Milton. Dryden.*
UNPRECA'RIOUS. *a.* Not dependant on another. *Blackmore.*
UNPRECEDENTED. *a.* Not justifiable by any example. *Swift.*
To UNPREDICT. *v. a.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*
UNPREFERRED. *a.* Not advanced. *Collier.*
UNPRE'GNANT. *a.* Not prolifick. *Shakespeare.*
UNPREJU'DICATE. *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions. *Taylor.*
UNPREJUDICED. *a.* Free from prejudice. *Tillotson.*
UNPRELA'TICAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*
UNPREME'DITATED. *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*
UNPREPARED. *a.*
 1. Not fitted by previous measures. *Milton. Duppa.*
 2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakespeare.*
UNPREPAREDNESS. *f.* State of being unprepared. *King Charles.*
UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not prepossessed; not pre-occupied by notions. *South.*
UNPRE'SSED. *a.*
 1. Not pressed. *Shakespeare. Tickell.*
 2. Not inforced. *Clarendon.*
UNPRETE'NDING. *a.* Not claiming any distinctions. *Pope.*
UNPREVA'ILING. *a.* Being of no force. *Shakespeare.*
UNPREVE'NTED. *a.*
 1. Not previously hindered. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*
UNPRINCELY. *a.* Unsuitable to a prince. *King Charles.*
UNPRINTED. *a.* Not printed. *Pope.*
UNPRINCIPLED. *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*
UNPRISABLE. *a.* Not valued; not of estimation. *Shakespeare.*
UNPROCLA'IMED. *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*
UNPROFITABLE. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Hooker.*
UNPRISONED. *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*
UNPRI'ZED. *a.* Not valued. *Shakespeare.*
UNPROFANED. *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*
UNPROFITABLENESS. *f.* Uselessness. *Addison.*

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UNPROFITABLY. *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage. *Ben. Johnson. Addison.*
UNPROFITED. *a.* Having no gain. *Shakespeare.*
UNPROLI'FICK. *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*
UNPRONO'UNCED. *a.* Not uttered; not spoken. *Milton.*
UNPRO'PER. *a.* Not peculiar. *Shakesp.*
UNPRO'PERLY. *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakespeare.*
UNPROPI'TIOUS. *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious. *Pope.*
UNPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* Not suited to something else. *Shakespeare.*
UNPRO'PPED. *a.* Not supported; not upheld. *Milton. Dryden.*
UNPROPOSED. *a.* Not proposed. *Dryden.*
UNPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*improsper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous. *Clarendon.*
UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* Unsuccessfully. *Taylor.*
UNPROTE'CTED. *a.* Not protected; not supported. *Hooker.*
UNPRO'VED. *a.* Not evinced by arguments. *Spenser. Boyle.*
To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications. *Shakespeare. Southern.*
UNPROVI'DED. *a.*
 1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. Not furnished. *King Charles. Spratt.*
UNPROVO'KED. *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*
UNPRU'NED. *a.* Not cut; not lopped. *Shakespeare.*
UNPU'NISHED. *a.* [*impunus*, Latin.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.
UNPU'RCHASED. *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*
UNPU'RGED. *a.* Not purged. *Shakesp.*
UNPU'BLICK. *a.* Private; not generally known. *Taylor.*
UNPU'BLISHED. *a.*
 1. Secret; unknown. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not given to the publick. *Pope.*
UNPU'RIFIED. *a.*
 1. Not freed from recrement.
 2. Not cleansed from sin. *D. of Piety.*
UNPURSU'ED. *a.* Not pursued. *Milton.*
UNPU'TRIFIED. *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
UNQUA'LIFIED. *a.* Not fit. *Swift.*
To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification. *Addison. Atterbury. Swift.*
UNQUA'RRELABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*
To UNQUEEN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shakespeare.*
UNQUE'NCHABLE. *a.* Unextinguishable. *Milton.*
 UN

U N R

UNQUE'NCHED. *a.*

1. Not extinguished. *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguishable. *Arbutnot.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *f.* Unextinguish- ableness. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *a.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.*
2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience. *Shakespeare.*

UNQUEST'IONABLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Spratt.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *a.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.
2. Indisputable; not to be opposed. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *a.* Motionless. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still. *Milton.*
2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shakespeare.*
3. Restless; unsatisfied. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without rest. *Shakesp.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *f.*

1. Want of tranquillity. *Denham.*
2. Want of peace. *Spenser.*
3. Restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.*
4. Perturbation; uneasiness. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED. *a.* Not thrown together and covered. *Shakespeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *a.* Not pillaged. *Knolles.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbutnot.*
2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution. *L'Estr. Dryd. Tillotson.*
3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UNRA'ZORED. *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *a.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced. *Hooker.*
2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *f.*

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness. *Hooker.*
2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*

UNRE'ADY. *a.*

1. Not prepared; not fit. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*
3. Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *a.* Unsubstantial. *Shakespeare.*

U N R

UNRE'ASONABLE. *a.*

1. Exorbitant; claiming, or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*
2. Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*
3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *f.*

1. Exorbitance; excessive demand. *King Charles.*
2. Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.
2. More than enough. *Shakespeare.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* To unwind; to dis- entangle. *Spenser.*

UNREBA'TED. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakew.*

UNREBU'KEABLE. *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. *1 Timothy.*

UNRECE'IVED. *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *a.*

1. Not turned. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not reformed. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *a.*

1. Not to be appeased; implacable. *Hammond.*
2. Not to be made consistent with. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *a.* Not reconciled. *Shakespeare.*

UNRECO'RDED. *a.* Not kept in remem- brance by publick monuments. *Milton. Pope.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *a.* Not told; not re- lated. *Shakespeare.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *a.* Incapable of re- pairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*

UNRECU'RING. *a.* Irremediable. *Shakespeare.*

UNREDU'CED. *a.* Not reduced. *Davies.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*

UNREFO'RMED. *a.*

1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
2. Not brought to newness of life. *Hammond. Milton.*

UNREFRA'CTED. *a.* Not refracted. *Newton.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbutnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *a.* Not heeded; not re- spected. *Spenser. Surklng.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*

UNRE'INED. *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *a.* Hard; cruel; feel- ing no pity. *Shakespeare. Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *a.* Admitting no suc- cour. *Boyle.*

UNRELI'EVED. *a.*

1. Not succoured. *Dryden.*
2. Not eased. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *a.*

U N R

1. Not capable of being observed. *Digby.*
 2. Not worthy of notice.
UNREMEDIAL. *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*
UNREMEMBERING. *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*
UNREMEMBRANCE. *f.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts.*
UNREMOVABLE. *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
UNREMOVABLY. *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakespeare.*
UNREMOVED. *a.*
 1. Not taken away. *Hammond.*
 2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*
UNREPAID. *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden.*
UNREPEALED. *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
UNREPEATED. *a.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*
UNREPEATING. *a.* Not repenting;
UNREPEUTANT. *a.* not penitent. *Roscommon.*
UNREPINING. *a.* Not peevishly complaining. *Rowe.*
UNREPLENISHED. *a.* Not filled. *Boyle.*
UNREPRIEVABLE. *a.* Not to be respited from penal death. *Shakespeare.*
UNREPROACHED. *a.* Not upbraided; not censured. *King Charles.*
UNREPROVABLE. *a.* Not liable to blame. *Colloff.*
UNREPROVED. *a.*
 1. Not censured. *Sandys.*
 2. Not liable to censure. *Milton.*
UNREPUGNANT. *a.* Not opposite. *Hooker.*
UNREPUTABLE. *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers.*
UNREQUESTED. *a.* Not asked. *Knolles.*
UNREQUITABLE. *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Boyle.*
UNRESENTED. *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*
UNRESERVED. *a.*
 1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers.*
 2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.
UNRESERVEDNESS. *f.* Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness. *Boyle.*
UNRESERVEDLY. *ad.*
 1. Without limitations. *Boyle.*
 2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*
UNRESERVEDNESS. *f.* Openness; frankness. *Pope.*
UNRESISTED. *a.*
 1. Not opposed. *Bentley.*
 2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed. *Dryden. Pope.*
UNRESISTING. *a.* Not opposing; not making resistance. *Bentley.*

U N R

UNRESOLVABLE. *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*
UNRESOLVED. *a.*
 1. Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
UNRESOLVING. *a.* Not resolving. *Dryden.*
UNRESPECTIVE. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakespeare.*
UNREST. *f.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. *Spenser. Daniel. Wotton.*
UNRESTORED. *a.*
 1. Not restored.
 2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*
UNRESTRAINED. *a.*
 1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
 2. Licentious; loose. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not limited. *Brown.*
UNRETRACTED. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier.*
UNREVEALED. *a.* Not told; not discovered. *Spenser.*
UNREVENGED. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*
UNREVEREND. *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shakespeare.*
UNREVERENDLY. *ad.* Disrespectfully. *Ben. Johnson.*
UNREVERSED. *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakespeare.*
UNREVO'KED. *a.* Not recalled. *Milton.*
UNREWARDED. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *L'Estrange. Pope.*
To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*
UNRIDICULOUS. *a.* Not ridiculous. *Brown.*
To UNRIG. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryden.*
UNRIGHTEOUS. *a.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Spenser.*
UNRIGHTEOUSLY. *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Collier.*
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. *f.* Wickedness; injustice. *Hall.*
UNRIGHTFUL. *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shakespeare.*
To UNRING. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hudibras.*
To UNRIP. *v. a.* To cut open. *Taylor.*
UNRIPE. *a.*
 1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller.*
 2. Too early. *Sidney.*
UNRIPENED. *a.* Not matured. *Addison.*
UNRIPENESS. *f.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon.*
UNRIVALLED. *a.*
 1. Having no competitor. *Pope.*
 2. Having no peer or equal.
To UNROLL. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*
UNRO-

U N S

UNROMA'NTICK. *a.* Contrary to romance. *Swift.*
To UNROO'F. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakespeare.*
UNROO'STED. *a.* Driven from the roof. *Shakespeare.*
UNRO'UGH. *a.* Smooth. *Shakespeare.*
To UNROO'T. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate. *Shakespeare.*
UNRO'UNDED. *a.* Not shaped, not cut to a round. *Donne.*
UNRO'YAL. *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sidney.*
To UNRU'FFLE. *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation. *Dryden.*
UNRU'FFLED. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*
UNRULED. *a.* Not directed by any superior power. *Spenser.*
UNRU'LINESS. *f.* [from *unruly.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *South.*
UNRU'LY. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Roscom.*
UNSA'FE. *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker. Dryden.*
UNSA'FELY. *ad.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden. Grew.*
UNSA'ID. *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden. Felton.*
UNSA'TED. *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbutnot.*
UNSA'NCTIFIED. *a.* Unholy; not consecrated. *Shakespeare.*
UNSA'TIABLE. *a.* [from *insatiabilis*, Latin.] Not to be satisfied. *Raleigh.*
UNSATISFACTORINESS. *f.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*
UNSATISFACTORY. *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty. *Stillingfleet.*
UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *f.* [from *unsatisfied.*] The state of being not satisfied; want of fulness. *Boyle.*
UNSA'TISFIED. *a.*
 1. Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.*
 2. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shakespeare. Rogers.*
UNSA'TISFYING. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*
UNSA'VOURINESS. *f.* [from *unsavoury.*]
 1. Bad taste. *Brown.*
 2. Bad smell. *Brown.*
UNSA'VOURY. *a.*
 1. Tasteless. *Job.*
 2. Having a bad taste. *Milton.*
 3. Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.*
 4. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker.*
To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
UNSCA'LY. *a.* Having no scales. *Gay.*
UNSCA'RRED. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakespeare.*

U N S

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*
UNSCHOO'LED. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*
UNSCO'RCHED. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shakespeare.*
UNSCREE'NED. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*
UNSCRIPTURAL. *a.* Not defensible by scripture. *Atterbury.*
To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed. *Dryden.*
UNSE'ALD. *a.*
 1. Wanting a seal. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Having the seal broken.
To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEA'RCHABLE. *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*
UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *f.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*
UNSE'ASONABLE. *a.*
 1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Clarendon.*
 2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Late: as, *unseasonable time of night.*
UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *f.* Disagreement with time or place. *Hale.*
UNSE'ASONABLY. *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker.*
UNSE'ASONED. *a.*
 1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Unformed; not qualified by use. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward.*
 5. Not kept till fit for use.
 6. Not salted: as, *unseasoned meat.*
UNSE'CONDED. *a.*
 1. Not supported. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*
To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*
UNSE'CRET. *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shakespeare.*
UNSECURE. *a.* Not safe. *Denham.*
UNSEDUCED. *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEE'ING. *a.* Wanting the power of vision. *Shakespeare.*
To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to seem. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEMLINESS. *f.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness. *Hooker.*
UNSEE'MLY. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker.*
UNSEE'MLY. *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *1 Cor.*
UNSEEN. *a.*
 1. Not seen; not discovered. *Bacon. Roscommon.*
 2. In-

U N S

2. Invisible; undiscoverable. *Hooker. Milton.*
 3. Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*
UNSE'LFISH. *a.* Not addicted to private interest. *Spectator.*
UNSE'NT. *a.*
 1. Not sent.
 2. **UNSENT** *for.* Not called by letter or messenger. *Taylor.*
UNSE'PARABLE. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEPARATED. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*
UNSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage. *Spenser. Bentley. Rogers.*
UNSE'RVICEABLY. *a.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*
UNSE'T. *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*
To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*
 1. To make uncertain. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To move from a place. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To overthrow.
UNSE'TTLED. *a.*
 1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady. *South.*
 2. Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.*
 3. Not established. *Dryden.*
 4. Not fixed in a place of abode. *Hooker.*
UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *f.*
 1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.
 2. Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.*
 3. Want of fixity. *South.*
UNSE'VERED. *a.* Not parted; not divided. *Shakespeare.*
To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherways than the sex commonly is. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHA'DOWED. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*
UNSHA'KEABLE. *a.* Not subject to concussion. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHA'KED. *a.* Not shaken. *Shakesp.*
UNSHA'KEN. *a.*
 1. Not agitated; not moved. *Shak. Boyle.*
 2. Not subject to concussion.
 3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Spratt.*
To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*
UNSHA'MED. *a.* Not shamed. *Dryden.*
UNSHA'PEN. *a.* Mishapen; deformed. *Burnet.*
UNSHA'RED. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*
To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard. *Shakespeare. Denham.*
UNSHE'D. *a.* Not spilt. *Milton.*
UNSHE'LTED. *a.* Wanting protection. *Decay of Piety.*
To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
UNSHO'CKED. *a.* Not disgusted; not offended. *Tickell.*

U N S

UNSHO'D. *a.* [from *unshoed.*] Having no shoes. *Clarendon.*
UNSHOO'K. *part. a.* Not shaken. *Pope.*
UNSHO'RN. *a.* Not clipped. *Milton.*
UNSHO'T. *part. a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*
To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHO'WERED. *a.* Not watered by showers. *Milton.*
UNSHRINKING. *a.* Not recoiling. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHU'NNABLE. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakespeare.*
UNSI'FTED. *a.*
 1. Not parted by a sieve. *May.*
 2. Not tried. *Shakespeare.*
UNSI'GHT. *a.* Not seeing. *Hudibras.*
UNSI'GHTED. *a.* Invisible; not seen. *Suckling.*
UNSI'GHTLINESS. *f.* [from *unsightly.*] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye. *Wiseman.*
UNSIGHTLY. *a.* Disagreeable to the sight. *Milton.*
UNSINCERE. *a.* [*insincerus*, Latin.]
 1. Not hearty; not faithful.
 2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.
 3. Not sound; not solid. *Dryden.*
UNSINCERITY. *a.* Adulteration; cheat. *Boyle.*
To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of strength. *Denham.*
UNSI'NGED. *a.* Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens.*
UNSI'NKING. *a.* Not sinking. *Addison.*
UNSI'NEWED. *a.* Nerveless; weak. *Shakespeare.*
UNSI'NNING. *a.* Impeccable. *Rogers.*
UNSCA'NNED. *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI'LLED. *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
UNSKI'LFUL. *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI'LFULLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI'LFULNESS. *f.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Sidney. Taylor.*
UNSLA'IN. *a.* Not killed. *Sidney.*
UNSLA'KED. *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*
UNSLEE'PING. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*
UNSLI'PPING. *a.* Not liable to slip; fast. *Shakespeare.*
UNSMI'RCHED. *a.* Unpolluted; not stained. *Shakespeare.*
UNSMO'KED. *a.* Not smoked. *Swift.*
UNSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*insociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good. *Raleigh.*
UNSO'CIABLY. *ad.* Not kindly. *L'Estr.*
UNSO'ILED.

U N S

UNSO'ILED. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray.*
UNSO'LD. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *a.* Unbecoming a foldier. *Broome.*
UNSO'LID. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.*
UNSOO'T, for *unsweet.* *Spenser.*
UNSOPHI'STICATED. *a.* Not adulterated. *More.*
UNSO'LVED. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
UNSO'R TED. *a.* Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts.*
UNSO'UGHT. *a.*
 1. Had without seeking. *Milton. Fenton.*
 2. Not searched. *Shakespeare.*
UNSO'UND. *a.*
 1. Sickly; wanting health. *Denham. Arbutnot.*
 2. Not free from cracks.
 3. Rotten; corrupted.
 4. Not orthodox. *Hooker.*
 5. Not honest; not upright. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Not true; not certain. *Spenser.*
 7. Not fast; not calm. *Daniel.*
 8. Not close; not compact. *Mortimer.*
 9. Not sincere; not faithful. *Gay.*
 10. Not solid; not material. *Spenser.*
 11. Erroneous; wrong. *Fairfax. Milton.*
 12. Not fast under foot.
UNSO'UNDED. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakespeare.*
UNSO'UNDNESS. *f.*
 1. Erroneous of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
 2. Corruptness of any kind. *Hooker.*
 3. Want of strength; want of solidity. *Addison.*
UNSO'URED. *a.*
 1. Not made sour. *Bacon.*
 2. Not made morose. *Dryden.*
UNSO'WN. *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed. *Bacon.*
UNSPA'RED. *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
UNSPA'RING. *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious. *Milton.*
To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
UNSPE'AKABLE. *a.* Not to be expressed. *Hooker.*
UNSPE'AKABLY. *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably. *Spectator.*
UNSPE'CIFIED. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
UNSPE'CULATIVE. *a.* Not theoretical. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNSPE'D. *a.* Not dispatched; not performed. *Garth.*
UNSPE'NT. *a.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened. *Bacon.*
To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakespeare.*

U N S

UNSP'IED. *a.* Not discovered; not seen. *Tickell.*
UNSP'ILT. *a.*
 1. Not shed. *Denham.*
 2. Not spoiled; not married. *Tusser.*
To UNSP'IRIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Temple. Norris.*
UNSPO'ILED. *a.*
 1. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. Not married.
UNSPO'TTED. *a.*
 1. Not marked with any stain. *Dryden.*
 2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Shakespeare. Apocrypha. Rogers.*
UNSQUA'RED. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTA'BLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Not fixed; not fast. *Temple.*
 2. Inconstant; irresolute. *James.*
UNSTA'ID. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable. *Spenser. Sandys.*
UNSTA'IDNESS. *f.* Indiscretion; volatile mind. *Sidney.*
UNSTA'INED. *a.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured. *Hooker. Roscommon.*
To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of state. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTA'TUTABLE. *a.* Contrary to statute. *Swift.*
UNSTA'UNCHED. *a.* Not stopped; not stayed. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTE'ADILY. *ad.*
 1. Without any certainty.
 2. Inconstantly; not consistently. *Locke.*
UNSTE'ADINESS. *f.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability. *Addison. Swift.*
UNSTE'ADY. *a.*
 1. Inconstant; irresolute. *Denham. L'Estrange. Rowe.*
 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.*
 3. Not fixed; not settled.
UNSTE'ADFAST. *a.* Not fixed; not fast. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTEE'PED. *a.* Not soaked. *Bacon.*
To UNST'ING. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*
UNST'INTED. *a.* Not limited. *Skelton.*
UNST'IRRED. *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
To UNST'ITCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches. *Collier.*
UNSTOO'PING. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakespeare.*
To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction. *Boyle.*
UNSTO'PPED. *a.* Meeting no resistance. *Dryden.*
UNSTRAINED. *a.* Easy; not forced. *Hakewill.*
 UN-

U N S

UNSTRA'ITENED. *a.* Not contracted. *Glanville.*
UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *a.* Not support-
 ed; not assisted. *Hooker.*
To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*
 1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive
 of strings. *Prior, Smith.*
 2. To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*
UNSTRU'CK. *a.* Not moved; not af-
 fected. *Philips.*
UNSTU'DIED. *a.* Not premeditated; not
 laboured. *Dryden.*
UNSTU'FFED. *a.* Unfilled; unfurnished.
Shakespeare.
UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.*
 1. Not solid; not palpable.
Shakespeare, Milton.
 2. Not real. *Addison.*
UNSUCCEE'DED. *a.* Not succeeded.
Milton.
UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* Not having the
 wished event. *Cleveland.*
UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* Unfortunately;
 without success. *South.*
UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *f.* Want of suc-
 cess; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*
UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* Not proceeding by
 flux of parts. *Brown.*
UNSU'CKED. *a.* Not having the breasts
 drawn. *Milton.*
UNSU'FFERABLE. *a.* Not supportable;
 intolerable. *Milton.*
UNSUFFICIENCE. *f.* [*insuffisance, Fr.*]
 Inability to answer the end proposed.
Hooker.
UNSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*insuffisant, French.*]
 Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*
UNSU'GARED. *a.* Not sweetened with su-
 gar. *Bacon.*
UNSU'ITABLE. *a.* Not congruous; not
 equal; not proportionate. *Shak. Tillotson.*
UNSU'ITABLENESS. *f.* Incongruity; un-
 fitness. *South.*
UNSU'ITING. *a.* Not fitting; not becom-
 ing. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*
UNSU'LLIED. *a.* Not fouled; not dis-
 graced; pure. *Shakesp. Spratt.*
UNSU'NG. *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not
 recited in verse. *Milton.*
UNSU'NNED. *a.* Not exposed to the sun.
Milton.
UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *a.* Not more than
 enough. *Milton.*
UNSUPPLA'NTED. *a.*
 1. Not forced, or thrown from under that
 which supports it. *Philips.*
 2. Not defeated by stratagem.
UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*insupportable,*
French.] Intolerable; such as cannot be
 endured. *Boyle.*
UNSUP'PORTED. *a.*
 1. Not sustained; not held up. *Milton.*
 2. Not assisted. *Brown.*

U N T

UNSU'RE. *a.* Not fixed; not certain.
Fairfax.
UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*insurmountable,*
French.] Insuperable; not to be over-
 come. *Locke.*
UNSUSCEPTIBLE. *a.* Incapable; not
 liable to admit. *Swift.*
UNSUSPE'CT. } *a.* Not considered as
UNSUSPE'CTED. } likely to do or mean
Milton, Swift.
UNSUSPE'CTING. *a.* Not imagining that
 any ill is designed. *Pope.*
UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* Having no suspicion.
Milton, Smith.
UNSUSTA'INED. *a.* Not supported; not
 held up. *Milton.*
UNSWA'YABLE. *a.* Not to be governed
 or influenced by another. *Shakespeare.*
UNSWA'YED. *a.* Not wielded. *Shakesp.*
To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to swear; to
 recant any thing sworn. *Spenser.*
To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To ease after fa-
 tigue. *Milton.*
UNSWORN. *a.* Not bound by an oath.
Shakespeare.
UNTA'INTED. *a.*
 1. Not sullied; not polluted. *Roscommon.*
 2. Not charged with any crime. *Shakesp.*
 3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*
UNTA'KEN. *a.*
 1. Not taken. *Hayward.*
 2. **UNTA'KEN** *up.* Not filled. *Boyle.*
UNTA'LKED of. *a.* Not mentioned in the
 world. *Dryden.*
UNTA'MEABLE. *a.* Not to be tamed;
 not to be subdued. *Wilkins, Grew.*
UNTA'MED. *a.* Not subdued; not sup-
 pressed. *Spenser.*
To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To loose from in-
 tricacy or convolution. *Prior.*
UNTA'STED. *a.* Not tasted; not tried by
 the palate. *Waller.*
UNTA'STING. *a.*
 1. Not peceiving any taste. *Smith.*
 2. Not trying by the palate.
UNTA'UGHT. *a.*
 1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant;
 unlettered. *Dryden, Young.*
 2. Debarred from instruction. *Locke.*
 3. Unskilled; new; not having use or
 practice. *Shakespeare.*
To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit,
 or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*
UNTE'MPERED. *a.* Not tempered. *Exek.*
UNTE'MPTED. *a.*
 1. Not embarrassed by temptation. *Taylor.*
 2. Not invited by any thing alluring.
Cotton.
UNTE'NABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be held in possession.
 2. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*
UNTE'NANTED. *a.* Having no tenant.
Temple.
UN-

- UNTE'NDED.** *a.* Not having any attendance. *Thomson.*
- UNTE'NDER.** *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakesp.*
- UNTE'NDERED.** *a.* Not offered. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNTE'NT.** *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTE'NTED.** *a.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTE'RRIFIED.** *a.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton.*
- UNTHA'NKED.** *a.*
1. Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindness. *Dryden.*
 2. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden.*
- UNTHA'NKFUL.** *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Luke. Taylor.*
- UNTHA'NKFULLY.** *ad.* Without thanks. *Boyle.*
- UNTHA'NKFULNESS.** *s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received. *Hayward. South.*
- UNTHA'WED.** *a.* Not dissolved after frost. *Pope.*
- To UNTHI'NK.** *v. a.* To recal, or dismiss a thought. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTHI'NKING.** *a.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke.*
- UNTHO'RNY.** *a.* Not obstructed by prickles. *Brown.*
- UNTHO'UGHT of.** *a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNTHRE'AD.** *v. a.* To loose. *Milton.*
- UNTHRE'ATENED.** *a.* Not menaced. *King Charles.*
- UNTHRI'FT.** *s.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakespeare. Herbert.*
- UNTHRI'FT.** *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTHRI'FTILY.** *ad.* Without frugality. *Collier.*
- UNTHRI'FTY.** *a.*
1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney.*
 2. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. *Mortimer.*
- UNTHRIVING.** *a.* Not thriving; not prospering. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- To UNTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*
- To UNTIE.** *v. a.*
1. To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To loosen from convolution or knot. *Waller.*
 3. To set free from any obstruction. *Taylor.*
 4. To resolve; to clear. *Denham.*
- UNTIED.** *a.*
1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.*
- 2.** Not fastened by any binding, or knot. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTIL.** *ad.*
1. To the time that. *Denham.*
 2. To the place that. *Dryden.*
- UNTIL.** *prep.* To. Used of time. *Spenser.*
- UNTILLED.** *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*
- UNTIMBERED.** *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTIMELY.** *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Dryden. Pope.*
- UNTIMELY.** *ad.* Before the natural time. *Spenser. Waller.*
- UNTINGED.** *a.*
1. Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle.*
 2. Not infected. *Swift.*
- UNTIRABLE.** *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTIRE'D.** *a.* Not made weary. *Dryden.*
- UNTITLED.** *a.* [un and *title.*] Having no title. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTO.** *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obsolete.] To. *Hooker. Brown. Temple.*
- UNTO'LD.** *a.*
1. Not related. *Waller.*
 2. Not revealed. *Dryden.*
- UNTO'UCHED.** *a.*
1. Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.*
 2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.*
 3. Not meddled with. *Dryden.*
- UNTO'WARD.** *a.*
1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught. *Shakesp. Hudibras. South. Woodward.*
 2. Aukward; ungraceful. *Creech.*
- UNTO'WARDLY.** *a.* Aukward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
- UNTO'WARDLY.** *ad.* Aukwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson.*
- UNTRA'CEABLE.** *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*
- UNTRA'CED.** *a.* Not marked by any footsteps. *Denham.*
- UNTRA'CTABLE.** *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
1. Not yielding to common measures and management. *Hayward.*
 2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
- UNTRA'CTABLENESS.** *s.* Unwillingness, or unsuitness to be regulated or managed. *Locke.*
- UNTRA'DING.** *a.* Not engaged in commerce. *Locke.*
- UNTRA'INED.** *a.*
1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward.*
 2. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
- UNTRANSFERRABLE.** *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Howel.*
- UNTRANSPA'RENT.** *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
- UNTRA'VELLED.** *a.*
1. Never

U N V

1. Never trodden by passengers. *Brown.*
 2. Having never seen foreign countries. *Addison.*
- To UNTRE'AD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTRE'ASURED. *a.* Not laid up; not repositied. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTRE'ATABLE. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*
- UNTRIED. *a.*
 1. Not yet attempted. *Milton.*
 2. Not yet experienced. *Atterbury. Colier.*
 3. Not having passed trial. *Milton.*
- UNTRIUMPHABLE. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*
- UNTROD. } *a.* Not passed; not
 UNTRO'DDEN. } marked by the foot. *Waller.*
- UNTRO'LLLED. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
- UNTRO'UBLED. *a.*
 1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not agitated; not confused. *Milton.*
 3. Not interrupted in the natural course. *Spenser.*
 4. Transparent; clear. *Bacon.*
- UNTRUE. *a.*
 1. False; contrary to reality. *Hooker.*
 2. False; not faithful. *Suckling.*
- UNTRU'LY. *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*
- UNTRU'STINESS. *f.* Unfaithfulness. *Hayward.*
- UNTRU'TH. *f.*
 1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
 2. Moral falsehood; not veracity. *Sandys.*
 3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shakespeare.*
 4. False assertion. *Atterbury.*
- UNTUNABLE. *a.* Unharmonious; not musical. *Bacon.*
- To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*
 1. To make incapable of harmony. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To disorder. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTUR'NED. *a.* Not turned. *Woodward.*
- UNTU'TORED. *a.* Uninstructed; untaught. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*
 1. To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller.*
 2. To open what is wrapped on itself. *Bacon.*
 3. To separate that which clasps round any thing. *Ascham.*
- To UNTWIST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. *Taylor.*
- To UNTY'. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. *Denham.*

U N W

- UNVA'LUABLE. *a.* Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*
- UNVA'LUED. *a.*
 1. Not prized; neglected. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Inestimable; above price. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVA'NQUISHED. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable, French.*] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*
- UNVA'RIED. *a.* Not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*
- UNVA'RNISHED. *a.*
 1. Not overlaid with varnish.
 2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVA'RYING. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*
- To UNVE'IL. *v. a.* To disclose; to show. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVE'ILEDLY. *ad.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.*
- UNVE'NTILATED. *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*
- UNVE'RITABLE. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*
- UNVE'RSED. *a.* Unacquainted; unskilled. *Blackmore.*
- UNVE'XED. *a.* Untroubled; undisturbed. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVIOLATED. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Clarendon.*
- UNVIRTUOUS. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVI'SITED. *a.* Not resorted to. *Milton.*
- UNU'NIFORM. *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Piety.*
- UNVO'YAGEABLE. *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged. *Milton.*
- UNU'RGED. *a.* Not incited; not pressed. *Shakespeare.*
- UNU'SED. *a.*
 1. Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney.*
 2. Not accustomed. *Sidney.*
- UNU'SEFUL. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Glanville. More.*
- UNU'SUAL. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Hooker. Roscommon. Felton.*
- UNU'SUALNESS. *f.* Uncommonness; infrequency. *Broome.*
- UNU'TTERABLE. *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible. *Milton. Smith.*
- UNVU'LNERABLE. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakespeare.*
- UNWA'KENED. *a.* Not roused from sleep. *Milton.*
- UNWA'LLED. *a.* Having no walls. *Knolles.*
- UNWA'RES. *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution. *Fairfax.*
- UNWA'RILY. *ad.* Without caution; carelessly. *Digby.*
- UNWA'RINESS. *f.* [from *unwary.*] Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator.*
- UN-

U N W

U N W

NWA'RLIKE. *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war. *Dryden.*
UNWA'RNED. *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*
UNWA'RRANTABLE. *a.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed. *South.*
UNWA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* Not justifiably; not defensibly. *Wake.*
UNWA'RRANTED. *a.* Not ascertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*
UNWA'RY. *a.*
 1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton.*
 2. Unexpected. *Spenser.*
UNWA'SHED. *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by washing. *Shakespeare.*
UNWA'SHEN. *a.* Not consumed; not diminished. *Blackmore.*
UNWA'STING. *a.* Not growing less. *Pope.*
UNWA'YED. *a.* Not used to travel. *Suckling.*
UNWE'AKENED. *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*
UNWE'APONED. *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
UNWE'ARIABLE. *a.* Not to be tired. *Hooker.*
UNWE'ARIED. *a.*
 1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller.*
 2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent. *Denham.*
To UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness. *Temple.*
UNWE'D. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakespeare.*
UNWE'DGEABLE. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Shakespeare.*
UNWEE'DED. *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakespeare.*
UNWEE'PED. *a.* Not lamented. Now *unwept.* *Milton.*
UNWEE'TING. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenser. Milton.*
UNWE'IGHED. *a.*
 1. Not examined by the balance. *Kings.*
 2. Not considered; negligent. *Shakespeare.*
UNWE'IGHING. *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shakespeare.*
UNWE'LCOME. *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful. *Denham.*
UNWE'PT. *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden.*
UNWE'T. *a.* Not moist. *Dryden.*
UNWHIPT. *a.* Not punished; not corrected. *Shakespeare.*
UNWHO'LESOME. *a.*
 1. Infalubrious; mischievous to health. *Bacon. South.*
 2. Corrupt; tainted. *Shakespeare.*
UNWIELDILY. *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*

UNWIELDINESS. *f.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Glanville.*
UNWIELDY. *a.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*
UNWILLING. *a.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hooker. Dryden.*
UNWILLINGLY. *ad.* Not with goodwill; not without loathsomeness. *Denham.*
UNWILLINGNESS. *f.* Loathsomeness; disinclination. *Raleigh.*
To UNWIND. *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound.*
 1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine. *Sidney.*
 2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement. *Hooker.*
To UNWIND. *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UNWIPED. *a.* Not cleared. *Shakespeare.*
UNWISE. *a.* Weak; defective in wisdom. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
UNWISELY. *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely. *Sidney.*
To UNWISH. *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be. *Shakespeare.*
UNWISHED. *a.* Not sought; not desired. *Sidney.*
UNWIST. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.*
To UNWIT. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. *Shakespeare.*
UNWITHDRAWING. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*
UNWITHSTOOD. *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
UNWITNESSED. *a.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice. *Hooker.*
UNWITTINGLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney. Bentley.*
UNWO'NTED. *a.*
 1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent. *Shakespeare. Glanville.*
 2. Unaccustomed; unused. *May.*
UNWO'RKING. *a.* Living without labour. *Locke.*
UNWO'RSHIPPED. *a.* Not adored. *Milton.*
UNWORTHILY. *ad.* Not according to desert. *Broome.*
UNWORTHINESS. *f.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney. Shakespeare. Wake.*
UNWORTHY. *a.*
 1. Not deserving. *Hooker.*
 2. Wanting merit. *Whitgifte.*
 3. Mean. *Sidney.*
 4. Not suitable; not adequate. *Swift.*
 5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*
UNWO'UND. part. pass. and pret. of *unwind.* Untwisted. *Mortimer.*

UNWO'UNDED. *a.*

1. Not wounded. *Milton.*
2. Not hurt. *Pope.*

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*

UNWRIT'ING. *a.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbutnot.*

UNWRIT'TEN. *a.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *South. Hale.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*

UNWRUNG. *a.* Not pinched. *Shakesp.*

UNYIE'LED. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*

To UNYOKE. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke. *Shakespeare.*
2. To part; to disjoin. *Shakespeare.*

UNYOKED. *a.*

1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*

UNZO'NED. *a.* Not bound with a girdle.

Prior.

VOCA'BULARY. *f.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book. *Brown.*

VO'CAL. *a.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]

1. Having a voice. *Crasshaw.*
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*

VOCA'LITY. *f.* [from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately. *Hale.*

VOCA'TION. *f.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]

1. Calling by the will of God. *Hooker.*
2. Summons. *Dryden.*
3. Trade; employment. *Sidney.*

VO'CATIVE. *f.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERA'TION. *f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbutnot.*

VOCIFEROUS. *a.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy. *Pope.*

VOGUE. *f.* [*vogue*, Fr.] Fashion; mode. *South. Roscommon.*

VOICE. *f.* [*voix*, Fr. *vocis*, Lat.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.
2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bac.*
3. Any sound made by breath. *Addison.*
4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Knolles.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. *Bacon.*
2. To vote. *Shakespeare.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. *Obsolete. South.*

VO'ICED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*

VOID. *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant. *Genesis. Shakesp.*
2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.*
4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty. *Whitgift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope.*

VOID. *f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, Fr.]

1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shakespeare.*
2. To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins.*
3. To emit as excrement. *Bacon.*
4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarendon.*

VO'IDABLE. *a.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*

VO'IDER. *f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*

VO'IDNESS. *f.* [from *void*.]

1. Emptiness; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of substantiality. *Hakerwill.*

VO'ITURE. *f.* [French.] Carriage. *Arbutnot.*

VO'LANT. *a.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]

1. Flying; passing through the air. *Wilkins.*
2. Nimble; active. *Milton. Philippi.*

VO'LATILE. *a.* [*volatilis*, Lat.]

1. Flying; passing through the air. *Bacon.*
2. Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton.*
3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind. *Watts. Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *f.* [*volatilis*, Fr.] A winged animal. *Brown.*

VO'LATILENESS. } *f.* [*volatilité*, Fr.]

VOLATILIPY. } *f.* [*volatilité*, Fr.]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon. Hale. Newton. Arbutnot.*
2. Mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *f.* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*

To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton.*

VOLE. *f.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. *Swift.*

VOLCANO. *f.* A burning mountain. *Brown. Bentley.*

VOLERY. *f.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *f.* [*volita*, Lat.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*

VOLITION. *f.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *South. Locke.*

VO-

VOLITIVE. *a.* Having the power to will.
Hale.

VO'LLY. *f.* [*volée*, Fr.]

1. A flight of shot. *Raleigh.*
2. A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shakespeare.*

To VO'LLY. *v. n.* To throw out.

Shakespeare.

VO'LLIED. *a.* [from *volley*.] Displeased; discharged with a volley. *Philips.*

VOLT. *f.* [*volte*, Fr.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center.

VOLUBILITY. *f.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, Lat.]

1. The act or power of rolling. *Watts.*
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Clarendon.*
3. Mutability; lability to revolution. *L'Estrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *a.* [*volubilis*, Lat.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Hammond. Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active. *Watts.*

4. Fluent of words. *Shakespeare.*

VOLUME. *f.* [*volumen*, Lat.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.
2. As much as seems convolved at once. *Dryden. Fenton. Cheyne.*
3. A book. *Spenser.*

VOLUMINOUS. *a.* [from *volume*.]

1. Consisting of many complications. *Milton.*
2. Consisting in many volumes, or books. *Milton.*
3. Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon.*

VOLUMINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes or books. *Glanville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion. *Hooker.*

VO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker.*
2. Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope.*

3. Done without compulsion. *Seed.*

4. Acting of its own accord. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Davies.*
2. A piece of musick play'd at will. *Cleaveland.*

VOLUNTEE'R. *f.* [*volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Collier.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *f.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *a.* [*voluptuosus*, Latin.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Spenser. Bentley.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure. *Donne.*

VOLU'TE. *f.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. These *volute*s are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus. *Harris.*

VO'MICA. *f.* [Latin.] An encysted humour in the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

VO'MICK NUT. *f.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is certain poison; and in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill.*

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *More.*

To VOMIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach. *Jonab. Arbutnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sandys.*

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit. *Arbutnot.*

VOMITION. *f.* [from *vomo*, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *a.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *a.* [*vomitore*, Fr. *vomitarius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick. *Harvey.*

VORA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *Government of the Tongue.*

VORA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [*voracite*, Fr.] Greediness; ravenousness. *Sandys.*

VO'RTEX. *f.* In the plural *vortices*. [Lat.] Any thing whirled round. *Newt. Bentley.*

VORTICAL. *a.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

VO-

V O Y

U P B

VO'TARIST. *f.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

VO'TARY. *f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life. *Craslow. Rogers.*

VO'TARY. *a.* Consequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *f.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state. *Cleaveland. Pope.*

VOTE. *f.* [*vetum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roscommon.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*
1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage. *Bacon.*
2. To give by vote. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *f.* [from *vote*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.] Given by vow. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman Fr.]
1. To call to witness; to obtest. *Dryden.*
2. To attest; to warrant; to maintain. *Locke. Atterbury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *f.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation. *Shakespeare.*

VO'UCHER. *f.* [from *vouch*.] One who gives witness to any thing. *Pope.*

To VOUCHSAFE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]
1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condescend to grant. *Shakespeare.*

To VOUCHSAFE. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield. *Sidney. Dryden.*

VOUCHSAFE'MENT. *f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension. *Boyle.*

VOW. *f.* [*vœu*, Fr. *vo'um*, Lat.]
1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion. *Hammond.*
2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Latin.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power. *Hooker. Spelman.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises. *Suckling.*

VO'WEL. *f.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself. *Holder.*

VOWFE'LLOW. *f.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow. *Shakespeare.*

VO'YAGE. *f.* [*voyage*, Fr.]

1. A travel by sea. *Bacon. Prior.*
2. Course; attempt; undertaking. *Shakespeare.*

3. The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr.] To travel by sea. *Pope.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over. *Milton.*

VO'YAGER. *f.* [from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea. *Donne. Pope.*

UP. *ad.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Dan.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.*
2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest. *Wotton.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat. *Addison.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment. *Dryden.*

5. In a state of being built. *Shakespeare.*
6. Above the horizon. *Judges.*

7. To a state of advancement. *Atterbury.*
8. In a state of exaltation. *Spenser.*

9. In a state of climbing. *Shakespeare.*
10. In a state of insurrection. *Shakespeare.*

11. In a state of being increased, or raised. *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place. *L'Estrange.*

13. From younger to elder years. *Psalms.*
14. *UP and down.* Dispersedly; here and there. *Addison.*

15. *UP and down.* Backward and forward.

16. *UP to.* To an equal height with. *Addison.*

17. *UP to.* Adequately to. *Atterbury. Rogers.*

18. *UP with.* A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.*

UP. *interject.*

1. A word exhorting to rise from bed. *Pope.*

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action. *Spenser.*

UP. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down. *Bacon.*

To UPBE'AR. *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation. *Milton.*

2. To raise aloft. *Pope.*
3. To support from falling. *Spenser.*

To UPBRA'ID. *v. a.* [*upgebrædan*, *upgebrædan*, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. *Sandys. Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach. *Bacon. Spratt.*

3. To urge with reproach. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison. *Sidney.*

6. To treat with contempt. *Spenser.*

UPBRA'IDINGLY. *ad.* By way of reproach. *Ben. Johnson.*

To UPBRA'Y. *v. a.* To shame. *Spenser.*
UP.

U P O

U P S

UPBROUGHT. part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*
UPHAND. *a.* [*up* and *band*.] Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*
UPCAST. Thrown upwards. *Dryden.*
UPCAST. *f.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast. *Shakespeare.*
TO UPGA'THER. *v. a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract. *Spenser.*
UPHELD. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*
UPHILL. *a.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult, like the labour of climbing an hill. *Clarissa.*
TO UPHO'ARD. *v. a.* [*up* and *board*.] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places. *Spenser.*
TO UPHO'LD. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]
 1. To lift on high. *Dryden.*
 2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To keep from declension. *Bacon.*
 4. To support in any state of life. *Raleigh.*
 5. To continue; to keep from defeat. *Hooker.*
 6. To keep from being lost. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To continue without failing. *Holder.*
 8. To continue in being. *Hazewill.*
UPHOLDER. *f.* [*from uphold*.]
 1. A supporter. *Swift.*
 2. A sustainer in being. *Hale.*
 3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*
UPHOLSTERER. *f.* One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Swift. Pope.*
UPLAND. *f.* [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground. *Burnet.*
UPLAND. *a.* Higher in situation. *Carew.*
UPLANDISH. *a.* [*from upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*
TO UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*
TO UPLIFT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
UPMOST. *a.* [*an irregular superlative formed from up*.] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*
UPON. prep. [*up* and *on*.]
 1. Not under; noting being on the top or outside. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shakespeare.*
 3. By way of imprecation or infliction. *Shakespeare.*
 4. It expresses obstetation, or protestation. *Shakespeare.*
 5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief. *Burnet.*
 6. In consequence of. *Bacon. Hayward. Clarendon.*
 7. In immediate consequence of. *Tillotson.*

8. In a state of view. *Shakespeare. Temple.*
 9. Supposing a thing granted. *Burnet.*
 10. Relating to a subject. *Temple.*
 11. With respect to. *Dryden.*
 12. In consideration of. *Pope.*
 13. In noting a particular day. *Addison.*
 14. Noting reliance or trust. *Shakespeare.*
 15. Near to; noting situation. *Clarendon.*
 16. On pain of. *Sidney.*
 17. At the time of; on occasion of. *Swift.*
 18. By inference from. *Locke.*
 19. Noting attention. *Locke.*
 20. Noting particular pace. *Dryden.*
 21. Exactly; according to. *Shakespeare.*
 22. By; noting the means of support. *Woodward.*
UPPER. *a.* [*a comparative from up*.]
 1. Superiour in place; higher. *Peacham.*
 2. Higher in power. *Hooker.*
UPPERMOST. *a.* [*superlative from upper*.]
 1. Highest in place. *Dryden.*
 2. Highest in power or authority. *Glanville.*
 3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*
UPPISH. *a.* [*from up*.] Proud; arrogant.
TO UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt. *Milton.*
TO UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high. *Gay.*
UPRIGHT. *a.*
 1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Jeremiab. Bacon.*
 2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.*
 3. Honest; not declining from the right. *Milton.*
UPRIGHTLY. *ad.* [*from upright*.]
 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
 2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*
UPRIGHTNESS. *f.* [*from upright*.]
 1. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*
 2. Honestly; integrity. *Atterbury.*
TO UPR'ISE. *v. n.* [*up* and *rise*.]
 1. To rise from decumbiture. *Psalms.*
 2. To rise from below the horizon. *Cowley.*
 3. To rise with acclivity. *Shakespeare.*
UPR'ISE. *f.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shakespeare.*
UPROAR. *f.* [*oproer, Dutch*.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Raleigh. Philips.*
TO UPROAR. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To throw into confusion. *Shakespeare.*
TO UPROOT. *v. a.* [*up* and *root*.] To tear up by the root.
TO UPROUSE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse*.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shakespeare.*
UPSHOT. *f.* [*up* and *shot*.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Shak. More. L'Est. Burnet. Arb. Pope.*
UPSIDE

U R G

U'PSIDE *down*. [an adverbial form of speech.]
With total reversalment; in complete dis-
order. *Raleigh. South.*

U'PSRING. *f.* A man suddenly exalted.
Shakespeare.

To UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*up and stand.*] To
be erected. *May.*

To UPSTAY. *v. a.* [*up and stay.*] To
sustain; to support. *Milton.*

To U'PSTART. *v. n.* [*up and start.*] To
spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART. *f.* [*up and start.*] One suddenly
raised to wealth, power, or honour.
Bacon. Milton.

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up and swarm.*] To
raise in a swarm. *Shakespeare.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up and take.*] To
take into the hands. *Spenser.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up and train.*] To
bring up; to educate. *Spenser.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up and turn.*] To
throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*

U'PWARD. *a.* [*up and peapd*, Saxon.] Di-
rected to a higher part. *Dryden.*

UPWARD. *f.* The top. *Shakespeare.*

U'PWARD. } *ad.* [*up and peapd.*]
UPWARDS. }

1. Towards a higher place. *Dryden.*
2. Towards heaven and God. *Hooker.*
3. With respect to the higher part.
Milton.
4. More than; with tendency to a higher
or greater number. *Hooker.*
5. Towards the source. *Pope.*

To UPWIND. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *up-*
wound. [*up and wind.*] To convolve. *Spens.*

URBA'NITY. *f.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*,
Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness;
merriment; facetiousness. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *f.*

1. A hedge-hog. *Shakespeare.*
2. A name of slight anger to a child.
Prior.

URE. *f.* Practice; use. *Hooker.*

U'RETER. *f.* [*uretere*, Fr.] Ureters are two
long and small canals from the basin of the
kidnies, one on each side. Their use is to
carry the urine from the kidneys to the
bladder. *Wiseman.*

U'RETHRA. *f.* [*uretre*, Fr.] The pass-
age of the urine. *Wiseman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.]

1. To incite; to push.
Shakespeare. Tillotson.
2. To provoke; to exasperate.
Shakespeare.
3. To follow close, so as to impell.
Pope.
4. To labour vehemently.
5. To press; to enforce. *Dryden.*
6. To press as an argument. *Shakespeare.*
7. To importune; to solicit. *Spenser.*

U S E

8. To press in opposition, by way of ob-
jection. *Tillotson.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To press forward. *Donne.*

URGENCY. *f.* [from *urgent*.] Pressure of
difficulty. *Swift.*

URGENT. *a.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent.
Hooker. Raleigh.
2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.
Exodus.

U'RGENTLY. *ad.* [from *urgent*.] Cogent-
ly; violently; vehemently; importunate-
ly.

URGER. *f.* [from *urge*.] One who presses.

URGEWONDER. *f.* A sort of grain.
Mortimer.

U'RINAL. *f.* [*urinal*, Fr.] A bottle, in
which water is kept for inspection.
Shakespeare.

U'RINARY. *a.* [from *urine*.] Relating to
the urine. *Brown.*

URINATIVE. *a.* Working by urine; pro-
voking urine. *Bacon.*

URINATOR. *f.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*,
Lat.] A diver. *Wilkins. Ray.*

U'RINE. *f.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Ani-
mal water. *Brown.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr.] To make
water. *Brown.*

URINOUS. *a.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of
urine. *Arbutnot.*

URN. [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is nar-
rower than the body. *Dryden.*
2. A water pot. *Creech.*
3. The vessel in which the remains of
burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

URO'SCOPY. *f.* [*ὑρὸς* and *σκοπέω*.] Inspec-
tion of urine. *Brown.*

U'RRY. *f.* A mineral. A blue or black
clay, that lies near the coal, which is an
unripe coal.

US. The oblique case of *we*.

USAGE. *f.* [*usage*, Fr.]

1. Treatment. *Dryden.*
2. Custom; practice long continued.
Hooker.
3. Manners; behaviour. *Spenser.*

U'SAGER. *f.* [*usager*, Fr. from *usage*.] One
who has the use of any thing in trust for
another. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE. *f.* [*usance*, Fr.]

1. Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*
2. Usury; interest paid for money.
Shakespeare.

USE. *f.* [*usus*, Lat.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any
purpose. *Locke.*
2. Qualities that make a thing proper for
any purpose. *Temple.*
3. Need of; occasion on which a thing
can be employed. *A. Philips.*
4. Advan-

U S U

U T T

4. Advantage received ; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden.*
 5. Convenience ; help. *Locke.*
 6. Usage ; customary act. *Locke.*
 7. Practice ; habit. *Waller.*
 8. Custom ; common occurrence. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Interest ; money paid for the use of money. *Taylor. South.*
To USE. *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Latin.]
 1. To employ to any purpose. *Cbron.*
 2. To accustom ; to habituate. *Roscomm.*
 3. To treat. *Knolles. Addison.*
 4. To practise. *Peter.*
 5. To behave. *Shakespeare.*
To USE. *v. n.*
 1. To be accustomed ; to practise customarily. *Spenser.*
 2. To be customarily in any manner ; to be wont. *Bacon. M. y.*
 3. To frequent. *Milton.*
USEFUL. *a.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient ; profitable to any end ; conducive or helpful to any purpose. *More. Locke. Swift.*
USEFULLY. *ad.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley.*
USEFULNESS. *f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison.*
USELESSLY. *ad.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke.*
USELESSNESS. *f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end. *L'Estrange.*
USELESS. *a.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose ; having no end. *Waller. Boyle.*
USER. *f.* [from *use*.] One who uses. *Sidney. Watton.*
USHER. *f.* [*huissier*, French.]
 1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 2. An under-teacher. *Dryden.*
To USHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger ; to forerun. *Milton. Pope.*
USQUEBA'UGH. *f.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics. The Highland fort, by corruption, they call *whiskey*.
USTION. *f.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Latin.] The act of burning ; the state of being burned.
USTORIOUS. *a.* [*ustum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*
USUAL. *a.* [*usuel*, French] Common ; frequent ; customary. *Hooker.*
USUALLY. *ad.* [from *usual*.] Commonly ; frequently ; customarily. *South. Swift.*
USUALNESS. *f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness ; frequency.
USUCA'PTION. *f.* [*usus* and *capió*, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquisition of a

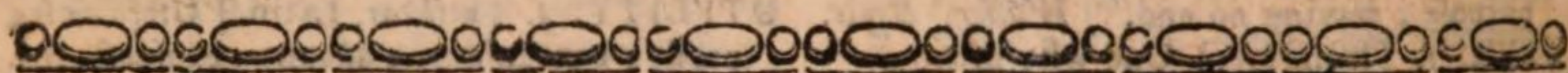
thing, by possession thereof a certain term of years. *Di. Et.*
USUFRU'CT. *f.* The temporary use ; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*
USUFRU'CTUARY. *f.* [*usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe.*
To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practice usury ; to take interest for money. *Shak.*
U'SURER. *f.* [*usura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at interest. *Shakespeare.*
USU'RIOUS. *a.* Given to the practice of usury ; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*
To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion ; to seize, or possess without right. *Hooker. B. Johnson.*
USURPA'TION. *f.* [from *usurp*.] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *King Charles. Dryden.*
USU'RPER. *f.* [from *usurp*.] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. *Spenser. Dryden.*
USU'RPINGLY. *ad.* [from *usurp*.] Without just claim. *Shakespeare.*
U'SURY. *f.* [*usuré*, Fr. *usura*, Latin.]
 1. Money paid for the use of money ; interest. *Spenser. Walton.*
 2. The practice of taking interest. *Bacon.*
U'TENSIL. *f.* [*utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*
U'TERINE. *a.* [*uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray.*
UTERUS. *f.* [Latin.] The womb.
UTILITY. *f.* [*utilitas*, Latin.] Usefulness ; profit ; convenience ; advantageousness. *Ba.*
U'TMOST. *a.* [*utmaert*, Saxon ; from *utten*.]
 1. Extreme ; placed at the extremity. *Milton.*
 2. Being in the highest degree. *Shakep.*
U'TMOST. *f.* The most that can be ; the greatest power. *Shakespeare. South.*
U'TTER. *a.* [*utten*, Saxon.]
 1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the center. *Milton.*
 2. Placed without any compass ; out of any place. *Milton.*
 3. Extreme ; excessive ; utmost. *Milton.*
 4. Complete ; irrevocable. *Clarendon.*
To U'TTER. *v. a.*
 1. To speak ; to pronounce ; to express. *Addison.*
 2. To disclose ; to discover ; to publish. *Dryden.*
 3. To sell ; to vend. *Abbot. Carew.*
 4. To disperse ; to emit at large. *Swift.*
U'TTERABLE. *a.* [from *utter*.] Expressible ; such as may be uttered.
U'TTERANCE. *f.* [from *utter*.]
 1. Pronunciation ; manner of speaking. *Spenser.*
 2. Ex

V U L

2. Extremity ; terms of extreme hostility. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Vocal expression ; emission from the mouth. *Holder.*
UTTERER. *f.* [from *utter.*]
 1. One who pronounces.
 2. A divulger ; a discloser. *Dryden.*
 3. A seller ; a vender.
UTTERLY. *ad.* [from *utter.*] Fully ; completely ; perfectly. *Hooker. Clarend.*
UTTERMOST. *a.* [from *utter.*]
 1. Extreme ; being in the highest degree. *Milton.*
 2. Most remote. *Abbot.*
UTTERMOST. *f.* The greatest degree. *Hooker.*
UVE'OUS. *a.* [from *uva*, Latin.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*
VULCANO. *f.* [Italian.] A burning mountain ; volcano. *Arbutnot.*
VU'LGAR. *a.* [*vulgaris*, Latin.]
 1. Plebeian ; suiting to the common people ; practised among the common people.
 2. Mean ; low ; being of the common rate. *South. Broome.*
 3. Publick ; commonly bruited. *Shakesp.*
VU'LGAR. *f.* [*vulgaire*, French.] The common people. *King Charles. Swift.*
VULGA'RITY. *f.* [from *vulgar.*]

U X O

1. Meanness ; state of the lowest people. *Brown.*
 2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness. *Dryden.*
VU'LGARLY. *ad.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly ; in the ordinary manner ; among the common people. *Hammond. Brown.*
VU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*vulnerabilis*, Latin.] Susceptive of wounds ; liable to external injuries. *Shakespeare.*
VU'LNERARY. *a.* [*vulnerarius*, Latin.] Useful in the cure of wounds. *Wiseman.*
TO VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound ; to hurt. *Glanville.*
VU'LPINE. *a.* [*vulpinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a fox.
VU'LTURE. *f.* [*vultur*, Latin.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity. *Shakespeare.*
VULTURINE. *a.* [*vulturinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a vulture.
UVULA. *f.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Wiseman.*
UXORIOUS. *a.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife ; infected with conubial dotage. *Bacon. Milton.*
UXO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden.*
UXO'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *uxorious.*] Conubial dotage ; fond submission to a wife.



W.

W A D

- W**, Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages ; *W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view* ; *strew* : The sound of *w* consonant is uniform.
TO WA'BLE. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake ; to move from side to side. *Moxon.*
WAD. *f.* [*peod*, hay, Saxon.]
 1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.
 2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*
WA'DDING. *f.* [from *wad*, *wad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.
TO WA'DDLLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch.] To shake, in walking from side to side ; to

W A F

- deviate in motion from a right line. *Spektor. Pope.*
TO WADE. *v. n.* [from *wadum*, Latin.]
 1. To walk through the waters ; to pass water without swimming. *Knolles. More.*
 2. To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Hooker. Addison.*
WA'FER. *f.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]
 1. A thin cake. *Pope.*
 2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists. *Hall.*
 3. Paste made to close letters.
TO WAFT. *v. a.*
 1. To carry through the air, or on the water. *Brown.*
 2. To beckon ; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.
TO WAFT. *v. n.* To float. *Dryden.*
WAFT.

W A I

W A K

W A F T. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. *Thomson.*
2. Motion of a streamer.

W A F T A G E. *f.* [from *waft*.] Carriage by water or air. *Shakespeare.*

W A F T E R. *f.* [from *waft*.] A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*

W A F T U R E. *f.* [from *waft*.] The act of waving. *Shakespeare.*

To W A G. *v. a.* [*pægan*, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly. *Swift.*

To W A G. *v. r.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shakespeare.*
2. To go; to be moved. *Dryden.*

W A G. *f.* [*pægan*, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll. *Addison.*

W A G E. *f.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wagen*, German.]

1. Pay given for service. *Shakespeare.*
2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*

To W A G E. *v. a.*

1. To attempt; to venture. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make; to carry on. *Dryden.*
3. [From *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay. *Raleigh. Davies.*

5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought against one the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared.

The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law. *Blount.*

W A G E R. *f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. *Spenser. Bentley.*
2. [In law.] An offer to make oath.

To W A G E R. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett. *Shakespeare.*

W A G E S. *f.* See **W A G E.**

W A G G E R Y. *f.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous meriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety. *Locke.*

W A G G I S H. *a.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicsome. *L'Estrange.*

W A G G I S H N E S S. *f.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief. *Bacon.*

To W A G G L E. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Germ.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sid.*

W A G O N. *f.* [*pægan*, Saxon; *waegbens*, Dutch; *wagn*, Islandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens. *Knolles.*
2. A chariot. *Spenser.*

W A G O N N E R. *f.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon. *Dryden. Ainsworth.*

W A G T A I L. *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

W A I D. *v. a.* Crushed. *Shakespeare.*

W A I F. *f.* Goods found, but claimed by no body. *Ainsworth.*

To W A I L. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*

To W A I L. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Ex-kiel.*

W A I L. *f.* Audible sorrow. *Thomson.*

W A I L I N G. *f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow. *Knolles.*

W A I L F U L. *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

Shakespeare.

W A I N. *f.* A carriage. *Spenser.*

W A I N R O P E. *f.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon. *Shakespeare.*

W A I N S C O T. *f.* [*wagescot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbutb.*

To W A I N S C O T. *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards. *Bacon.*
2. To line in general. *Grew.*

W A I R. *f.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

W A I S T. *f.* [*gwase*, Welsh.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton.*
2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship. *Dryden.*

To W A I T. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for. *Shakespeare.*
2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. *Dryden.*
3. To attend as a consequence of something. *Rowe.*
4. To watch as an enemy. *Job.*

To W A I T. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation. *Job.*
2. To pay servile or submissive attendance. *Milton. Denham.*
3. To attend. *Shakespeare.*
4. To stay; not to depart from. *South.*
5. To stay by reason of some hindrance. *Bacon.*
6. To look watchfully. *Milton.*
7. To lie in ambush as an enemy. *Milton.*
8. To follow as a consequence. *Decay of Piety.*

W A I T. *f.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. *Numbers.*

W A I T E R. *f.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *Ben. Johnson.*

W A I T I N G *gentlewoman.* } *f.* [from *wait*.]

W A I T I N G *maid.* } An upper servant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

W A I T I N G *woman.* } *Shakespeare. Swift.*

To W A K E. *v. n.* [*pacian*, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep. *Ecclus. Milton.*
2. To be roused from sleep. *Milton.*
3. To cease to sleep. *Sidney. Denham.*
4. To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*

W A L

To WAKE. *v. a.* [*peccian*, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep. *Dryden.*
2. To excite; to put in motion or action. *Prior.*
3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death. *Milton.*

WAKE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. *Tusser. Dryden. King.*
2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. *Milton.*

WAKEFUL. *a.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant. *Spenser. Crashaw.*

WAKEFULNESS. *f.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep. *Bacon.*
2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep. *Dryden.*

To WAKEN. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep. *Spenser.*
2. To excite to action. *Roscommon.*
3. To produce; to bring forth. *Milton.*

WAKEROBIN. *f.* A plant. *Mil.*

WALE. *f.* [*pell*, Saxon, a web.] A rising part in cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; *pealcan*, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down, before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.*
2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.
3. To move for exercise or amusement. *Milton.*
4. To move the slowest pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble.
5. To appear as a spectre. *Davies.*
6. To act on any occasion. *Ben. Johnson.*
7. To be in motion. *Spenser.*
8. To act in sleep. *Shakespeare.*
9. To range; to move about. *Shakesp.*
10. To move off. *Spenser.*
11. To act in any particular manner. *Deuter.*

12. To travel. *Deuter.*

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To pass through. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise.

WALK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise. *Milton.*
2. Gait; step; manner of moving. *Dryd.*
3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks. *Milton.*
4. An avenue set with trees. *Milton.*
5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.*
6. [*Turbo*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

W A M

7. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

WALKER. *f.* [from *walk*.] One that walks. *Swift.*

WALKINGSTAFF. *f.* A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking. *Granville.*

WALL. *f.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat. *pall*, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the sides of a building. *Wotton.*
2. Fortification; works built for defence. *Shakespeare.*

3. To take the WALL. To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls. *Dryden.*
2. To defend by walls. *Bacon.*

WALLCREEPER. *f.* A bird.

WALLET. *f.* [*peallian*, to travel, Saxon.]

1. A bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack. *Addison.*
2. Any thing protuberant and swagging. *Shakespeare.*

WALLEYED. *a.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes. *Shakespeare.*

WALLFLOWER. *f.* See STOCKGILLFLOWER.

WALLFRUIT. *f.* Fruit, which to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. *Mortimer.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*pealan*, to boil, Sax.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *f.* [*cimex*, Latin.] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'LOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; *palpian*, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton.*
2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthily. *Knolles.*
3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice. *South.*

WALLOW. *f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *f.* An herb.

WA'LLWORT. *f.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See ELDER.

WALNUT. *f.* [*palh hnuza*, Saxon.] The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-shell'd walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shell'd walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. The Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

WALLPEPPER. *f.* Houseleek.

WALTRON. *f.* The sea-horse. *Woodw.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To

W A N

W A R

To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach. *L'Estrange.*

WAN. *a.* [pann, Saxon.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look. *Spenser. Suckling.*

WAN, for *won*. The old pret. of *win*. *Spenser.*

WAND. *f.* [*vaand*, Danish.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

2. Any staff of authority or use. *Sidney. Milton.*

3. A charming rod. *Milton.*

To WA'NDER. *v. n.* [pandrian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. *Shakespeare. Hebrews.*

2. To deviate; to go astray. *Psalms.*

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course. *Milton.*

WANDERER. *f.* [from *wander*.] Rover; Rambler. *Ben. Johnson.*

WA'NDERING. *f.* [from *wander*.]

1. Uncertain peregrination. *Addison.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*

To WANE. *v. n.* [panian, to grow less, Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. *Hakevill.*

2. To decline; to sink. *Shakesp. Rowe.*

WANE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.*

2. Decline; diminution; declension. *South.*

WA'NNED. *a.* [from *wan*.] Turned pale and faint coloured. *Shakespeare.*

WA'NNESS. *f.* [from *wan*.] Paleness; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or necessary. *Ecclef.*

2. To be defective in something. *Locke.*

3. To fall short of; not to contain. *Milton.*

4. To be without; not to have. *Dryden.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.*

6. To wish for; to long for. *Shakespeare.*

To WANT. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent. *Milton. Denham.*

2. To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.*

3. To be missed; to be not had. *Dryden.*

WANT. *f.*

1. Need. *Milton.*

2. Deficiency. *Addison.*

3. The state of not having. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.*

5. [pand, Saxon.] A mole.

WA'NTON. *a.*

1. Lascivious; libidinous. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; dissolute. *Shakesp. Roscom.*

3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shakespeare. Raleigh.*

4. Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.*

5. Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.*

6. Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Milton.*

WA'NTON. *f.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger. *South.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer. *Shakespeare.*

3. A word of slight endearment. *Ben. Johnson.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. *Otway.*

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *ad.* [from *wanton*.] Lasciviously; frolicksomenly; gayly; sportively. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *f.* [from *wanton*.]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour. *Shakespeare.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *King Charles. Milton.*

WA'NTWIT. *f.* [*want* and *wit*.] A fool; an idiot. *Shakespeare.*

WA'NTY. *f.* [I know not whence derived.]

A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse. *Tuffer.*

WA'PED. *a.* Dejected; crushed by misery. *Shakespeare.*

WA'PENTAKE. *f.* [from *wæpun*, Saxon, and *take*.] *Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpose they touched each other's weapons in token of their fidelity and allegiance. Others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR. *f.* [*werre*, old Dutch.]

1. The exercise of violence under sovereign command. *Raleigh.*

2. The instruments of war, in poetical language. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. *Milton.*

4. The profession of arms.

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakespeare.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *Tim.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. *Spenser. Daniel.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*wervelen*, German.]

1. To quaver any sound. *Milton.*

2. To cause to quaver. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically. *Milton.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.*

3. To sing. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*

WA'BLER.

W A R

WA'BLER. *f.* [from *warble.*] A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *beavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from *peapnd*, Saxon. *Sidney.*

To WARD *v. a.* [*peapndian*, Sax. *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch. *Spenser.*
2. To defend; to protect. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax. Daniel.*

To WARD. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Dryden.*

WARD. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Fortress; strong hold.
5. District of a town. *Dryden.*
6. Custody; confinement. *Hosker.*
7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other. *Milton. Grew.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Drummond. Otway.*
9. The state of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.*
10. Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WARDEN. *f.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer. *Gartb.*
3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt.
4. A large pear. *May. King.*

WARDER. *f.* [from *ward.*]

1. A keeper; a guard. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbids fight. *Shakespeare.*

WARDMOTE. *f.* [*peapnd* and *mote*, or *gemot*, Saxon.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE. *f.* [*gardrobe*, French.] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser. Addison.*

WARDSHIP. *f.* [from *ward.*]

1. Guardianship. *Bacon.*
2. Pupillage; state of being under ward. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *woore*. *Luke.*

W A R

WARE. *a.* [For this we commonly say *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against. *Matthew.*
2. Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WARE. *f.* [*paan*, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch.] Commonly something to be sold. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*

WAREFUL. *a.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WAREFULNESS. *f.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiousness. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

WAREHOUSE. *f.* [*ware* and *house.*] A storehouse of merchandise. *Locke. Addison.*

WARELESS. *a.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WARELY. *ad.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*

WARFARE. *f.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military service; military life. *Milton. Dryden. Atterb. Rogers.*

To WARFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WARHABLE. *a.* [*war* and *habile.*] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*

WARILY. *ad.* [from *wary.*] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Hosker. South. Spratt.*

WARINESS. *f.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Donne. Spratt.*

WARK. *f.* Building. *Spenser.*

WARLIKE. *a.* [*war* and *like.*]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war. *Sid. Phil.*
2. Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WARLING. *f.* [from *war.*] One often quarrelled with.

WARLOCK. *f.* [*peaplog*, Saxon] A

WARLUCK. *f.* [*witch*; a wizzard.]

WARM. *a.* [*warm*, Gothick; *peapm*, Sax. *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree. *2 Kings. Milton.*
2. Zealous; ardent. *Pope.*
3. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.*
4. Busy in action. *Dryden.*
5. Fanciful; enthusiastic. *Locke.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Isaiah. Milton.*
2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE. *f.* [*warm* and *stone.*] The *warming-stone* is dug in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while. *Ray.*

WARMLY. *ad.* [from *warm.*]

1. With gentle heat. *Milton.*
2. Eagerly;

W A R

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2. Eagerly; ardently. *Prior. Pope.*
WARMNESS. } *f.* [from *warm.*]
WARMTH. }
 1. Gentle heat. *Shakesp. Bacon. Addison.*
 2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind. *Shakespeare. Spratt.*
 3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm. *Temple.*
To WARN. *v. a.* [*pæpnan*, Sax. *waernen*, Dutch.]
 1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *Milton. South.*
 2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken. *Acts. Dryden.*
 3. To notify previously good or bad. *Dryden.*
WARNING. *f.* [from *warn.*]
 1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Wake.*
 2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent. *Dryden.*
WARP. *f.* [*pæpp*, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof. *Bacon.*
To WARP. *v. n.* [*pæppan*, Sax. *werpen*, Dutch.] To change from the true situation of intestine motion; to change the position from one part to another. *Shak. Moxon.*
 2. To lose its proper course or direction. *Shakespeare. Norris.*
 3. To turn. *Milton.*
To WARP. *v. a.*
 1. To contract; to shrivel.
 2. To turn aside from the true direction. *Dryden. Watts.*
 3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost: as,
 Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
 Though thou the waters *warp*.
To WARRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.]
 1. To support or maintain; to attest. *Hooker. Locke.*
 2. To give authority. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To justify. *South.*
 4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure. *Sidney. Milton.*
 5. To declare upon surety. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*
WARRANT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A writ conferring some right or authority. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*
 2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption. *Dryden.*
 3. A justificatory commission or testimony. *Hooker. Raleigh. South.*
 4. Right; legality. *Shakespeare.*
WARRANTABLE. *a.* [from *warrant.*] Justifiable; defensible. *Brown. South.*
WARRANTABLENESS. *f.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiableness. *Sidney.*
WARRANTABLY. *ad.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiably. *Wake.*

WARRANTER. *f.* [from *warrant.*]
 1. One who gives authority.
 2. One who gives security.
WARRANTISE. *f.* [*warrantise*, law Lat.] Authority; security. *Shak speare.*
WARRANTY. *f.* [*warrantia*, law Lat.]
 1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel.*
 2. Authority; justificatory mandate. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
 3. Security. *Locke.*
To WARRAY. *v. a.* [from *war.*] To make war upon. *Fairfax.*
WARRE. *a.* [*pæpp*, Saxon.] Worse. *Spenser.*
WARREN. *f.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits. *L'Estrange.*
WARRENER. *f.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.
WARRIOUR. *f.* [from *war.*] A soldier; a military man. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
WART. *f.* [*peapz*, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.] A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh. *Bacon.*
WARTWORT. *f.* [*wart* and *wort.*] Spurge.
WARTY. *a.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.
WARWORN. *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war. *Shakespeare.*
WARY. *a.* [*pæp*, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent. *Hooker. Daniel. Addison.*
WAS. The preterite of *To BE.* *Genesis.*
To WASH. *v. a.* [*parcan*, Saxon; *waschen*, Dutch.]
 1. To cleanse by ablution. *Shak speare. L'Estrange.*
 2. To moisten.
 3. To affect by ablution. *Acts. Taylor. Watts.*
 4. To colour by washing. *Collier.*
To WASH. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the act of ablution. *2 Kings. Pope.*
 2. To cleanse clothes. *Shakespeare.*
WASH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer.*
 2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A medical or cosmetick lotion. *Hudibras. South. Swift.*
 4. A superficial stain or colour. *Collier.*
 5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once. **WASH-**

W A S

- WASHBALL.** *f.* [*wash* and *ball.*] Ball made of soap. *Swift.*
- WASHER.** *f.* [from *wash.*] One that washes. *Shakespeare.*
- WASHY.** *a.* [from *wash.*]
1. Watry; damp. *Milton.*
 2. Weak; not solid. *Wotton.*
- WASP.** *f.* [*peapp*, Saxon; *vespa*, Latin; *guespe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. *Shakespeare. Drayton.*
- WASPIISH.** *a.* [from *wasp.*] Peevish; malignant; irritable. *Shakesp. Stillingfleet.*
- WASPIISHLY.** *ad.* [from *waspiish.*] Peevishly.
- WASPIISHNESS.** *f.* [from *waspiish.*] Peevishness; irritability.
- WASSAIL.** *f.* [from *pær hœl*, your health, Saxon.]
1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows.
 2. A drunken bout. *Shakespeare.*
- WASSAILER.** *f.* [from *wassail.*] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*
- WAST.** The second person of *was*, from *To be.*
- To WASTE.** *v. a.* [*aperian*, Saxon; *wosten*, Dutch; *guastare*, Italian; *vastare*, Latin.]
1. To diminish. *Dryden. Temple.*
 2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously. *Hooker. Bacon.*
 3. To destroy; to desolate. *Milton. Dryden.*
 4. To wear out. *Milton.*
 5. To spend; to consume. *Milton.*
- To WASTE.** *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Dryden.*
- WASTE.** *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Destroyed; ruined. *Milt. Locke. Prior.*
 2. Desolate; uncultivated. *Abbot.*
 3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers. *Milton.*
 4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made.
 5. That of which no account is taken, or value found. *Dryden.*
- WASTE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; consumption; loss. *Hooker. Milton. Ray.*
 2. Useless expence. *Dryden. Watts.*
 3. Desolate or uncultivated ground. *Locke. Spenser.*
 4. Ground, place, or space unoccupied. *Milton. Waller. Smith.*
 5. Region ruined and deserted. *Dryden.*
 6. Mischief; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
- WASTEFUL.** *a.* [*waste* and *full.*]
1. Destructive; ruinous. *Milton.*
 2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

W A T

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addison.*
 4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser.*
- WASTEFULLY.** *ad.* [from *wasteful.*] With vain and dissolute consumption. *Dryden.*
- WASTEFULNESS.** *f.* [from *wasteful.*] Prodigality.
- WASTENESS.** *f.* [from *waste.*] Desolation; solitude. *Spenser.*
- WASTER.** *f.* [from *waste.*] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer. *B. n. Johnson.*
- WASTREL.** *f.* [from *waste.*] Commons. *Carew.*
- WATCH.** *f.* [*pæcce*, Saxon.]
1. Forbearance of sleep.
 2. Attendance without sleep. *Addison.*
 3. Attention; close observation. *Shakesp.*
 4. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser.*
 5. Watchman; men set to guard. *Spenser.*
 6. Place where a guard is set. *Shakesp.*
 7. Post or office of a watchman. *Shakesp.*
 8. A period of the night. *Dryden.*
 9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale.*
- To WATCH.** *v. n.* [*pacian*, Saxon.]
1. Not to sleep; to wake. *Shakespeare. Ecclef.*
 2. To keep guard. *Jer. Milton.*
 3. To look with expectation. *Psalms.*
 4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. *2 Timothy.*
 5. To be cautiously observant. *Taylor.*
 6. To be insidiously attentive. *Milton.*
- To WATCH.** *v. a.*
1. To guard; to have in keep. *Milton.*
 2. To observe in ambush. *Walton. Milton.*
 3. To tend. *Broome.*
 4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.
- WATCHER.** *f.* [from *watch.*]
1. One who watches. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
- WATCHET.** *a.* [*pæced*, Saxon.] Blue; pale blue. *Dryden.*
- WATCHFUL.** *a.* [*watch* and *full.*] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. *Shakespeare. Revelations.*
- WATCHFULLY.** *ad.* [from *watchful.*] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation. *Boyle.*
- WATCHFULNESS.** *f.* [from *watchful.*]
1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard. *Hamm. Arbuth. Watts.*
 2. Inability to sleep. *Arbuthnot.*
- WATCHHOUSE.** *f.* [*watch* and *house.*] Place where the watch is set. *Gay.*
- WATCHING.** *f.* [from *watch.*] Inability to sleep. *Wiseman.*
- WATCHMAKER.** *f.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One

One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. *Moxon.*

WATCHMAN. *f.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Bacon. Taylor.*

WATCHTOWER. *f.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a centinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Donne. Milton. Ray.*

WATCHWORD. *f.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the centinels to know their friends. *Spenser. Sandys.*

WATER. *f.* [*waeter*, Dutch; *wæter*, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all favour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water; when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it. *Quincy. Shakespeare.*

2. The sea. *Common Prayer.*

3. Urine. *Shakespeare.*

4. *To bold WATER.* To be found; to be tight. *L'Estrange.*

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Shakespeare.*

6. **WATER** is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*: as, *water-spaniel*, *water-flood*, *water-courses*, *water-pots*, *water-fox*, *water-snakes*, *water-gods*, *water newt*. *Sidney. Ps. Isaiah.*

To Walton. May. Dryden. Derham.

To WATER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Bacon. Waller. Temple.*

2. To supply with water for drink. *Spenser. Knolles.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison.*

4. To diversify as with waves. *Locke.*

To WATER. *v. n.*

1. To shed moisture. *Shakesp. South.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Genesis. Knolles.*

3. *The mouth WATERS.* The man longs. *Camden.*

WATERCOLOURS. *f.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; those they call *watercolours*. *Boyle.*

WATERCRESSES. *f.* [*sifymbrium*, Lat.] A plant. There are five species. *Miller.*

WATERER. *f.* [from *water.*] One who waters. *Carew.*

WATERFAL. *f.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh.*

WATERFOWL. *f.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Hale.*

WATERGRUEL. *f.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal and water. *Locke.*

WATERINESS. *f.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moisture. *Arbutnot.*

WATERISH. *a.* [from *water.*]
1. Resembling water. *Dryden.*
2. Moist; insipid. *Hale.*

WATERISHNESS. *f.* [from *waterish.*] Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WATERLEAF. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERLILLY. *f.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERMAN. *f.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman. *Dryden. Addison.*

WATERMARK. *f.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*

WATERMELON. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERMILL. *f.* Mill turned by water. *Spenser.*

WATERMINT. *f.* A plant.

WATERRADISH. *f.* A species of water-cresses, which see.

WATERRAT. *f.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*

WATERROCKET. *f.* A species of water-cresses.

WATERVIOLET. *f.* [*bottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATTERSAPPHIRE. *f.* A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WATERWITH. *f.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or sap, to the droughty traveller. *Derham.*

WATERWORK. *f.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; any hydraulick performance. *Wilkins. Addison.*

WATERY. *a.* [from *water.*]
1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbut.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water. *Milton.*

WATTLE. *f.* [from *wagbelen*, to shake, German.]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*

2. A hurdle.

To WATTLE. *v. a.* [*patelas*, Sax.] To bind with twigs; to form, by plating twigs. *Milton.*

WAVE.

W A Y

WAVE. *f.* [pæge, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow. *Wotton.*

2. Unevenness; inequality. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play loosely; to float. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal. *B. Johnson.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate. *Hooker.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.

Shakespeare.

2. To move loosely. *Milton.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Brown.

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Shakespeare.

5. To put off. *Wotton.*

6. To put aside for the present. *Dryden.*

To WAVER. *v. n.* [wæfian, Saxon.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.

Boyle.

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Shakespeare. Daniel. Atterbury.*

WAVERER. *f.* [from *waver*.] One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakespeare.*

WA'VY. *a.* [from *wave*.]

1. Rising in waves. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Philps.

WAWES, or *waets.* *f.* For waves.

To WAWL. *v. n.* To cry; to howl.

Shakespeare.

WAX. *f.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wæx*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee. *Ro. common.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *More.*

To WAX. *v. a.* To smear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*, part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Saxon.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hooker. Gen. Fairfax. Atterb.*

WAXEN. *a.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax.

Denham. Gay.

WAY. *f.* [pæg, Saxon.]

1. The road in which one travels.

Shakespeare. Milton. Prior.

2. Broad road made for passengers.

Shakespeare.

3. A length of journey. *L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion.

Dryden. Locke.

5. Advance in life. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given. *Waller. Temple.*

7. Local tendency. *Shakespeare.*

8. Course; regular progression. *Dryden.*

W E A

9. Situation where a thing may probably be found. *Taylor.*

10. A situation or course obstructive and obviating. *Duppa.*

11. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

Atterbury.

12. Access; means of admittance.

Raleigh.

13. Sphere of observation. *Temple.*

14. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step. *Dryden. Tillotson.*

15. Method; means of management.

Daniel. South.

16. Private determination. *B. Johnson.*

17. Manner; mode. *Sidney. Hook. Addis.*

18. Method; manner of practice. *Sidney.*

19. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action. *Bacon. Milton.*

20. Right method to act or know.

Locke. Rowe.

21. General scheme of acting. *Clarissa.*

22. *By the way.* Without any necessary connection with the main design.

Bacon. Spectator.

23. *To go, or come one's way, or ways;* to come along, or depart. *Shakesp. L'Estr.*

WAYBRE'AD. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'YFARER. *f.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.]

Passenger; traveller. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING. *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*

WAY'FARINGTREE. *f.* [*wiburnum*, Lat.]

A plant.

To WAYLA'Y. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay*.] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

Bacon. Dryden.

WAYLA'YER. *f.* [from *waylay*.] One who waits in ambush for another.

WAY'LESS. *a.* [from *way*.] Pathless; untracked. *Drayton.*

WAY'MARK. *f.* [*way* and *mark*.] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiab.*

To WAY'MENT. *v. a.* [*pa*, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. *Spenser.*

WAY'WARD. *a.* Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious. *Sidney. Fairfax.*

WAY'WARDLY. *ad.* [from *wayward*.] Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WAY'WARDNESS. *f.* [from *wayward*.] Frowardness; perverseness. *Wotton.*

WE. pronoun. [See I.] The plural of I.

Shakespeare.

WEAK. *a.* [pæc, Saxon; *wece*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not strong. *Milton. Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shakespeare.*

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound. *Ascham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit.

Hooker. Swift.

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

Shakespeare. South. Swift.

8. N

One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. *Moxon.*

WATCHMAN. *f.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Bacon. Taylor.*

WATCHTOWER. *f.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a centinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Donne. Milton. Ray.*

WATCHWORD. *f.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the centinels to know their friends. *Spenser. Sandys.*

WATER. *f.* [*waeter*, Dutch; *waet*, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all favour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water; when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it. *Quincy. Shakespeare.*

2. The sea. *Common Prayer.*

3. Urine. *Shakespeare.*

4. To hold **WATER.** To be found; to be tight. *L'Estrange.*

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Shakespeare.*

6. **WATER** is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*: as, *water-spaniel*, *water-flood*, *water-courses*, *water-pots*, *water-fox*, *water-snakes*, *water-gods*, *water newt*. *Sidney. Ps. Isaiah.*

To **WATER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Bacon. Waller. Temple.*

2. To supply with water for drink. *Spenser. Knolles.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison.*

4. To diversify as with waves. *Locke.*

To **WATER.** *v. n.*

1. To shed moisture. *Shakesp. South.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Genesis. Knolles.*

3. The mouth **WATERS.** The man longs. *Camden.*

WATERCOLOURS. *f.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; those they call *watercolours*. *Boyle.*

WATERCRESSES. *f.* [*sifymbrium*, Lat.] A plant. There are five species. *Miller.*

WATERER. *f.* [from *water.*] One who waters. *Carew.*

WATERFAL. *f.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh.*

WATERFOWL. *f.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Hale.*

WATERGRUEL. *f.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal and water. *Locke.*

WATERINESS. *f.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moisture. *Arbutnot.*

WATERISH. *a.* [from *water.*]

1. Resembling water. *Dryden.*

2. Moist; insipid. *Hale.*

WATERISHNESS. *f.* [from *waterish.*] Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WATERLEAF. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERLILLY. *f.* [*nymphaea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERMAN. *f.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman. *Dryden. Addison.*

WATERMARK. *f.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*

WATERMELON. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERMILL. *f.* Mill turned by water. *Spenser.*

WATERMINT. *f.* A plant.

WATERRADISH. *f.* A species of water-cresses, which see.

WATERRAT. *f.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*

WATERROCKET. *f.* A species of water-cresses.

WATERVIOLET. *f.* [*bottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSAPPHIRE. *f.* A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WATERWITH. *f.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or sap, to the droughty traveller. *Derham.*

WATERWORK. *f.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; any hydraulick performance. *Wilkins. Addison.*

WATERY. *a.* [from *water.*]

1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbut.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water. *Milton.*

WATTLE. *f.* [from *wagbelen*, to shake, German.]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*

2. A hurdle.

To **WATTLE.** *v. a.* [*patelas*, Sax.] To bind with twigs; to form, by plaiting twigs. *Milton.*

W A Y

WAVE. *f.* [pæge, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow. *Wotton.*

2. Unevenness; inequality. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play loosely; to float. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal. *B. Johnson.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate. *Hooker.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.

Shakespeare.

2. To move loosely. *Milton.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Brown.

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Shakespeare.

5. To put off. *Wotton.*

6. To put aside for the present. *Dryden.*

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [p'pian, Saxon.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.

Boyle.

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Shakespeare. Daniel. Atterbury.*

WA'VERER. *f.* [from *waver.*] One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakespeare.*

WA'VY. *a.* [from *wave.*]

1. Rising in waves.

Dryden.

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Philps.

WAWES, or *waes.* *f.* For waves.

To WAWL. *v. n.* To cry; to howl.

Shakespeare.

WAX. *f.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wax*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee. *Ro. common.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *More.*

To WAX. *v. a.* To smear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*, part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Saxon.]

1. To grow; to increas; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hooker. Gen. Fairfax. Atterb.*

WA'XEN. *a.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

Denham. Gay.

WAY. *f.* [pæg, Saxon.]

1. The road in which one travels.

Shakespeare. Milton. Prior.

2. Broad road made for passengers.

Shakespeare.

3. A length of journey. *L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion.

Dryden. Locke.

5. Advance in life. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given. *Waller. Temple.*

7. Local tendency. *Shakespeare.*

8. Course; regular progression. *Dryden.*

W E A

9. Situation where a thing may probably be found. *Taylor.*

10. A situation or course obstructive and obviating. *Duppa.*

11. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

Atterbury.

12. Access; means of admittance.

Raleigh.

13. Sphere of observation. *Temple.*

14. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step. *Dryden. Tillotson.*

15. Method; means of management.

Daniel. South.

16. Private determination. *B. Johnson.*

17. Manner; mode. *Sidney. Hook. Addis.*

18. Method; manner of practice. *Sidney.*

19. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action. *Bacon. Milton.*

20. Right method to act or know.

Locke. Rowe.

21. General scheme of acting. *Clarissa.*

22. *By the way.* Without any necessary connection with the main design.

Bacon. Spectator.

23. *To go, or come one's way, or ways;* to come along, or depart. *Shakesp. L'Estr.*

WAYBRE'AD. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'YFARER. *f.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Passenger; traveller. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING. *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*

WAY'FARINGTREE. *f.* [*wiburnum*, Lat.] A plant.

To WAYLA'Y. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush. *Bacon. Dryden.*

WAYLA'YER. *f.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambush for another.

WAY'LESS. *a.* [from *way.*] Pathless; untracked. *Drayton.*

WAY'MARK. *f.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiab.*

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WAY'WARDNESS. *f.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardness; perverseness. *Wotton.*

WE. *pronoun.* [See I.] The plural of I. *Shakespeare.*

WEAK. *a.* [pæc, Saxon; *wece*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not strong. *Milton. Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shakespeare.*

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound. *Ascham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit.

Hooker. Swift.

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

Shakespeare. South. Swift.

8. N

W E A

W E A

8. Not well supported by argument. *Hooker.*
 9. Unfortified. *Addison.*
To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble. *Hooker. Ray.*
WEA'KLING. *f.* [from *weak*] A feeble creature. *Shakespeare.*
WEA'KLY. *ad.* [from *weak*.] Feebly; with want of strength. *Bacon. Dryden.*
WEA'KLY. *a.* [from *weak*.] Not strong; not healthy. *Raleigh.*
WEA'KNESS. *f.* [from *weak*.]
 1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness. *Rogers.*
 2. Infirmary; unhealthiness. *Temple.*
 3. Want of cogency. *Tillotson.*
 4. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind. *Milton.*
 5. Defect; failing. *Bacon.*
WEA'KSIDE. *f.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficiency; infirmity. *Temple.*
WEAL. *f.* [*elan*, Saxon; *wealust*, Dut.]
 1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state. *Shakespeare. Milton. Temple.*
 2. Republick; state; publick interest. *Pope.*
WEAL. *f.* [*alan*, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe. *Donne.*
WEAL away. *interj.* Alas. *Spenser.*
WEALD, Wald, Walt. Whether singly or jointly signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *weald*. *Gibson.*
WEALTH. *f.* [*paeld*, rich, Sax.] Riches; money, or precious goods. *Corbet. Dryden.*
WEA'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *wealthy*.] Richly. *Shakespeare.*
WEA'LTHINESS. *f.* [from *wealthy*.] Richness.
WEA'LTHY. *a.* [from *wealthy*.] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
To WEAN. *v. a.* [*penan*, Saxon.]
 1. To put from the breast; to ab lactate. *Ray. Mortimer.*
 2. To withdraw from any habit or desire. *Spenser. Stillingfleet.*
WEA'NEL. } *f.* [from *wean*.]
WEA'NLING. }
 1. An animal newly weaned. *Spenser. Milton.*
 2. A child newly weaned.
WEA'PON. *f.* [*peapon*, Saxon.] Instrument of offence. *Shakespeare. Daniel.*
WEA'PONED. *a.* [from *weapon*.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms. *Sidney. Hayward.*
WEA'PONLESS. *a.* [from *weapon*.] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton.*
WEA'PONSALVE. *f.* [*weapon* and *salve*.] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [*pepan*, Saxon.]
 1. To waste with use or time. *Peacham.*
 2. To consume tediously. *Carew.*
 3. To carry appendant to the body. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.*
 5. To affect by degrees. *Locke.*
 6. *To WEAR out.* To harass. *Daniel.*
 7. *To WEAR out.* To waste or destroy by use. *Dryden.*
To WEAR. *v. n.*
 1. To be wasted with use or time. *Exodus.*
 2. To be tediously spent. *Milton.*
 3. To pass by degrees. *Rogers.*
WEAR. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras.*
 2. [*pæp*, Saxon, a fen; *wâr*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier*. *Walton.*
WEARD. *f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *peapdan*, to ward or keep. *Gib.*
WEA'RER. *f.* [from *wear*.] One who has any thing appendant to his person. *Dryden. Addison.*
WEA'RING. *f.* [from *wear*.] Clothes. *Shakespeare.*
WEA'RINESS. *f.* [from *weary*.]
 1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour. *Shakespeare. Hale. South.*
 2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude. *Clarendon.*
 3. Impatience of any thing.
 4. Tedioufness.
WEA'RISH. *a.* [I believe from *pæp*, Sax. a quagmire.] Boggy; watery. *Carew.*
WEA'RISOME. *a.* [from *weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness. *Hooker. Brown. Denham.*
WEA'RISOMELY. *ad.* [from *wearisome*.] Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh.*
WEA'RISOMENESS. *f.* [from *wearisome*.]
 1. The quality of tiring.
 2. The state of being easily tired. *Ascham.*
To WEARY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour. *Dryden. Addison.*
 2. To make impatient of continuance. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton.*
WEARY. *a.* [*pepiz*, Saxon; *waeren*, to tire, Dutch.]
 1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful. *Clarendon.*
 3. Desirous to discontinue. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Causing weariness; tiresome. *Shakespeare.*
WEA'SEL.

W E B

WEA'SEL. *f.* [*perel*, Saxon; *wesfel*, Dut.]
A small animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Pope.*

WE'SAND. *f.* [*paren*, Saxon.] The wind-pipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

Spenser. Wiseman. Dryden.

WEA'THER. *f.* [*peð n*, Saxon.]

1. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or driness.

Shakespeare. L'Estrange.

2. The change of the state of the air.

Bacon.

3. Tempest; storm.

Dryden.

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air.

Spenser.

2. To pass with difficulty.

Garth. Hale.

3. To WEATHER a point. To gain a point against the wind.

Addison.

4. To WEATHER out. To endure.

Addison.

WEA'THERBEATEN. *a.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

Sidney. Suckling.

WEA'THERCOCK. *f.* [*weather* and *cock*.]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows.

Brown.

2. Any thing fickle and inconstant.

Dryden.

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.

Carew.

WEATHERGA'GE. *f.* [*weather* and *gage*.]

Any thing that shews the weather.

Hudibras.

WEA'THERGLASS. *f.* [*weather* and *glass*.]

A barometer.

Arbutnot. Bentley.

WEATHERSPY. *f.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A

star-gazer; an astrologer.

Donne.

WEA'THERWISE. *a.* [*weather* and *wise*.]

Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *a.* [*weather*, and *wis-*

en, Dutch, to show.] Any thing that foreshows the weather.

Derham.

To WEAVE. *v. a.* preterite *wove*, *wear-*
ed; *part. pass. woven*, *waved*; [*pep n*,
Sax. *wefan*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

2. To unite by intermixture.

Addison.

3. To interpose; to insert.

Shakespeare.

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *f.* [from *weave*.] One who makes threads into cloth.

Shakesp. Job.

WEA'VERFISH. *f.* [*araneus piscis*, Latin.]

A fish.

Ainsworth.

WEB. *f.* [*pebba*, Sax.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.

Spenser. Davies.

2. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight.

Shakespeare.

WEBBED. *a.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film.

Derham.

W E E

WE'FOOTED. *a.* [*web* and *foot*.]

Palmipedous; having films between the toes.

Ray.

WE'STER. *f.* [*pebrtne*, Sax.] A weaver. Obsolete.

Camden.

To WED. *v. a.* [*pedian*, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.

Shakespeare. Pope.

2. To join in marriage.

Shakespeare.

3. To unite for ever.

Shakespeare.

4. To take for ever.

Clarendon.

5. To unite by love or fondness.

Tillotson.

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

Suckling.

WEDDING. *f.* [from *wed*.] Marriage nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

Shakespeare. Graunt.

WEDGE. *f.* [*vegge*, Danish; *wegge*, Dut.]

1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber.

Spenser. Arbutnot.

2. A mass of metal.

Spenser. Joshua.

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

Milton.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

fatten with wedges; to straiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges.

Shakespeare. Dryden. Philips. Bentley.

WE'DLOCK. *f.* [*ped* and *lac*, Sax.] Mar-

riage; matrimony.

Shakespeare. Cleaveland.

WE'DNESDAY. *f.* [*ponensdag*, Saxon;

woen/day, Dutch.] The fourth day of

the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Shakespeare.

WEE. *a.* [*weeing*, Dutch.] Little; small.

Shakespeare.

WEE'CHELM. *f.* A species of elm.

Bacon.

WEED. *f.* [*peod*, Saxon.]

1. An herb noxious or useless.

Clarendon. Mortimer.

2. [*peoda*, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit.

Sidney. Hooker.

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

Bacon. Mortimer.

2. To take away noxious plants.

Shakespeare.

3. To free from any thing hurtful.

Howel.

4. To root out vice.

Ascham. Locke.

WE'EDER. *f.* [from *weed*.] One that takes away any thing noxious.

Shakespeare.

WE'EDHOOK. *f.* [*weed* and *hook*.] A

hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

Tusser.

WE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *weed*.] Free from

weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

Donne. Dryden.

WE'EDY. *a.* [from *weed*.]

1. Consisting of weeds.

Shakespeare.

2. Abounding with weeds.

Dryden.

WEEK. *f.* [*peoc*, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch;

wecka, Swedish.] The space of seven

Genesis.

WE'EK-

W E I

W E L

WEEKDAY. *f.* Any day not Sunday.

Pope.

WEEKLY. *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

WEEKLY. *ad.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

Ayliffe.

WHEEL. *f.* [pæel, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. A twiggen snare or trap for fish.

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Sax.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy.

Spenser. Shakespeare. Milton.

To WEEP. *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *wept, weeped.* [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To show sorrow by tears. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To shed tears from any passion.

Shakespeare.

3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

2. To shed moisture. *Pope.*

3. To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*

WEEPER. *f.* [from *weep.*]

1. One who sheds tears; a mourner.

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *a.* Insipid; four; surly.

Ascham.

To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wot*, or *wote*. [pitan, Saxon; weten, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge.

Spenser. Prior.

WE'ETLESS. *a.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing.

WE'EVIL. *f.* [pifel, Saxon; wevel, Dut.] A grub.

WE'EZEL. *f.* [See **WEASEL.**]

WEET. The old preterite and part. pass. from *To wave.*

Spenser.

WEFT. *f.* That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben. Johnson.*

WEFT. *f.* [p pta, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.

WE'ETAGE. *f.* [from *west.*] Texture.

Grew.

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [pægan, Saxon; weyben, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance. *Milton.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

Shakespeare. Zech.

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Knolles.

5. To examine; to ballance in the mind.

Clarendon.

6. **To WEIGH down.** To overballance.

Daniel.

7. **To WEIGH down.** To overburden; to oppress with weight. *Dryden. Addison.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*

1. To have weight. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important. *Addison.*

3. To raise the anchor. *Dryden.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Shakespeare.

WE'IGHED. *a.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER. *f.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *f.* [piht, Saxon.]

1. Quantity measured by the ballance.

Airbuthnot.

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass. *Bacon.*

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the center. *Wilkins.*

5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power. *Shakespeare.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy. *Locke.*

WE'IGHTILY. *ad.* [from *weighty.*]

1. Heavily; ponderously.

2. Solidly; importantly.

Brown.

WE'IGHTINESS. *f.* [from *weighty.*]

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force.

Locke.

3. Importance.

Hayward.

WE'IGHTLESS. *a.* [from *weight.*] Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*

WE'IGHTY. *a.* [from *weight.*]

1. Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

Shakespeare. Prior.

3. Rigorous; severe.

Shakespeare.

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* Alas. *Spenser.*

WE'LCOME. *a.* [pilculme, Saxon; welkom, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; grateful; pleasing.

Ben. Johnson. Locke.

2. **To bid WELCOME.** To receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *f.*

1. Salutation of a new comer. *Shakespeare.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

Sidney. South.

To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME to our house. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

WE'LCOMENESS. *f.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulness. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *f.* [from *welcome.*] The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Shakespeare.

WELD, or Would. *f.* Yellow weed, or dyers weed. *Miller.*

To WELD, for To wield.

Spenser.

To

W E L

W E S

- To WELD.** *v. a.* To beat one mass into another. *Moxon.*
- WE'LFARE.** *f.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; success; prosperity. *Addison.*
- To WELK.** *v. a.* To cloud; to obscure. *Spenser.*
- WE'LKED.** *a.* Wrinkled; wreathed. *Shakespeare.*
- WE'LKIN.** *f.* [from *pealcan*, to roll, or *pelcen*, clouds, *Sax.*] The visible regions of the air. *Milton. Philips.*
- WELL.** *f.* [*pelle*, *pæll*, *Saxon.*]
1. A spring; a fountain; a source. *Davies.*
 2. A deep narrow pit of water. *Dryden.*
 3. The cavity in which stairs are placed. *Moxon.*
- To WELL.** *v. n.* [*peallan*, *Saxon.*] To spring; to issue as from a spring. *Spenser. Dryden.*
- To WELL.** *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Spenser.*
- WELL.** *a.*
1. Not sick; not unhappy. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
 2. Convenient; happy. *Spratt.*
 3. Being in favour. *Dryden.*
 4. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune. *Collier.*
- WELL.** *ad.* [*pell*, *Saxon*; *wel*, *Dutch.*]
1. Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior.*
 2. Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.*
 3. Skilfully; properly. *Wotton.*
 4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully. *Knolles.*
 5. Not insufficiently; not defectively. *Bacon.*
 6. To a degree that gives pleasure. *Bacon.*
 7. With praise; favourably. *Pope.*
 8. *As WELL as.* Together with; not less than. *Arbutnot.*
 9. *WELL is him or me;* he is happy. *Eccl.*
 10. *WELL nigh.* Nearly; almost. *Milton.*
 11. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.
- WELLADAY.** *interject.* [A corruption of *welaway.*] *Alas.*
- WELLBE'ING.** *f.* [*well* and *be.*] Happiness; prosperity. *Taylor.*
- WELLBO'RN.** *f.* Not meanly descended. *Waller.*
- WELLBRED.** *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite. *Ro'common.*
- WELLNAT'URED.** *a.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.
- WELLDONE.** *interject.* A word of praise. *Matthew.*
- WELLFA'VOURED.** *a.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
- WELLMET.** *interj.* [*well* and *met.*] A term of salutation. *Shakespeare. Denham.*
- WELLNIGH.** *ad.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost. *Davies. Spratt.*
- WELLSPE'NT.** *a.* Passed with virtue. *Calamy.*
- WELLSPRING.** *f.* [*well* and *spring*, *Saxon.*] Fountain; source. *Hooker.*
- WELLWILLER.** *f.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly. *Sidney. Hooker.*
- WELLWISH.** *f.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness. *Addison.*
- WELLWISHER.** *f.* [from *wellwish.*] One who wishes the good of another. *Pope.*
- WELT.** *f.* A border; a guard; an edging. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To WELT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.
- To WELTER.** *v. n.* [*pealtan*, *Saxon*; *welteren*, *Dutch.*]
1. To roll in water or mire. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Ascham.*
- WEMM.** *f.* [*pem*, *Saxon.*] A spot; a scar. *Brerewood.*
- WEN.** *f.* [*pæn*, *Saxon.*] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or protuberance. *More. Dryd.*
- WENCH.** *f.* [*pencle*, *Saxon.*]
1. A young woman. *Sidney. Donne.*
 2. A young woman in contempt. *Prior.*
 3. A strumpet. *Spenser.*
- WENCHER.** *f.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator. *Grew.*
- To WEND.** *v. n.* [*pendan*, *Saxon.*]
1. To go; to pass to or from. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To turn round. *Raleigh.*
- WENNEL.** *f.* An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tusser.*
- WENNY.** *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen. *Wiseman.*
- WENT.** *pret.* See **WEND** and **Go.**
- WEPT.** *pret.* and *part.* of *weep.* *Milton.*
- WERE.** *pret.* of the verb to *be.* *Daniel.*
- WERE.** *f.* A dam. See **WEAR.** *Sidney.*
- WERT.** the second person singular of the preterite of to *be.* *Ben. Johnson.*
- WERTH,** *weorth, wyrth.* *f.* In the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the *Saxon* *werth.* *Gibson.*
- WE'SIL.** *f.* See **WESAND.** *Bacon.*
- WEST.** *f.* [*perz*, *Saxon*; *west*, *Dutch.*] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Milton. Pope.*
- WEST.** *a.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun. *Exodus. Numbers.*
- WEST.** *ad.* To the west of any place. *Milton.*
- WE'STERING.** *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton.*
- WE'STERLY.** *a.* [from *west.*] Tending or being towards the west. *Graunt.*
- WE'STERN.** *a.* [from *west.*] Being in the west.

W H A

west, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Spenser. Addison.*
WESTWARD. *ad.* [wɛstwɔrd, Saxon.] Towards the west. *Addison. Prior.*
WESTWARDLY. *ad.* With tendency to the west. *Donne.*
WET. *a.* [wɛt, Saxon.]
 1. Humid; having some moisture adhering. *Bacon.*
 2. Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*
WET. *f.* Water; humidity; moisture. *Bacon. Evelyn.*
To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To humectate; to moisten. *Spenser. Milton.*
 2. To drench with drink. *Walton.*
WETHER. *f.* [wɛðɐ, Saxon; wɛdɐ, Dutch.] A ram castrated. *Brown. Graunt.*
WE'ITNESS. *f.* [from wɛt.] The state of being wet; moisture. *Mortimer.*
To WEX. *v. a.* To grow; to increase. *Dryden.*
WE'ZAND. *f.* [see wɛsɔnd.] The wind-pipe. *Brown.*
WHALE. *f.* [phale, Saxon.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Genesis. Swift.*
WHAME. *f.* Burrel-fly. *Derham.*
WHA'LY. *a.* [See weal.] Marked in streaks. *Spenser.*
WHARF. *f.* [warf, Swedish; wɛrf, Dut.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels. *Child.*
WHA'RFAGE. *f.* [from wharf.] Dues for landing at a wharf.
WHA'RFINGER. *f.* [from wharf.] One who attends a wharf.
To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter r with too much force. *Diſt.*
WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæɪ, Saxon; wat, Dutch.]
 1. That which. *Dryden. Addison.*
 2. Which part. *Locke.*
 3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Which of several. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*
 5. An interjection by way of surprise or question. *Dryden.*
 6. **WHAT** though. *What* imports it though? notwithstanding. *Hooker.*
 7. **WHAT** Time, *What* Day. At the time when; on the day when. *Milton. Pope.*
 8. Which of many? interrogatively. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 9. To how great a degree. *Dryden.*
 10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part. *Knolles. Norris.*
 11. **WHAT** ho. An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*

W H E

WHA'TEVER. } *pronouns.* [from what
WHA'TSO. } and soever.]
WHA'TSOEVER. }
 1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically. *Milton. Denham.*
 2. Any thing, be it what it will. *Hooker.*
 3. The same, be it this or that. *Pope.*
 4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that. *Shakespeare.*
WHEAL. *f.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. *Wiseman.*
WHEAT. *f.* [hpeate, Saxon; wɛyde, Dut.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Shakespeare. Genesis.*
WHEA'TEN. *a.* [from wheat.] Made of wheat. *Arbutnot.*
WHEA'TEAR. *f.* A small bird very delicate. *Swift.*
WHEA'TPLUM. *f.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*
To WHE'EDLE. *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words. *Hudibras. Locke. Rowe.*
WHEEL. *f.* [hpeol, Saxon; wɛel, Dutch.]
 1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Dryden.*
 2. A circular body. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. *Milton.*
 4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The instrument of spinning. *Giffard.*
 6. Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.*
 7. A compass about; a tract approaching to circularity. *Milton.*
To WHEEL. *v. n.*
 1. To move on wheels.
 2. To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*
 3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
 4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.
 5. To fetch a compass. *Shakespeare. Knol.*
 6. To roll forward. *Shakespeare.*
To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*
WHEE'LBARROW. *f.* [wheel and barrow.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon. King.*
WHEE'LER. *f.* [from wheel.] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*
WHEE'LWRIGHT. *f.* [wheel and wright.] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*
WHEE'LY. *a.* [from wheel.] Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*
To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeeron, Sax.] To breath with noise. *Floyer.*
WHELK. *f.* [See to WELK.]
 1. An inequality; a protuberance. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A pustule.
To WHELM. *v. a.* [aphi'fan, Saxon; wilma, Islandick.]
 1. To

W H E

1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*
- WHELP.** *f.* [*welp*, Dut.]
 1. The young of a dog; a puppy. *Bacon. Brown.*
 2. The young of any beast of prey. *Donne.*
 3. A son. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A young man. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To WHELP.** *v. n.* To bring young. *Milton.*
- WHEN.** *ad.* [*wban*, Gothick; *hpænne*, Sax. *wanneer*, Dut.]
 1. At the time that. *Camden. Addison.*
 2. At what time. *Addison.*
 3. What time. *Shakespeare.*
 4. At which time. *Daniel.*
 5. After the time that. *Government of the Tongue.*
 6. At what particular time. *Milton.*
 7. **WHEN as.** At the time when; what time. *Milton.*
- WHENCE.** *ad.*
 1. From what place.
 2. From what person. *Prior.*
 3. From what premises. *Dryden.*
 4. From which place or person. *Milton.*
 5. For which cause. *Arbutnot.*
 6. From what source. *Locke.*
 7. **From WHENCE.** A vitious mode of speech. *Spenser.*
 8. **Of WHENCE.** Another barbarism. *Dryden.*
- WHENCESOEVER.** *ad.* [*whence* and *ever*.] From what place soever. *Locke.*
- WHENEVER.** } *ad.* At whatsoever
WHENSOEVER. } time. *Locke. Rogers.*
- WHERE.** *ad.* [*hpæn*, Saxon; *waer*, Dut.]
 1. At which place or places. *Sidney. Hooker.*
 2. At what place. *Pope.*
 3. At the place in which. *Shakespeare.*
 4. **Any WHERE.** At any place. *Burnet.*
 5. **WHERE,** like *here*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.
 6. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenser.*
- WHEREABOUT.** *ad.* [*where* and *about*.]
 1. Near what place.
 2. Near which place. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*
- WHEREA'S.** *ad.* [*where* and *as*.]
 1. When on the contrary. *Spratt.*
 2. At which place. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The thing being so that. *Baker.*
- WHEREA'T.** *ad.* [*where* and *at*.] At which. *Hooker.*
- WHEREBY.** *ad.* [*where* and *by*.] By which. *Hooker. Taylor.*
- WHERE'VER.** *ad.* [*where* and *ever*.] At

W H I

- whatsoever place. *Milton. Waller. Atterb.*
- WHEREFORE.** *ad.* [*where* and *for*.]
 1. For which reason. *Hooker.*
 2. For what reason. *Shakespeare.*
- WHEREIN.** *ad.* [*where* and *in*.] In which. *Bacon. Swift.*
- WHEREINTO.** *ad.* [*where* and *into*.] Into which. *Bacon. Woodward.*
- WHERE'NESS.** *f.* [*from where*.] Ubiquity. *Grew.*
- WHEREOF.** *ad.* [*where* and *of*.] Of which. *Davies.*
- WHEREON.** *ad.* [*where* and *on*.] On which. *Hooker. Milton.*
- WHERE'SO.** } *ad.* [*where* and *soe-*
WHERE'SOE'VER. } *ver*.] In what place
 soever. *Spenser.*
- WHERE'TO.** } *ad.* [*where* and *to*, or
WHEREUNTO. } *unto*.] To which. *Hooker. Milton.*
- WHEREUPON.** *ad.* [*where* and *upon*.] Upon which. *Clarendon. Davies.*
- WHEREWITH.** } *ad.* [*where* and
WHEREWITHA'L. } *with*, or *withal*.]
 With which. *Shakespeare. Wycherley.*
- To WHE'RRET.** *v. a.*
 1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease.
 2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*
- WHE'RRY.** *f.* A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton.*
- To WHET.** *v. a.* [*hpættan*, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch.]
 1. To sharpen by attrition. *Boyle.*
 2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Knolles. Donne. Dryden.*
- WHET.** *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. The act of sharpening.
 2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*
- WHE'THER.** *ad.* [*hpæðer*, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other. *Hooker. South. Tillotson.*
- WHET'HER.** *pronoun.* Which of two. *Matthew. Bentley.*
- WHE'TSTONE.** *f.* [*whet* and *stone*.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp. *Hooker. Fairfax.*
- WHETTER.** *f.* [*from whet*.] One that whets or sharpens. *More.*
- WHEY.** *f.* [*hpæg*, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]
 1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated. *Shakespeare. Harvey.*
 2. It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shakespeare.*
- WHE'YEY.** } *a.* [*from whey*.] Par-
WHE'YISH. } taking of whey; resem-
 bling whey. *Bacon. Philips.*
- WHICH.** *pron.* [*hpilc*, Saxon; *welck*, Dut.]
 1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *Bacon. South.*
 2. It

2. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. *Shakespeare.*
- WHICHSOEVER.** *pron.* [*which* and *soever.*] Whether one or the other. *Locke.*
- WHIFF.** *f.* [*chwyth*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shakespeare.*
- To WHIFFLE.** *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Estrange. Watts.*
- WHIFFLER.** *f.* [from *whiffle.*]
1. One that blows strongly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spectator.*
- WHIG.** *f.* [*hpæg*, Saxon.]
1. Whey.
 2. The name of a faction. *Swift.*
- WHIGGISH.** *a.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*
- WHIGGISM.** *f.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig. *Swift.*
- WHILE.** *f.* [*weil*, German; *hpæle*, Sax.] Time; space of time. *B. Johns. Tillotson.*
- WHILE.** }
- WHILES.** } *ad.* [*hpæle*, Saxon.]
- WHILST.** }
1. During the time that. *Shakespeare.*
 2. As long as. *Watts.*
 3. At the same time that. *Decay of Piety.*
- To WHILE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter. *Spectator.*
- WHILERE.** *ad.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago. *Raleigh.*
- WHILOM.** *ad.* [*hpælom*, Saxon.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser. Milton.*
- WHIM.** *f.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice. *Swift.*
- To WHIMPER.** *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, Germ.] To cry without any loud noise. *Rowe.*
- WHIMPLED.** *a.* This word seems to mean distorted with crying. *Shakespeare.*
- WHIMSEY.** *f.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy. *L'Estrange. Prior. King.*
- WHIMSICAL.** *a.* [from *whimsy.*] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison.*
- WHIN.** *f.* [*chwyn*, Welsh.] A weed; furze. *Tusser. Bacon.*
- To WHINE.** *v. n.* [*panian*, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Sidney. Suckling.*
- WHINE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complainr. *South.*
- To WHINNY.** *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt.
- WHINYARD.** *f.* A sword, in contempt. *Hudibras.*
- To WHIP.** *v. a.* [*hpeopan*, Sax. *wippen*, Dutch.]
1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison.*
 2. To sew slightly. *Gay.*
 3. To drive with lashes. *Shakesp. Locke.*
 4. To correct with lashes. *Smith.*
5. To lash with sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
6. To inwrap. *Moxon.*
- To WHIP.** *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly. *L'Estrange. Swift.*
- To WHIP.** *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Estrange. Tottler.*
- WHIP.** *f.* [*hpeop*, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant. *Dryden. Pope.*
- WHIPCORD.** *f.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made. *Dryden.*
- WHIPGRAFTING.** *f.* *Whipgrafting* is thus performed: first, cut off the head of the stock, and smooth it; then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one side sloping, about an inch and a half long, with a shoulder, but not deep, that it may rest on the top of the stock: the graft must be cut from the shouldering smooth and even, sloping by degrees, that the lower end be thin: place the shoulder on the head of the stock, and mark the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife cut away so much of the stock as the graft did cover: place both together, that the cut part of both may join, and the sap unite the one to the other; and bind them close together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax, as before. *Mortimer.*
- WHIPHAND.** *f.* [*whip* and *band.*] Advantage over. *Dryden.*
- WHIPLASH.** *f.* The lash or small end of a whip. *Tusser.*
- WHIPPER.** *f.* [from *whip.*] One who punishes with whipping. *Shakespeare.*
- WHIPPINGPOST.** *f.* [*whip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed. *Hudibras.*
- WHIPSAW.** *f.* [*whip* and *saw.*] The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*
- WHIPSTAFF.** *f.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*
- WHIPSTER.** *f.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow. *Prior.*
- WHIPT,** for *whipped.* *Tusser.*
- To WHIRL.** *v. a.* [*hpyrpen*, Sax. *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly. *Dryden. Granville.*
- To WHIRL.** *v. n.* To run round rapidly. *Spenser. Dryden. Smith.*
- WHIRL.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Dryden. Creech. Smith.*
 2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addison.*
- WHIRLBAT.** *f.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *L'Estrange. Creech.*
- 6 X **WHIRL.**

W H I

WHIRLBONE. *f.* The patella. *Ainsw.*
WHIRLIGIG. *f.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin round. *Prior.*
WHIRLPIT. *f.* [*hpyrppole*, Saxon.]
WHIRLPOOL. *f.* A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex. *Sandys. Bentley.*
WHIRLWIND. *f.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A stormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden.*
WHIRRING. *a.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it: as, the *whirring* pheasant. *Pope.*
WHISK. *f.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]
 1. A small besom, or brush. *Boyle. Swift.*
 2. A part of a woman's dress. *Child.*
To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]
 1. To sweep with a small besom.
 2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps. *Hudibras.*
WHISKER. *f.* [from *whisk.*] The hair growing on the cheek unshaven; the mustachio. *Pope.*
To WHISPER. *v. n.* [*wisperen*, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice. *Sidney. Swift.*
To WHISPER. *v. a.*
 1. To address in a low voice. *Shakespeare. Tottler.*
 2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.*
 3. To prompt secretly. *Shakespeare.*
WHISPER. *f.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice. *South.*
WHISPERER. *f.* [from *whisper.*]
 1. One that speaks low.
 2. A private talker. *Bacon.*
WHIST.
 1. Are silent. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Still; silent. *Milton.*
 3. Be still.
WHIST. *f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence. *Swift.*
To WHISTLE. *v. n.* [*hpyrtlan*, Saxon.]
 1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.
 3. To sound shrill. *Dryden. Pope.*
To WHISTLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *South.*
WHISTLE. *f.* [*hpyrtle*, Saxon.]
 1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.*
 2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.
 3. The mouth; the organ of whistling. *Watson.*
 4. A small wind instrument. *Sidney.*
 5. The noise of winds.
 6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Hudibras.*

W H I

WHISTLER. *f.* [from *whistle.*] One who whistles. *Addison.*
WHIT. *f.* [*whit*, a thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot. *Sidney. Davies. Tillotson.*
WHITE. *a.* [*hwit*, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]
 1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy. *Newton.*
 2. Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence. *Milton.*
 4. Grey with age. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Pure; unblemished. *Pope.*
WHITE. *f.*
 1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.*
 2. The mark at which an arrow is shot. *Dryden. Southern.*
 3. The albugineous part of eggs. *Boyle.*
 4. The white part of the eye. *Ray.*
To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate. *Mark.*
WHITELEAD. *f.* *White-lead* is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. *Quincy.*
WHITELY. *a.* [from *white.*] Coming near to white. *Southern.*
WHITEMEAT. *f.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food made of milk. *Spenser.*
To WHITEN. *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white. *Temple.*
To WHITEN. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*
WHITENER. *f.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.
WHITENESS. *f.* [from *white.*]
 1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.*
 2. Paleness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Purity; cleanness. *Dryden.*
WHITEPOT. *f.* A kind of food. *King.*
WHITETHORN. *f.* A species of thorn. *Boyle.*
WHITTEWASH. *f.* [*white* and *wash.*] A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.*
WHITE.

W H O

WHITTEWINE. *f.* [*white* and *wine.*] A species of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wifeman.*

WHITHER. *a.* [*hpyðen*, Saxon.]

1. To what place: interrogatively.
2. To what place: absolutely. *Milton.*
3. To which place: relatively. *Clarend.*
4. To what degree. *Ben. Johnson.*

WHITHERSOEVER. *ad.* [*whither* and *soever.*] To whatsoever place. *Taylor.*

WHITING. *f.* [*whitting*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Latin.]

1. A small sea-fish. *Carew.*
2. A soft chalk. [*from white.*] *Boyle.*

WHITISH. *f.* [*from white.*] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITISHNESS. *f.* [*from whitish.*] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITLEATHER. *f.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *O Chapman.*

WHITLOW. *f.* [*hpyr*, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wifeman.*

WHITSOUR. *f.* A kind of apple. See *APPLE.*

WHITSTER, or Whiter. *f.* [*from white.*] A whitener. *Shakespeare.*

WHITSUNTIDE. *f.* [*white* and *Sunday*; because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. *Carew.*

WHITTENTREE. *f.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHITTLE. *f.* [*hpytel*, Saxon.]

1. A white dress for a woman.
2. A knife. *Ben. Johnson.*

To WHITTLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cut with a knife. *Hakerwill.*

To WHIZ. *v. n.* To make a loud humming noise. *Shakespeare.*

WHO. *pronoun.* [*hpa*, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Abbot. Locke.*
2. As *who* should say, elliptically for *as one who should say*. *Collier.*

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception. *Spenser. Pope.*

WHOLE. *a.* [*palg*, Saxon; *beal*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all. *Shakesp.*
2. Uninjured; unimpaired. *2 Sam.*
3. Well of any hurt or sickness. *Jos.*

WHOLE. *f.* The totality; no part omitted. *Ecclus. Broome.*

WHOLESALE. *f.* [*whole* and *sale.*] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. *Addison. Watts.*

WHOLESOME. *a.* [*bee'sam*, Dutch.]

1. Sound. *Shakespeare.*
2. Contributing to health.

W H Y

3. Preserving; salutary. *Psalms.*

4. Kindly; pleasing. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [*from wholesome.*] Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *f.* [*from wholesome.*] 1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. *Graunt. Addison.*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY. *ad.* [*from whole.*]

1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryd. Addison.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

WHOM. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural. *Locke.*

WHOMSOEVER. *pron.* [*who* and *soever.*] Any without exception. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *f.* Hubbub. *Shakesp.*

WHOOOP. *f.* [*See Hoop.*]

1. A shout of pursuit. *Hudib. Addison.*
2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *DiC.*

To WHOOOP. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To shout with malignity. *Shakespeare.*

To WHOOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *f.* [*hop*, Saxon; *baere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden. Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHO'REDOM. *f.* [*from whore.*] Fornication. *Hall.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *f.* [*whore* and *mas-*
WHOREMONGER. } *ter or monger.*]

One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Shakespeare.*

WHORESOM. *f.* [*whore* and *son.*] A bastard. *Shakespeare.*

WHORISH. *a.* [*from whore.*] Unchast; incontinent. *Shakespeare.*

WHORTLEBERRY. *f.* [*heortberian*, Saxon.] Bilberry. *Miller.*

WHOSE.

1. Genitive of *who*. *Shakespeare.*
2. Genitive of *which*. *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *soe-*
WHOSOE'VER. } *ver.*] Any, without restriction. *Bacon. Milton. South.*

WHURT. *f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY. *ad.* [*hpi*, *pothpi*, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? Interrogatively. *Swift.*
2. For which reason. Relatively. *Boyle.*
3. For what reason. Relatively. *Shakespeare.*
4. It is sometimes used emphatically. *Shakespeare.*

W I D

WHYN'T. *ad.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hud. bras.*

WIC, Wich. Comes from the Saxon *wic*, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson.*

WICK. *f.* [*peoce*, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Shakespeare. Digby.*

WICKED. *a.*

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.
2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame. *Shakespeare.*
3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

WICKEDLY. *ad.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly. *B. Johnson. Clarend.*

WICKEDNESS. *f.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

WICKER. *a.* Made of small sticks. *Spenser.*

WICKET. *f.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guichet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate. *Spenser. Davies. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*

WIDE. *a.* [*wide*, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope.*
2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches wide*.
3. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh. Hamm.*

WIDE. *ad.*

1. At a distance. *Temple.*
2. With great extent. *Milton.*

WIDELY. *ad.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way. *Bentley.*
2. Remotely; far. *Locke.*

To WIDEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend. *Shakespeare.*

To WIDEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself. *Locke.*

WIDENESS. *f.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.*
2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WIDGEON. *f.* A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large. *Carew.*

WIDOW. *f.* [*widwa*, Saxon; *weduw*, Dutch.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Shakespeare. Sandys.*

To WIDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deprive of a husband. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. To endow with a widow-right. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strip of any thing good. *Dryden. Philips.*

WIDOWER. *f.* [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife. *Sidney. Shakesp. 2 Esdr.*

WIDOWHOOD. *f.* [from *widow*.]

W I L

1. The state of a widow. *Sidney. Spenser. Carew. Wotton. Milt.*
2. Estate settled on a widow. *Shakesp.*

WIDOWHUNTER. *f.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison.*

WIDOWMAKER. *f.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shakespeare.*

WIDOW-WAIL. *f.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant.

WIDTH. *f.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wideness. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [*wealdan*, Saxon.] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy. *Milton. Waller. Dryden.*

WIELDY. *a.* [from *wield*.] Manageable.

WIERY. *a.* [from *wire*.]

1. Made of wire; it were better written *wiry*. *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire. *Peacham.*
3. Wet; wearish; moist. *Shakesp.*

WIFE. *f.* plural *wives*. [*wif*, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a husband. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
2. It is used for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*

WIG. *f.* Being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a heroic, from *pira*. *Gibson.*

WIG. *f.* [Contracted from *periwig*.]

1. False hair worn on the head. *Swift.*
2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT. *f.* [*wiht*, Saxon.] A person; a being. *Davies. Milton. Addison.*

WIGHT. *a.* Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*

WIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*

WILD. *a.* [*wild*, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domestick. *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer. Grew.*
3. Desart; uninhabited.
4. Savage; uncivilized. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. *Addison.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.*
7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; loose. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; strange. *Shakespeare.*
10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan. *Milton. Woodward.*
11. Meerly imaginary. *Swift.*

WILD. *f.* A desart; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Dryden. Addison. Pope.*

WILD Basil. *f.* [*acinus*, Latin.] A plant.

WILD Cucumber. *f.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Olive. *f.* [*oleagnus*, Latin, from *elaia*, an olive, and *αἶνος*, *virex*.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD.

W I L

WILDSE'RVICE. *f.* [*cratægus*, Latin.] A plant.

To WILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.
Dryden. Pope.

WILDERNESS. *f.* [from *wild*.]

1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.
Spenser. Waller.

2. The state of being wild or disorderly.
Milton.

WILDFIRE. *f.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.
Shakespeare.

WILDGOOSECHASE. *f.* A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught. *L'Estr.*

WILDING. *f.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild sour apple.
Philips.

WILDLY. *ad.* [from *wild*.]

1. Without cultivation. *Mare.*

2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without attention; without judgment. *Shakespeare.*

4. Irregularly. *Dryden.*

WILDNESS. *f.* [from *wild*.]

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.*

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shakespeare.*

3. Savageness; brutality. *Sidney. Prior.*

4. Uncultivated state. *Dryden.*

5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity. *Watts.*

6. Alienation of mind. *Shakespeare.*

WILE. *f.* [*pile*, Saxon.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly.
Daniel. Roscommon.

WILFUL. *a.* [*will* and *full*.]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.

2. Done or suffered by design. *Milt. Dryd.*

WILFULLY. *ad.* [from *wilful*.]

1. Obstinate; stubbornly. *Sidney. Tillot.*

2. By design; on purpose.
Hammond. Bp. Taylor.

WILFULNESS. *f.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. *Hooker. Shakesp.*

WILILY. *ad.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently. *Jos.*

WILINESS. *f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile. *Psalms. Howel.*

WILL. *f.* [*will*, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. Choice; arbitrary determination.
Locke. Hooker.

2. Discretion; choice. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction. *Ecclus.*

4. Disposition; inclination; desire.
Shakespeare. Drummond.

5. Power; government.

6. Divine determination. *Shakesp.*

7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects. *Stephens.*

W I L

8. *Good-WILL.* Favour; kindness. *Shak.*

9. *Good-WILL.* Right intention.

10. *Ill-WILL.* Malice; malignity.

11. *Will* with a wisp, Jack with a lantern. *Will* with the wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorous, prepared and raised from putrified plants or carcases by the heat of the sun.

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; *willan*, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done. *Hooker. Hammond.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have. *Shakespeare.*

3. To command; to direct. *Hooker. Shakesp. Knolles. Clarend. Dryd.*

WILLI and **Willi**, among the English Saxons, as *wiele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. *Gibson.*

WILLING. *a.* [from *will*.]

1. Inclined to any thing. *Wisdom. Milton. Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing. *Exodus.*

4. Ready; complying. *Hooker. Milton.*

5. Chosen. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting. *Milton.*

WILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *will*.]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance. *Hooker. Milton.*

2. By one's own desire. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS. *f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *Ben. Johnson. Calamy.*

WILLOW. *f.* [*pelie*, Saxon; *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
Shakespeare.

WILLOWISH. *a.* Resembling the colour of willow.

WIL-

W I N

- WILLOWWORT.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- WILY.** *a.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem. *Spenser. South.*
- WIMBLE.** *f.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.
- WIMBLE.** *a.* Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
- WIMPLE.** *f.* [*guimpe*, French.] A hood; a veil. *Bible.*
- To WIMPLE.** *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenser.*
- To WIN.** *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. [pinna, Sax. *winn*, Dutch.]
1. To gain by conquest. *Knolles. Milton. Dryden.*
 2. To gain the victory in a contest. *Denham.*
 3. To gain something withheld. *Pope.*
 4. To obtain. *Sidney.*
 5. To gain by play. *Addison.*
 6. To gain by persuasion. *Milton.*
 7. To gain by courtship. *Shakesp. Gay.*
- To WIN.** *v. n.*
1. To gain the victory. *Milton.*
 2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.*
 3. To gain ground. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakespeare.*
- To WINCE.** *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*
- WINCH.** *f.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer.*
- To WINCH.** *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*
- WINCOPIPE.** *f.* A small red flower in the stubble-fields. *Bacon.*
- WIND.** *f.* [pin, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch.]
1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the antients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air. *Muschenbroek.*
 2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Breath; power or act of respiration. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Air caused by any action. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 5. Breath modulated by an instrument. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 6. Air impregnated with scent. *Swift.*
 7. Flatulence; windiness. *Milton.*
 8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. *Milton.*
 9. *Down the WIND.* To decay. *L'Est.*
 10. *To take or blow the WIND.* To gain or have the upper-hand. *Bacon.*

W I N

- To WIND.** *v. a.* [windan, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch.]
1. To blow; to found by inflation. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. To turn round; to twist. *Bacon. Wotton.*
 3. To regulate in action. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*
 4. To nose; to follow by scent.
 5. To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hudibras.*
 6. To introduce by insinuation. *Shakesp.*
 7. To change. *Addison.*
 8. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
 9. *To WIND out.* To extricate. *Clarendon.*
 10. *To WIND up.* To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.*
 11. *To WIND up.* To convolve the spring. *Shakespeare.*
 12. *To WIND up.* To raise by degrees. *Hayward.*
 13. *To WIND up.* To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.*
- To WIND.** *v. n.*
1. To turn; to change. *Dryden.*
 2. To turn; to be convolved. *Moxon.*
 3. To move round. *Denham.*
 4. To proceed in flexures. *Shakesp. Milton.*
 5. To be extricated; to be disentangled. *Milton.*
- WINDEBOUND.** *a.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary winds. *Spectator.*
- WINDEGG.** *f.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*
- WINDER.** *f.* [from *wind*.]
1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.*
 2. A plant that twists itself round others. *Bacon.*
- WINDFAL.** *f.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown down from the tree. *Evelyn.*
- WINDFLOWER.** *f.* The anemone. A flower.
- WINDGALL.** *f.* *Windgalls* are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. *Farrier's Dict.*
- WINDGUN.** *f.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed. *Wilkins. Pope.*
- WINDINESS.** *f.* [from *windy*.]
1. Fulness of wind; flatulence. *Floyer.*
 2. Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.*
 3. Tumour; puffiness. *Brerewood.*
- WINDING.** *f.* [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander. *Addison.*
- WIND.**

W I N

WINDINGSHEET. *f.* [*wind* and *sheet.*]

A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Shakespeare. Bacon.

WINDLASS. *f.* [*wind* and *lace.*]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Shakespeare.

WINDLE. *f.* [*from to wind.*] A spindle.

WINDMILL. *f.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind.

Waller. Wilkins.

WINDOW. *f.* [*vindue, Danish.*]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Spenser. Swift.

2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture.

Newton.

3. Lines crossing each other.

King.

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To furnish with windows.

Wotton.

2. To place at a window.

Shakespeare.

3. To break into openings.

Shakespeare.

WINDPIPE. *f.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage of the breath.

Brown. Ray. Arbuth.

WINDWARD. *ad.* [*from wind.*] Towards the wind.

WINDY. *a.* [*from wind.*]

1. Consisting of wind.

Bacon.

2. Next the wind.

Shakespeare.

3. Empty; airy.

Milton. South.

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

Milton. South.

5. Puffy; flatulent.

Arbuthnot.

WINE. *f.* [*pin, Saxon; winn, Dutch.*]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

Chron. Isaiab. Jos. Sandys.

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of wines.

WING. *f.* [*gehping, Sax. winge, Danish.*]

1. The limb of a bird by which she flies.

Sidney.

2. A fan to winnow.

Tusser.

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Shakesp.

4. The motive of flight.

Shakespeare.

5. The side bodies of an army.

Knolles. Dryden.

6. Any side piece.

Mortimer.

To WING. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

Pope.

2. To supply with side bodies.

Shakesp.

To WING. *v. v.* To pass by flight.

Shakespeare. Prior.

WINGED. *a.* [*from wing.*] Furnished with wings; flying; swift; rapid.

Milton. Waller.

WINGEDPEA. *f.* [*ocbrus, Lat.*] A plant.

Miller.

WINGSHELL. *f.* [*wing* and *shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects.

Grew.

WINGY. *a.* [*from wing.*] Having wings.

Addison.

W I P

To WINK. *v. n.* [*pinctan, Saxon; winc-ken, Dutch.*]

1. To shut the eyes.

Shakesp. Tilotson.

2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.

Swift.

3. To close and exclude the light.

Dryden.

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

Whitgiste. Roscommon.

5. To be dim.

Dryden.

WINK. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Act of closing the eye.

Shakespeare. Donne. Temple.

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Sidney. Swift.

WINKER. *f.* [*from wink.*] One who winks.

WINKINGLY. *ad.* [*from winking.*] With the eye almost closed.

Peacham.

WINNER. *f.* [*from win.*] One who wins.

Spenser. Temple.

WINNING. *participial a.* [*from win.*]

Attractive; charming.

Milton.

WINNING. *f.* [*from win.*] The sum won.

Addison.

To WINNOW. *v. a.* [*pi dnyan, Saxon.*]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Milton.

3. To sift; to examine.

Dryden.

4. To separate; to part.

Shakespeare.

To WINNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Eccl. f.

WINNOWER. *f.* [*from winnow.*] He who winnows.

WINTER. *f.* [*pinzer, Saxon.*] The cold season of the year.

Sidney. Pope.

To WINTER. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To pass the winter.

Isaiab.

To WINTER. *v. a.* To feed in the winter.

Temple.

WINTERBEATEN. *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by severe weather.

Spenser.

WINTERCHERRY. *f.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant.

WINTERCITRON. *f.* A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN. *f.* [*pyrola, Latin.*] A plant.

WINTERLY. *a.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

Shakespeare.

WINTRY. *a.* [*from winter.*] Brumal; hyemal.

Dryden.

WINY. *a.* [*from wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Bacon.

To WIPE. *v. a.* [*pipan, Saxon.*]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Shakespeare. Milton.

2. To take away by tension.

D. of Piety.

3. To strike off gently.

Shakesp. Milton.

4. To clear away.

Shakespeare.

5. To cheat; to defraud.

Spenser.

6. To WIPE out, To efface.

Shak. Locke.

WIPE.

W I S

WIPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An act of cleansing.
2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a sarcasm. *Swift.*
3. A bird.

WIPER. *f.* [from *wipe*.] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. *Ben. Johnson.*

WIRE. *f.* Metal drawn into slender threads. *Fairfax. Milton.*

To WIREDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw*.]

1. To spin into wire.
2. To draw out into length. *Arbutnot.*
3. To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*

WIREDRAWER. *f.* [*wire* and *draw*] One who spins wire. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist.* [*wysen*, Dutch.] To know. *A'sham.*

WISDOM. *f.* [*wisdom*, Saxon.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly. *Hooker.*

WISE. *a.* [*wis*, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge. *Romans.*
2. Skilful; dextrous. *Tillotson.*
3. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakespeare.*
4. Grave; becoming a wise man. *Milton.*

WISE. *f.* [*wise*, Saxon; *wyfe*, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*. *Sidney. Dryden.*

WISEACRE. *f.* [*wisegger*, Dutch.]

1. A wise, or sententious man. *Obsolete.*
2. A fool; a dunce. *Addison.*

WISELY. *ad.* [from *wise*.] Judiciously; prudently. *Milton. Rogers.*

WISENESS. *f.* [from *wise*.] Wisdom; sapience. *Spenser.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [*wiscian*, Saxon.]

1. To have strong desire; to long. *Arbutn.*
2. To be disposed, or inclined. *Addison.*

To WISH. *v. a.*

1. To desire; to long for. *Sidney.*
2. To recommend by wishing. *Shakesp.*
3. To imprecate. *Shakespeare.*
4. To ask. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing desire. *Milton. South.*
2. Thing desired. *Milton.*
3. Desire expressed. *Pope.*

WISHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wished*.] According to desire. Not used. *Knolles.*

WISHER. *f.* [from *wish*.]

1. One who longs.
2. One who expresses wishes.

WISHFUL. *a.* [from *wish* and *full*.] Longing; showing desire. *Shakespeare.*

WISHFULLY. *ad.* [from *wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.

WISKET. *f.* A basket.

WISP. *f.* [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*

W I T

WIST. pret. and part of *wis*.

WISTFUL. *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay.*

WISTFULLY. *ad.* [from *wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WISTLY. *ad.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Shakespeare.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [*wit*, Saxon.] To know. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

WIT. *f.* [*gæp*, Saxon; from *wit*, to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects.
2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.

Shakespeare. Locke.

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy. *Ben. Johnson. Spratt.*

4. A man of fancy. *Dryden. Pope.*

5. A man of genius. *Dryden. Pope.*

6. Sense; judgment. *Daniel. B. Johnson.*

7. In the plural. Sound mind. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*

8. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients. *Hooker. Milton.*

WITCRAFT. *f.* [*wit* and *craft*.] Contrivance; invention. *Camden.*

WITCRACKER. *f.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shakesp.*

WITWORM. *f.* [*wit* and *worm*.] One that feeds on wit. *Ben. Johnson.*

WITCH. *f.* [*wicce*, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts. *Bacon. Addison.*
2. A winding sinuous bank. *Spenser.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Spenser. Shakesp.*

WITCHCRAFT. *f.* [*witch* and *craft*.] The practices of witches. *Denham.*

WITCHERY. *f.* [from *witch*.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [*wit*, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.

WITE. *f.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*

WITH. *preposit.* [*wið*, Saxon.]

1. By. Noting the cause. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
2. Noting the means. *Dryden.*
3. Noting the instrument. *Rowe. Warton.*
4. On the side of; for. *Shakespeare.*
5. In opposition to; in competition or contest. *Shakespeare.*
6. Noting comparison. *Sandys.*
7. In society. *Stillingfleet.*
8. In company of. *Shakespeare.*
9. In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance. *Locke.*
10. In mutual dealing. *Shakespeare.*
11. Noting connection. *Dryden.*
12. Immediately after. *Sidney. Garth.*
13. Amongst. *Bacon. Rymer.*
14. Upon. *Addison.*
15. In

15. In consent. *Pope.*

WITHERAL. *ad.* [*with* and *all.*]

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Hooker. Shak. Davies. Milton. South. Dryd.

2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*. *Daniel. Tillotson.*

To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw.*]

1. To take back; to deprive of. *Hooker.*

2. To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*

To WITHDRAW. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Milton. Tatler.*

WITHDRAWINGROOM. *f.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room for retirement. *Mortimer.*

WITHE. *f.*

1. A willow twig. *Bacon.*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs. *Mortimer.*

To WITHER. *v. n.* [*ȝepȝepoc*, Saxon.]

1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up. *Hooker. South.*

2. To waste, or pine away. *Temple.*

3. To lose or want animal moisture. *Dryd.*

To WITHER. *v. a.*

1. To make to fade. *James.*

2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

WITHEREDNESS. *f.* [*from withered.*]

The state of being withered; marcidness. *Mortimer.*

WITHERBRAND. *f.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight.

WITHERS. *f.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane. *Farriers. Dict.*

WITHERRUNG. *f.* An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold.*]

Withheld, or *withholden*, pret. and part.

1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. To keep back; to refuse. *Hooker.*

WITHHOLDEN. *part. pass.* of *withhold.*

Spelman.

WITHHOLDER. *f.* [*from withhold.*] He who withholds.

WITHIN. *prep.* [*wiðinnan*, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of. *Spratt. Tillotson.*

2. In the compass of; not beyond; used both of place and time. *Wotton.*

3. Not longer ago than. *Shakespeare.*

4. Into the reach of. *Otway.*

5. In the reach of. *Milton.*

6. Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*

7. Not exceeding. *Swift.*

8. In the inclosure of. *Bacon.*

WITHIN. *ad.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.*

2. In the mind. *Dryden.*

WITHINSIDE. *ad.* [*withbin* and *side.*] In the interior parts. *Sharp.*

WITHOUT. *prep.* [*wiðutan*, Saxon.]

1. Not with. *Hall.*

2. In a state of absence from. *Tatler.*

3. In the state of not having. *Bacon. Hammond.*

4. Beyond; not within the compass of. *Burnet.*

5. In the negation, or omission of. *Addison.*

6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of. *Bacon.*

7. On the outside of. *Dryden.*

8. Not within. *Addison.*

9. With exemption from. *Locke.*

WITHOUT. *ad.*

1. Not on the inside. *Bacon. Grew.*

2. Out of doors. *Wotton.*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not except. *Sidney.*

WITHOUTEN. *prep.* [*wiðutan*, Saxon.]

Without. *Spenser.*

To WITHSTAND. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand.*]

To gainstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney. Hooker.*

WITHSTANDER. *f.* [*from withstand.*]

An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*

WITHY. *f.* [*wiðig*, Saxon.] Willow. *Willow.*

WITLESS. *a.* [*from wit.*] Wanting understanding. *Donne. Fairfax.*

WITLING. *f.* A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Addison. Pope.*

WITNESS. *f.* [*wiðnes*, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation. *Shakespeare. John.*

2. One who gives testimony. *Genesis.*

3. With a WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree. *Prior.*

To WITNESS. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To attest. *Shakespeare. Donne.*

To WITNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony. *Sidney. Burnet.*

WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*

WITSNAPPER. *f.* [*wit* and *snapper.*] One who affects repartee. *Shakespeare.*

WITTED. *a.* [*from wit.*] Having wit; as a quick witted boy.

WITTICISM. *f.* [*from witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Estrange.*

WITTILY. *ad.* [*from witty.*]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.*

2. With

W O L

2. With flight of imagination. *Ben. Johnson.*
- WITTINESS.** *f.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*
- WITTINGLY.** *ad.* [*piſtan*, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design. *Hooker. West.*
- WITTOL.** *f.* [*piſzol*, Sax.] A man who knows the falſhood of his wife and ſeems contented. *Cleaveland.*
- WITTOLLY.** *a.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly. *Shakespeare.*
- WITTY.** *a.* [from *wit.*]
1. Judicious; ingenious. *Judith.*
 2. Full of imagination. *South.*
 3. Sarcaſtick; full of taunts. *Addiſon.*
- WITWAL.** *f.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
- To WIVE.** *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife. *Shakespeare. Waller.*
- To WIVE.** *v. a.*
1. To match to a wife. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To take for a wife. *Shakespeare.*
- WIVELY.** *ad.* [from *wives.*] Belonging to a wife. *Sidney.*
- WIVES.** *f.* The plural of *wife.* *Spenser.*
- WIZARD.** *f.* [from *wife.*] A conjurer; an inchanter. *Milton.*
- WO.** *f.* [*pa*, Saxon.]
1. Grief; ſorrow; miſery; calamity. *Shakespeare. Milton. Pope.*
 2. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe. *South.*
 3. *Wo* is uſed by *Shakespeare* for a ſtop or ceſſation.
- WOAD.** *f.* [*pad*, Sax.] A plant cultivated in England for the uſe of dyers, who uſe it for laying the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*
- WO'BEGONE.** *f.* [*wo* and *begone.*] Loſt in *wo.* *Shakespeare.*
- WOFT.** The obſolete participle paſſive from *To WAFT.* *Shakespeare.*
- WO'FUL.** *a.* [*wo* and *full.*]
1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Sidney. Dryden.*
 2. Calamitous; afflictive.
 3. Wretched; paltry; ſorry. *Pope.*
- WO'FULLY.** *ad.* [from *woful.*]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
 2. Wretchedly; in a ſenſe of contempt. *South.*
- WOLD.** *f.* *Wold*, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country; from the Saxon *bold*, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibſon.*
- WOLF.** *f.* [*palp*, Sax. *wolf*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*
- WO'LFDOG.** *f.* [*wolf* and *dog.*]
1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep. *Tickell.*
 2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.

W O N

- WO'LFISH.** *a.* [from *wolf.*] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form. *Shakespeare. L'Eſtrange.*
- WO'LFEBANE.** *f.* [*wolf* and *bane.*] A poiſonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*
- WO'LFMILK.** *f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
- WO'LVISH.** *a.* [of *wolf.*] Reſembling a wolf. *Howel.*
- WO'MAN.** [*piſman*, *piſman*, Sax.]
1. The female of the human race. *Shakespeare. Olway.*
 2. A female attendant on a perſon of rank. *Shakespeare.*
- To WO'MAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman. *Shakespeare.*
- WO'MANED.** *a.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied; united with a woman. *Shakeſp.*
- WOMANHATER.** *f.* [*woman* and *bater.*] One that has an averſion from the female ſex. *Swift.*
- WO'MANHOOD.** *f.* [from *woman.*] The character and collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser. Donne.*
- WO'MANISH.** *a.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman. *Sidney. Aſcham.*
- To WOMANISE.** *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emasculate; to effeminate; to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed. *Sidney.*
- WOMANKIND.** *f.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female ſex; the race of women. *Sidney. Swift.*
- WO'MANLY.** *a.* [from *woman.*]
1. Becoming a woman; ſuiting a woman; feminine. *Shakespeare. Donne.*
 2. Not childiſh; not girliſh. *Arbutnot.*
- WO'MANLY.** *ad.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.
- WOMB.** *f.* [*wamba*, Goth. *pamb*, Sax. *wæmb*, Iſlandick.]
1. The place of the foetus in the mother. *Shakespeare. Addiſon.*
 2. The place whence any thing is produced. *Milton. Dryden.*
- To WOMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe; to breed in ſecret. *Shakespeare.*
- WO'MBY.** *a.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. *Shakespeare.*
- WO'MEN.** Plural of *woman.* *Milton.*
- WON.** The preterite and participle paſſive of *win.* *Dryden.*
- To WON.** *v. n.* [*punian*, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
- WON.** *f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obſolete. *Spenser.*
- To WO'NDER.** *v. n.* [*pundon*, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurprized ſo as to be aſtoniſhed. *Spenser. South.*
- WO'NDER.** *f.* [*pundon*, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]
1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement. *Bacon.*
 2. Cauſe

2. Cause of wonder ; a strange thing. *Carew.*
3. Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Milton. Watts.*
- WO'NDERFUL. *a.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable ; strange ; astonishing. *Job. Milton. Shakespeare illustrated.*
- WO'NDERFUL. *ad.* To a wonderful degree. *2 Chron.*
- WO'NDERFULLY. *ad.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner ; to a wonderful degree. *Bacon. Addison.*
- WO'NDERMENT. *f.* [from *wonder.*] Astonishment ; amazement. *Spenser.*
- WO'NDERSTRUCK. *a.* [*wonder* and *strike.*] Amazed. *Dryden.*
- WO'NDROUS. *a.* Admirable ; marvellous ; strange ; surprising. *Milton. Dryden.*
- WO'NDROUSLY. *ad.* [from *wondrous.*] To a strange degree. *Shakespeare. Drayton.*
- To WONT. } *v. n.* preterite and par-
- To be WONT. } ticiple *wont.* [punian, Saxon ; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accustomed ; to use ; to be used. *Spenser. Bacon.*
- WONT. *f.* Custom ; habit ; use. *Hooker. Milton.*
- WONT. A contraction of *will not.*
- WO'NTED. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Accustomed ; used ; usual. *Milton. Dryden.*
- WO'NTEDNESS. *f.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accustomed to. *King Charles.*
- WO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *wont.*] Unaccustomed ; unusual. *Spenser.*
- To WOO. *v. a.* [*apogoo*, courted, Sax.]
1. To court ; to sue to for love. *Shakespeare. Prior. Pope.*
2. To court solicitously ; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*
- To WOO. *v. n.* To court ; to make love. *Dryden.*
- WOOD. *a.* [*wods*, Gothick ; *pod*, Saxon ; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad ; furious ; raging. *Tusser.*
- WOOD. *f.* [*pude*, Saxon ; *woud*, Dutch.]
1. A large and thick plantation of trees. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. The substance of trees ; timber. *Boyle.*
- WOODA'NEMONE. *f.* A plant.
- WOO'DBIND. } *f.* [*puddbind*, Sax.] Ho-
- WOO'DBINE. } neysuckle. *Shak. Peach.*
- WOO'DCOCK. *f.* [*puducoc*, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill : his food is not known. *Shakespeare.*
- WOO'DED. *a.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood. *Arbutnot.*
- WOO'DDRINK. *f.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as *sassafras*. *Floyer.*
- WOO'DEN. *a.* [from *wood.*]
1. Ligneous ; made of wood ; timber. *Shakespeare.*
2. Clumsy ; awkward. *Collier.*
- WOODFRE'TTER. *f.* [*teres*, Lat.] An insect ; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*
- WOO'DHOLE. *f.* [*wood* and *hole.*] Place where wood is laid up. *Phiips.*
- WOO'DLAND. *f.* [*wotod* and *land.*] Woods ; ground covered with woods. *Dryden. Locke. Fenton.*
- WOODLA'RK. *f.* A melodious sort of wild lark.
- WOO'DLOUSE. *f.* [*wood* and *louse.*] An insect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth ; of a dark blueish or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded : notwithstanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of short legs ; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and suffers itself to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill. Cong. Swift.*
- WOODMAN. *f.* [*wood* and *man.*] A sportsman ; a hunter. *Sidney. Pope.*
- WOODMONGER. *f.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A woodseller.
- WOODNOTE. *f.* Wild musick. *Milton.*
- WOODNY'MPH. *f.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] Dryad. *Milton.*
- WOODO'FFERING. *f.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nebemiah.*
- WOO'DPECKER. *f.* [*wood* and *peck* ; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, whether we look at its great length, or at its sharp horny bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham.*
- WOODPI'GEON or Woodculver. *f.* A wild pigeon.
- WOODROO'F. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- WOODSARE. *f.* A kind of spittle, found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*
- WO'ODSERE. *f.* [*wood* and *sere.*] The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser.*
- WO'ODSORREL. *f.* [*oxys*, Latin.] A plant, inclosing seeds, which often start from their lodges, by reason of the elastick force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*
- WO'ODWARD. *f.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A forester.
- WO'ODY. *a.* [from *wood.*]
1. Abounding with wood. *Milton. Addison.*
2. Ligneous ; consisting of wood. *Grew. Locke.*
3. Relating to woods. *Spenser.*
- WOO'ER. *f.* [from *woe.*] One who courts a woman. *Chapman. Creech.*
- WOOF.

WOOF. *f.* [from *wove*.]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*
2. Texture; cloth. *Milton. Pope.*

WOOLINGLY. *ad.* [from *wooling*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. *Shakespeare.*

WOOL. *f.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
2. Any short thick hair. *Shakespeare.*

WOOLFEL. *f.* [*wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WOOLLEN. *a.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed. *Shakesp. Bacon.*

WOOLLEN. *f.* Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras. Swift.*

WOOLPACK. } *f.* [*wool*, *pack*, and

WOOLSACK. } *sack*.]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*

WOOLWARD. *ad.* [*wool* and *ward*.] In wool. *Shakespeare.*

WOOLLY. *a.* [from *wool*.]

1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. Resembling wool. *Shakespeare. Philips.*

WORD. *f.* [popo, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A single part of speech. *Bacon. Pope.*
2. A short discourse. *South. Tillotson.*
3. Talk; discourse. *Shakespeare. Denham.*
4. Dispute; verbal contention. *Shakespeare.*

5. Language. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

6. Promise. *Dryden. Shakespeare.*

7. Signal; token. *Shakespeare.*

8. Account; tidings; message. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

9. Declaration. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God. *Whitgift.*

12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute. *L'Estrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper words. *South. Addison.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear*.

Dryden. Rowe.

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [*peorcan*, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil. *Shakespeare. Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations. *1 Sam.*

4. To act as a manufacturer. *Isaiab.*

5. To ferment. *Bacon.*

6. To operate; to have effect. *Rom. Bacon. Clarendon.*

7. To obtain by diligence. *1 Sam.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Brown. Grew.*

9. To act as on an object. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

10. To make way. *Milton.*

11. To be tossed or agitated. *Addison.*

To WORK. *v. a.*

1. To make by degrees. *Milton. Addison.*

2. To labour; to manufacture. *Raleigh. Tatler.*

3. To bring by action into any state. *Addison.*

4. To influence by successive impulses. *Bacon.*

5. To produce; to effect. *Spenser. 2 Cor. Drummond.*

6. To manage. *Arbutnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addison.*

8. To embroider with a needle.

9. To WORK out. To effect by toil. *Decay of Piety. Addison.*

10. To WORK out. To erase; to efface. *Dryden.*

11. To WORK up. To raise. *Dryd. Add.*

WORK. *f.* [peorc, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment. *Ecclus.*

2. A state of labour. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

5. Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.*

7. Any thing made. *Donne.*

8. Management; treatment. *Shakespeare.*

9. To set on WORK. To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*

WORKER. *f.* [from *work*.] One that works. *Spenser. 1 Kings. South.*

WORKFELLOW. *f.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE. } *f.* [from *work* and

WORKINGHOUSE } *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*

WORKINGDAY. *f.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMAN. *f.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Raleigh. Addison.*

WORKMANLY. *a.* [from *workman*.] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY. *ad.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser. Shakespeare.*

WORKMANSHIP. *f.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one. *Spenser. Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker. *Spenser.*

3. The art of working. *Woodward.*

WORK.

W O R

WORKMASTER. *f.* [*work* and *master.*]

The performer of any work.

Spenser. Ecclesi.

WORKWOMAN. *f.* [*work* and *woman.*]

1. A woman skilled in needle-work.

Spenser.

2. A woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY. *f.* [Corrupted from *workingday*] The day not the sabbath.

Shakespeare. Herbert.

WORLD. *f.* [*poplō*, Saxon; *werld*, Dut.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever.

Locke.

2. System of beings.

Nicene Creed.

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

Milton.

4. Present state of existence.

Shakespeare.

5. A secular life.

Waller. Rogers.

6. Publick life.

Shakespeare.

7. Business of life; trouble of life.

Shakespeare.

8. Great multitude.

Raleigh. Sanderson.

9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many.

Hooker. Clarendon.

10. Course of life.

11. Universal empire.

Milton. Prior.

12. The manners of men.

Dryden.

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obsolete.

Knolles.

14. Time.

15. *In the world.* In possibility.

Addison.

16. *For all the world.* Exactly.

Sidney.

WORLDLINESS. *f.* [from *worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING. *f.* [from *world.*] A mortal set upon profit.

Hooker. Rogers.

WORLDLY. *a.* [from *world.*]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come.

Shakespeare. Richards. Atterbury.

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.

Milton.

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Hooker. Raleigh.

WORLDLY. *ad.* [from *world.*] With relation to the present life.

Raleigh. Milton. South.

WORM. *f.* [*pygm*, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.

Shakespeare. Sandys.

2. A poisonous serpent.

Shakespeare.

3. Animal bred in the body.

Harvey.

4. The animal that spins silk.

Shakespeare.

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

Shakespeare.

6. Something tormenting.

Shakespeare. Milton.

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.

Moxon.

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

Herbert.

To WORM. *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means.

Swift.

WORMEATEN. *a.* [*worm* and *eaten.*]

1. Gnawed by worms.

Shakespeare.

2. Old; worthless.

Raleigh. Donne.

WORMWOOD. *f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.] Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads.

Miller. Floyer.

WO'RM. *a.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms.

Milton.

WORN. *part. pass.* of *wear.*

Dryden. Locke.

WO'RNIL. *f.* In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots, which in Essex we call *wornils*.

Derham.

To WO'RRY. *v. a.* [*poruzen*, Saxon.]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.

King Charles. L'Estrange.

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Sb. Mitt. South. Southern. Add. Row. Sw.

WORSE. *a.* The comparative of *bad*. [pīr, Sax.] More bad; more ill.

Daniel. Locke.

WORSE. *ad.* In a manner more bad.

Shakespeare.

The WORSE. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Spenser. 2 Kings.

2. Something less good.

Clarissa.

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage.

Milton.

WORSHIP. *f.* [*weorðscype*, Sax.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Psalms.

2. A character of honour.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

3. A term of ironical respect.

Pope.

4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

Milton. Tillotson.

5. Honour; respect; civil deference.

Luke.

6. Idolatry of lovers.

Shakespeare.

To WORSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Exod. Milton. Randolph.

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Shakespeare.

To WORSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

Genesis.

WORSHIPFUL. *a.* [*worship* and *full.*]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

South.

2. A term of ironical respect.

Stillingfleet.

WORSHIPFULLY. *ad.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully.

Shakespeare.

WORSHIPPER. *f.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships.

South. Addison.

WORST. *a.* The superlative of *bad*. Most bad; most ill.

Shakespeare. Locke.

WORST.

W O R

- WORST.** *f.* The most calamitous or wicked state. *Shakespeare. Digby. Dryden.*
- To WORST.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*
- WORSTED.** *f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woolen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
- WORT.** *f.* [pɪɹɹ, Saxon; wort, Dutch.]
1. Originally a general name for an herb.
 2. A plant of the cabbage kind.
 3. New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon.*
- WORTH or Wurtb.** *v. n.* [peopðan, Sax.] To be. *Spenser.*
- WORTH.** In the termination of the names of places comes from *poð*, a court or farm, or *poðig*, a street or road. *Gibson.*
- WORTH.** *f.* [peopð, Saxon.]
1. Price; value. *Hooker. Woodward.*
 2. Excellence; virtue. *Sidney. Hooker. Donne.*
 3. Importance; valuable quality. *Hooker. South.*
- WORTH.** *a.*
1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
 2. Deserving of. *Clarendon. Berkeley. Watts.*
 3. Equal in possessions to. *Sandys.*
- WORTHILY.** *ad.* [from *worthy*.]
1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.*
 2. Deservedly. *Dryden.*
 3. Justly; not without cause. *Hooker. South.*
- WORTHINESS.** *f.* [from *worthy*.]
1. Desert. *Hooker.*
 2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Sidney. Holder.*
 3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney.*
- WORTHLESS.** *a.* [from *worthb.*]
1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*
 2. Having no value. *Prior. Addison.*
- WORTHLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *worthless*.]
- Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*
- WORTHY.** *a.* [from *worthb.*]
1. Deserving; such as merits. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
 2. Valuable; noble; illustrious. *Hooker. Davies.*
 3. Having worth; having virtue. *Digby.*
 4. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value. *Dryden.*
 5. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Deserving of ill. *Deuteronomy.*
- WORTHY.** *f.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Brown. Tatler.*

W R A

- To WO'RTHY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. *Shakespeare.*
- To WOT.** *v. n.* [pizan, Saxon.] To know; to be aware. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
- WOVE.** The preterite and participle passive of *weave*. *Milton.*
- WO'VEN.** The participle passive of *weave*.
- WOULD.** The preterite of *will*.
1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. *Ray.*
 2. Was or am resolved; wish or wished to. *Sidney.*
 3. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*. *Shakespeare.*
- WOULDING.** *f.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond.*
- WOUND.** *f.* [pund, Saxon; wonde, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
- To WOUND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakespeare. Deuter.*
- 1 Sam. Psalms. Isa. 1 Cor. Milton.*
- WOUND.** The preterite and participle passive of *wind*. *AEs. Wilkins.*
- WOUNDLESS.** *a.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.
- WOUNDWORT.** *f.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.] A plant.
- WOX.** } The preterite of *wax*. Be-
- WOXE.** } came. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- WO'XEN.** The participle of *to wax*. *Spenser.*
- WRACK.** *f.* [*wrack*, Dutch; *ppæcce*, Saxon.]
1. Destruction of a ship. *Dryden.*
 2. Ruin; destruction. *Milton.*
- To WRACK.** *v. a.*
1. To destroy in the water, to wreck.
 2. It seems in *Milton* to mean to rock, to shake.
 3. To torture, to torment. *Cowley.*
- To WRA'NGLE.** *v. n.* [from *wrangbeseur*, Dutch.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely. *Locke. Addison. Pope.*
- WRA'NGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute. *Swift.*
- WRA'GLER.** *f.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Herbert.*
- To WRAP.** *v. a.* [hpeoppian, Saxon, to turn; *wreffler*, Danish.]
1. To roll together; to complicate. *John. Fairfax.*
 2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. *Dryden. Ezekiel.*
 3. To comprise; to contain. *Addison.*
 4. To WRAP up. To involve totally. *Knolles.*
 5. To

W R E

3. To transport; to put in ecstasy. *Cowley.*
WRA'PPER. *f.* [from *wrop.*]
 1. One that wraps.
 2. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addison.*
WRATH. *f.* [*pnæð*, Saxon; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenser.*
WRA'THFUL. *a.* [*wratb* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging. *Spenser. Spratt.*
WRA'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrathful.*] Furiously; passionately. *Shakespeare.*
WRA'THLESS. *a.* [from *wratb.*] Free from anger. *Waller.*
To WREAK. *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wroke*. [*pnæcan*, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch.]
 1. To revenge. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
 2. To execute any violent design. *Dryden. Smith.*
WREAK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Revenge; vengeance. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Passion; furious fit. *Shakespeare.*
WRE'AKFUL. *a.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry. *Shakespeare. Chapman.*
WREATH. *f.* [*pnæð*, Saxon.]
 1. Any thing curled or twisted. *Bacon. Milton. Smith.*
 2. A garland; a chaplet. *Roscommon.*
To WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreatben*.
 1. To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 2. To interweave; to entwine one in another. *South. Dryden.*
 3. To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
 4. To encircle as with a garland. *Dryden. Prior.*
WRE'ATHY. *a.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twisted. *Brown.*
WRECK. *f.* [*pnæcce*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken.]
 1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea. *Spenser. Daniel.*
 2. Dissolution by violence. *Milton.*
 3. Ruin; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spenser. Woodward.*
 2. To ruin. *Daniel.*
To WRECK. *v. n.* To suffer wreck. *Milt.*
WREN. *f.* [*pnenna*, Saxon.] A small bird. *Shakespeare. Brown.*
To WRENCH. *v. a.* [*pnængan*, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch.]
 1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 2. To sprain; to distort. *Shakesp. Swift.*
WRENCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A violent pull or twist.
 2. A sprain. *Locke.*
To WREST. *v. a.* [*pnængan*, Saxon.]
 1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Ascham. Dryden. Addis.*

W R I

2. To distort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
WREST. *f.* [from the verb.] Distortion; violence. *Hooker.*
WRESTER. *f.* [from *wrest.*] He who wrests.
To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wrast.*]
 1. To contend who shall throw the other down. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To struggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*
WRE'STLER. *f.* [from *wrestle.*]
 1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art. *Denham.*
 2. One who contends in wrestling. *Waller.*
WRETCH. *f.* [*pnæcca*, Saxon]
 1. A miserable mortal. *Accidence.*
 2. A worthless sorry creature. *Sidney.*
 3. It is used by way of slight, ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*
WRE'TCHED. *a.* [from *wretch.*]
 1. Miserable; unhappy. *Hooker.*
 2. Calamitous; afflictive.
 3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless. *Hooker. Roscommon.*
 4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sid.*
WRE'TCHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wretched.*]
 1. Miserable; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
 2. Meanly; despicably. *South.*
WRE'TCHEDNESS. *f.* [from *wretched.*]
 1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
 2. Pitifulness; despicableness.
WRE'TCHLESS. *a.* Careless; mindless; heedless. *Hammond.*
To WRIGGLE. *v. n.* [*pnægan*, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *More. Swift.*
To WRIGGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*
WRIGHT. *f.* [*pnæhta*, *pynhta*, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cheyne.*
To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. [*pnængan*, Saxon.]
 1. To twist; to turn round with violence. *Lev.*
 2. To force out of any body by contortion. *Wotton.*
 3. To squeeze; to press. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To writhe. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To pinch. *Bacon. Clarendon.*
 6. To force by violence; to extort. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 7. To harass; to distress; to torture. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*
 8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ascham. Whitgift.*
 9. To persecute with extortion. *Hayw.*
To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. *Shakespeare.*
WRINGER. *f.* [from *wring.*] One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakespeare.*
WRINKLE.

WRINKLE. *f.* [*ppincle*, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Howel. Swift.*
2. Any roughness. *Dryden.*

To WRINKLE. *v. a.* [*ppincian*, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon. Pope.*
2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST. *f.* [*pýprrt*, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

Shakespeare. Peacham.

WRISTBAND. *f.* [*wrist and band*.] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT. *f.* [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. *Knolles. Addison.*

2. A judicial process. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [*ppizan*, *appitan*, Saxon.]

1. To express by means of letters. *Shakespeare. Deut.*
2. To engrave; to impress. *Locke.*
3. To produce as an authour. *Granville.*
4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakespeare.*
2. To play the authour. *Addison.*
3. To tell in books. *Shakespeare.*
4. To send letters. *1 Esdras.*
5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the stile of. *Shakesp. Ben. Johnson.*
6. To compose; to form compositions. *Waller. Felton.*

WRITER. *f.* [from *write*.]

1. One who practises the art of writing.
2. An authour. *Bacon. Addison. Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [*ppriðan*, Saxon.]

1. To distort; to deform with distortion. *Shakesp. Milton. Dryden.*
2. To twist with violence. *Milton. Addison.*
3. To wrest; to force by violence. *Hooker.*

4. To twist. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. *Spenser.*

WRITING. *f.* [from *writ*.]

1. A legal instrument.
2. A compofure; a book. *Hooker. Addison.*
3. A written paper of any kind. *Shakesp.*

WRITINGMASTER. *f.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRITTEN. The participle passive of *write*. *Spenser.*

WROKEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak*.

WRONG. *f.* [*ppange*, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment. *Sidney. Spenser. Daniel. Dryden.*

2. Errour; not right. *Roscomm. Watts.*

WRONG. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Sidney. Addison.*
2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Swift.*

WRONG. *ad.* Not rightly; amiss.

Locke. Pope.

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly.

Hooker. Spenser. Addison.

WRONGDO'ER. *f.* [*wrong and doer*.] An injurious person. *Sidney. Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *f.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does wrong.

Shakespeare. Raleigh.

WRO'NGFUL. *a.* [*wrong and full*.] Injurious; unjust. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjustly. *Sidney. Spectator.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *a.* [*wrong and head*.] Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *wrong*.] Unjustly; amiss. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *ad.* [from *wrongless*.] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write*. *South.*

WROTH. *a.* [*ppað*, Sax. *wrod*, Danish.] Angry. Out of use. *Genesis.*

WROUGHT. [*ppogð*, Saxon. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken*, makes *gerocht*.]

1. Effected; performed. *John. Stephens.*
2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

3. Produced; caused. *Milton. Addison.*

4. Worked; laboured. *Bar. Milton.*

5. Gained; attained. *Shakespeare.*

6. Operated. *Milton. Philips.*

7. Worked. *Deuter. Bacon.*

8. Actuated. *Dryden.*

9. Manufactured. *Raleigh. Milton.*

10. Formed. *2 Cor.*

11. Excited by degrees. *Addison. Swift.*

12. Guided; managed. *Milton.*

13. Agitated; disturbed. *Shakespeare.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. passive of *wring*. *L'Estrange. Thomson.*

WRY. *a.* [from *writhe*.]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right of direction. *Sidney. Sharp.*

2. Distorted. *Arbutnot. Pope.*

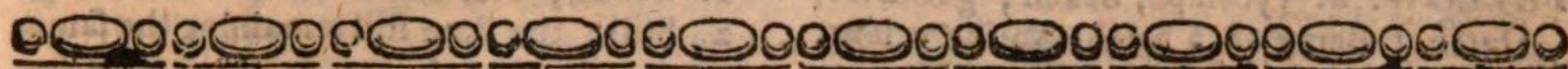
3. Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sanderfen.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort. *Sidney.*

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.



Y.

Y A W

Y E S

Y, At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *υ*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

YACHT. *f.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

YARD. *f.* [*geard*, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house. *Brown. Dryden.*

2. [*geard*, Sax.] A measure of three feet. *Bacon. Holder.*

3. The supports of the sails. *Dryden.*

YARDWAND. *f.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard. *Collier.*

YARE. *a.* [*gearpe*, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager. *Shakespeare.*

YA'RELY. *ad.* [from *yare*.] Dextrously; skilfully. *Shakespeare.*

YARN. *f.* [*gearn*, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Shakespeare. Temple.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the sound; *birrio*, Latin.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.

YA'RRROW. *f.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

YAWL. *f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN. *v. n.* [*geonan*, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. To open wide. *Sandys. Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Oscitation.

2. Gape; hiatus. *Pope.*

YA'WNING. *a.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering. *Addison. Shakespeare.*

Y'CLAD. part. for *clad*. Clothed. *Shakespeare.*

Y'CLEPED. Called; termed; named. *Milton.*

YDREA'D. The old pret. of *to dread*. *Spenser.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*. *Luke.*

YEA. *ad.* [*ea*, or *gea*, Saxon; *ja*, Dutch.] Yes. *Shakespeare. Matthew.*

To YEAD, or **YEDE**. *v. n.* preterite *yede*. To go; to march. *Spenser.*

To YEAN. *v. n.* [*eamian*, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep. *Shakesp. Dryden.*

YEA'NLING. *f.* [from *yea*.] The young of sheep. *Shakespeare.*

YEAR. *f.* [*gean*, Saxon.] Twelve months. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shakespeare.*

3. In the plural, old age. *Bacon. Dryden.*

YE'ARLING. *a.* [from *year*.] Being a year old. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *a.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *ad.* Annually; once a year. *Dryden.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [*earnan*, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. *Spenser. Genesis.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex. *Shakespeare.*

YEST. *f.* [*gett*, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras. Gay.*

2. The spume on a troubled sea. *Shakesp.*

Y E S

YE'STY. *a.* [from *yest.*] Frothy ; spumy. *Shakespeare.*

YELK. *f.* [from *gealepe*, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*. *Brown. Dryden.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with hor-
 rour and agony. *Spenser. Drayton. Milton.*

YELL. *f.* [from the verb.] A cry of hor-
 rour. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

YELLOW. *a.* [*yealepe*, Saxon ; *gheleuwe*,
 Dutch.] Being of a bright glaring colour,
 as gold. *Milton. Newton.*

YE'LOWBOY. *f.* A gold coin. *Arbut.*

YE'LOWHAMMER. *f.* A bird.

YELLOWISH. *a.* [from *yellow*.] Approach-
 ing to yellow. *Woodward.*

YELLOWISHNESS. *f.* [from *yellowish*.]
 The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*

YELLOWNESS. *f.* [from *yellow*.]
 1. The quality of being yellow. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*
 2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.

YE'LLOWS. *f.* A disease in horses. It
 owes its original to obstructions in the gall-
 pipe, which are caused by slimy or gritty
 matter ; or to the stoppage of the roots of
 those little ducts opening into that pipe, by
 the like matter.

To YEP. *v. n.* [*gealpan*, Saxon.] To bark
 as a beagle-hound after his prey. *Shakespeare.*

YE'OMAN. *f.* [The true etymology seems
 to be from *geman*, Frisick, a villager.]
 1. A man of a small estate in land ; a
 farmer ; a gentleman farmer. *Locke. Addison.*
 2. It seems to have been anciently a kind
 of ceremonious title given to soldiers :
 whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard. *Bacon. Swift.*
 3. It was probably a freeholder not ad-
 vanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

YE'OMANRY. *f.* [from *yeoman*.] The col-
 lective body of yeomen. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* To throw out or move
 with a spring. A leaping horse is said to
yerk, or strike out his hind legs, when he
 flings and kicks with his whole hind quar-
 ters. *Farrier's Dict.*

YERK. *f.* [from the verb.] A quick mo-
 tion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See *YEARN*. *Shakesp.*

YES. *ad.* [*gare*, Saxon.] A term of affirm-
 ation ; the affirmative particle opposed to
no. *Bacon. Pope.*

YE'STER. *a.* [*gbister*, Dutch.] Being next
 before the present day. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY. *f.* [*girtandæg*, Saxon.]
 The day last past ; the next day before to-
 day. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

Y O K

YE'STERDAY. *ad.* On the day last past. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT. *f.* The night before
 this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *ad.* On the night last
 past. *Shakespeare.*

YET. *conjunct.* [*gýt, get, geta*, Saxon.]
 Nevertheless ; notwithstanding ; however.
Daniel. South. Tillotson.

YET. *ad.*
 1. Beside ; over and above. *Atterbury.*
 2. Still ; the state still remaining the same. *Addison.*
 3. Once again. *Pope.*
 4. At this time ; so soon ; hitherto : with
 a negative before it. *Bacon.*
 5. At least. *Baker.*
 6. It notes increase or extension of the
 sense of the words to which it is joined. *Dryden.*
 7. Still ; in a new degree. *L'Estrange.*
 8. Even ; after all. *Whitgiste. Bacon.*
 9. Hitherto. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN, for *given*. *Spenser.*

YEW. *f.* [*ip*, Saxon.] A tree of tough
 wood. *Fairfax. Prior.*

YE'WEN. *a.* [from *yew*.] Made of the
 wood of yew.

YFE'RE. *ad.* [*yfepe*, Saxon.] Together. *Spenser.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [*gelðan*, Saxon, to pay.]
 1. To produce ; to give in return for cul-
 tivation or labour. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To produce in general. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*
 3. To afford ; to exhibit. *Sidney. Locke.*
 4. To give as claimed of right. *Milton.*
 5. To allow ; to permit. *Milton.*
 6. To emit ; to expire. *Genesis.*
 7. To resign ; to give up. *Watts.*
 8. To surrender. *Knolles.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*
 1. To give up the conquest ; to submit. *Daniel. Walton.*
 2. To comply with any person. *Pope.*
 3. To comply with things. *Bacon. Milton.*
 4. To concede ; to admit ; to allow ; not
 to deny. *Hakerwill.*
 5. To give place as inferior in excellence
 or any other quality. *Dryden.*

YIE'LDER. *f.* [from *yield*.] One who yields. *Shakespeare.*

YOKE. *f.* [*geoc*, Saxon ; *jock*, Dutch.]
 1. The bandage placed on the neck of
 draught oxen. *Numbers. Pope.*
 2. A mark of servitude ; slavery. *Dryden.*
 3. A chain ; a link ; a bond. *Dryden.*
 4. A couple ; two ; a pair. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bind by a yoke or carriage. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*
 2. To join or couple with another. *Dryd.*
 3. To

Y O U

Y U X

3. To enslave; to subdue. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To restrain; to confine. *Bacon.*
 YOKE-ELM. *f.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*
 YOKEFELLOW. *f.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or
 YOKEMATE. *f.* *mate.*]
 1. Companion in labour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras. Stepmey.*
 YOLD, for *yielded*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 YOLK. *f.* [See *YELK.*] The yellow part
 of an egg. *Ray.*
 YON. *f.* [*geond*, Saxon.] Being
 YOND. *f.* at a distance within view.
 YO'NDER. *f.* *Shakesp. B. Johnson. Pope.*
 YON. *f.* [*ad.* At a distance within
 YOND. *f.* view. *Milton. Arbuth.*
 YO'NDER. *f.*
 YOND. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps trans-
 ported with rage; under alienation of mind.
Spenser.
 YORE, or of *Yore*. *ad.* [*geogana*, Saxon.]
 1. Long. *Spenser.*
 2. Of old time; long ago. *Pope.*
 YOU. *pron.* [*eop*, *uh*, Saxon.]
 1. The oblique case of *ye*. *Eph.*
 2. It is used in the nominative.
Shakespeare.
 3. It is the ceremonial word for the se-
 cond person singular, and is always used,
 except in solemn language. *Pope.*
 YOUNG. *a.* [*iong*, *yeong*, Saxon; *jong*,
 Dutch.]
 1. Being in the first part of life; not old.
Shakesp. Chapman. Cowley.
 2. Ignorant; weak. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
Bacon.
 YOUNG. *f.* The offspring of animals col-
 lectively. *Milton. More.*
 YOUNGISH. *a.* [from *young*.] Somewhat
 young. *Tatler.*

YOUNGLING. *f.* [from *young*; *yeongling*,
 Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of
 life.
 YOUNGLY. *ad.* [from *young*.]
 1. Early in life. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Ignorantly; weakly.
 YOUNGSTER. *f.* [from *young*.] A
 YOUNKER. *f.* young person.
Shakespeare. Creech. Prior.
 YOUNGTH. *f.* [from *young*.] Young.
Spenser.
 YOUR. *pronoun.* [*eopen*, Saxon.]
 1. Belonging to you. *Shakespeare.*
 2. *Yours* is used when the substantive
 goes before or is understood; as this is *your*
 book, this book is *yours*. *Shakesp. Pope.*
 YOURSELF. *f.* [*your* and *self*.] You, even
 you; ye, not others. *Shakespeare.*
 YOUTH. *f.* [*yeogud*, Saxon.]
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood
 and adolescence. *Shakesp. Milton. Arbuth.*
 2. A young man. *Shakesp. Milt. Dryd.*
 3. Young men. *Ben. Johnson.*
 YOUTHFUL. *a.* [*youth* and *full*.]
 1. Young. *Dr den.*
 2. Suitable to the first part of life.
Milton. Dryden. Pope.
 3. Vigorous as in youth. *Bratley.*
 YOUTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *youthful*.] In
 a youthful manner.
 YOUTHLY. *a.* [from *youth*.] Young;
 early in life. *Spenser.*
 YOUTHY. *a.* [from *youth*.] Young;
 youthful. *Spectator.*
 YPIGHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.]
 Fixed. *Spenser.*
 YUCK. *f.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch
 YULE. *f.* [*geol*, *yeol*, *ychul*, Saxon.] The
 time of Christmas.
 YUX. *f.* [*yeox*, Saxon.] The hiccough.

Z.

Z A F

Z A R

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set
 down by Grammarians, but is read
 in no word originally Teutonic:
 its sound is uniformly that of an hard S.
 ZAFFAR. *f.* Powder the calx of cobalt,
 ZAFFIR. *f.* very fine, and mix it with
 three times its weight of powdered flints,
 this being wetted with common water, the
 whole concretes into a solid mass called

zaffre, which from its hardness has been
 mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*
 ZANY. *f.* One employed to raise laugh-
 ter by his gestures, actions and speeches;
 a merry Andrew; a buffoon. *Shak. Donne.*
 ZARNICH. *f.* A solid substance in which
 orpiment is frequently found; and it ap-
 proaches to the nature of orpiment, but
 without its lustre and foliated texture.

The

Z O C

The common kinds of *zarnick* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZEAL. *f.* [*ζῆλος*; *zeus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

Hooker. Milton. Dryd. Tillotson. Spratt.

ZEALOT. *f.* [*zeloteur*, French; *ζηλωτης*.]

One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise. *Spratt.*

ZEALOUS. *a.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause. *Taylor. Spratt.*

ZEALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour. *Swift.*

ZEALOUSNESS. *f.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN. *f.* [So named from *Zecba*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZEDO'ARY. *f.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZED. *f.* The name of the letter *z*. *Shakespeare.*

ZE'NITH. *f.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite the nadir. *Davies. Brown.*

ZE'PHYR. } *f.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The

ZE'PHYRUS. } west wind; and poetically any calm soft wind. *Peach. Milt. Thomf.*

ZEST. *f.*

1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.

2. A relish; a taste added.

To **ZEST.** *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TICK. *a.* [from *ζητέω*.] Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEU'GMA. *f.* [from *ζεύγμα*.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZO'CLE. *f.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square

Z O O

piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like.

ZODIACK. *f.* [*ζωδιακος*.] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Ben. Johnson. Bentley.*

ZONE. *f.* [*ζωνη*; *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle. *Dryden. Granville.*

2. A division of the earth. The whole surface of the earth is divided into five zones: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers. *Suckling. Dryden.*

3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*ζωνη* and *γραφω*.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. *f.* [of *ζωνη* and *γράφω*.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Granville.*

ZOO'LOGY. *f.* [of *ζωον* and *λογος*.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHYTE. *f.* [*ζωοφυτον*.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHO'RICK Column. *f.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS. *f.* [*ζωοφορος*.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which are the figures of animals. *DiA.*

ZOO'TOMIST. *f.* [of *ζωοτομία*.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOO'TOMY. *f.* [*ζωοτομία*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

F I N I S.

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words*. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A a	A a	A a	a
B b	B b	B b	be
C c	C c	C c	see
D d	D d	D d	dee
E e	E e	E e	e
F f	F f	F f	eff
G g	G g	G g	jee
H h	H h	H h	aitch
I i	I i	I i	i (or ja
J j	J j	J j	j conson.
K k	K k	K k	ka
L l	L l	L l	cl
M m	M m	M m	em
N n	N n	N n	en
O o	O o	O o	o

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
P p	P p	P p	pee
Q q	Q q	Q q	cue
R r	R r	R r	ar
S s	S s	S s	ess
T t	T t	T t	tee
U u	U u	U u	u (or <i>ua</i>
V v	V v	V v	v conson.
W w	W w	W w	double u
X x	X x	X x	ex
Y y	Y y	Y y	wy
Z z	Z z	Z z	zed, more commonly <i>iz-</i> <i>zard</i> or <i>uzzard</i> , that is, <i>shard</i> .

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as *ct*, *ft*, *fl*, *ll*, *lb*, *lk*, *ff*, *ss*, *si*, *ssi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *fl*, and *&*, or *and per se*, and. *Et*, *st*, *ff*, *st*, *st*, *sk*, *ff*, *ff*, *si*, *ssi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ff*, *Et*. *at*, *st*, *il*, *il*, *ff*, *ff*, *li*, *ffi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *Et*.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *s*, *s*; of which *f* is used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *says*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *v*, as *system*, *σύστημα*, *sympathy*, *συμπάθεια*.

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For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowness*.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

OF VOWELS.

A.

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *salvation*, *generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still say *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the

ruffick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalised or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Encas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scene*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *celebrate*, *men*, *then*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, *relent*, *medlar*, *reptile*, *serpent*, *cellar*, *cessation*, *blessing*, *fell*, *felling*, *debt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bān*, *bāne*; *cān*, *cāne*; *pīn*, *pīne*; *tūn*, *tūne*; *rōb*, *rōbe*; *pōp*, *pōpe*; *fīr*, *fīre*; *cūr*, *cūre*; *tūb*, *tūbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnesse*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the silent *e*.

It

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It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glove, live, give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open, shapen, shotten, thistle, participle, metre, lucre*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*; as *near*; with *i*, as *dein, receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new, flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear, clear, near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize, perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, a, u are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree, sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin, thine*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *flirt, first, skirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field, shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frënd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *böne, öbedient, corröding*; or short, as *blöck, knöck, öblique, löll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son, come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan, groan, approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *æconomy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil, soil, moil, noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot, hoot, cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our, power, flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul, bowl, sow, grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough, tough*; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour, labour, favour*, from *bonor, labor, favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *be-neur, faveur*.

U.

U is long in *use, confusion*; or short, as *us, concussion*.

It coalesces with *a, e, i, o*; but has rather in these combinations

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the force of the *w* consonant, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guest*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy*, *destroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *ȳ*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *flag*, *frog*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *cir-*

cular, *cistern*, *city*, *siccity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a sound which is analysed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaise*.

C, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *stick*, *block*, which were originally *sticke*, *blocke*, in such words. *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *cross*.

D

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *drofs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At

ENGLISH TONGUE.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, snug, song, frog.*

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation, except in gear, geld, geese, get, gewgaw,* and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing, stronger,* and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger.*

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash, sign, foreign.*

G before *i* is hard, as *give, except in giant, giantick, gibbet, gibe, giblets, giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle, gipsy.*

Gh in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though, right, sought, spoken tho', rite, soute.*

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough, trough, fough, tough, enough, slough.*

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *b, l, and r.*

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *bat, horse.*

It seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir, herb, hostler, honour, humble, honest, humour,* and their derivatives.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jester, jocund, juice.*

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept, king, skirt, skeptick,* for so it should be written, not *sceptick.*

It is used before *n*, as *knell, knot,* but totally loses its sound.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cöckle, pickle.*

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill, will, full.* These words were originally written *kille, wille, fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf, half, halves, calves, could, would, should, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon.*

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlap, a loaf, or bread; hlapond, a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table, shuttle.*

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur, monumental.*

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble, manners.*

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, hymn.*

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B.*

P is

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P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cP*, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhus*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *bushes*, *distresses*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house*, *horse*, or in *ss*, as *grass*, *dress*, *bliss*, *less*, anciently *grasse*, *dressé*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and

like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *présent*, *présent*, *damsel*, *casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *sua potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Σέπυμι, *scatter*, *sdegno*, *sdrucchiolo*, *sfavellare*, σφίγξ, *sgombrare*, *sgranare*, *shake*, *slumber*, *smell*, *strife*, *space*, *splendour*, *spring*, *squeeze*, *shrew*, *step*, *strength*, *stramen*, *sventura*, *swell*.

S is mute in *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from *y*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *these*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From

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From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *where* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is founded like a simple *b*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, as *ye*, *young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *shard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, or just utterance of words, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terreur to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus.

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At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At lengð Erasmus, ðat grët ingurd nâm,
Æ glori of ðe præsthûd, and ðe zâm,
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous æg,
And dröu ðös höli Vandals öff ðe stâg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?

Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally,
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.

Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.

What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service
swerve.

Unthankful wret, said hÿ, iz ðis ðe mjð,
Wið wið her soverain merki ðou dust quijt?
Dj lif rÿ saved bj her græsius djð;
But ðou dust wen wið vilænus dispjðt,
Tu blot her honor, and her hebnlj libt.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen so disloialj,
Djm of her hið desert, or sÿm so libt.
Fair deð it iz tu rÿn mæw rãm; ðen dj.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen æber luð disloialj.

But if tu luð disloialtj it bj,
Sal I ðen hæð her ðat from deðez dæw
Mj brouht? ah! far bj sÿu reproç from mj.
Wat kan I les du ðen hæ luð ðerfæw,
Sib I her du reward kanot restæw?
Dj raðer dj, and djig du her sæw,
Djig her sæw, and libig her adæw.
Dj lif rÿ gæw, ðj lif rÿ dub deserw;
Dj, raðer di, ðen æber from her sæwis swerw.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse baultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet pensoëver you hav' occasion to trubble ðeir pacienc', or to coom among ðem beeing trubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe safeguard of your fac', pÿo ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coorse baultering, to bæ drawn and knit about your collar, pÿo for mor' saf'ty is to bæ lined against ð' eminent parts wið woollen cloz. First cut a peec' about an inc and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe öðer; pÿo beeing sowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the sam breadz under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then set an öðer peec' about ðe breadz of a rilling against the top of ðe nose. At öðer tim's, pæn ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may serve ðowg it be in ðe heat of ðe day. Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accom-

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commodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus :

— All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography ; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus :

Yer Fádher heitsh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhyi sill bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers ; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *bonor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm ; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified ; as *horse*, *horses* ; *I love*, *I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more ; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in

the plural without an article ; as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un* ; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *b* ; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *b*, as, *an herb*, *an honest man* : but otherwise *a* ; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse. *Shakespeare.*

THE has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste

Brought death into *the* world.

Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for the cattle*, and *green herbs for the use of man* ; that is, *for those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,

Ere *the* base laws of servitude began,

When wild in woods *the* noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are used without articles ; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. **GOD** is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindness*.

b

3. Words

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3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *brass*, but *steel*.

Of Nouns Substantives.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom.	Magister,	a Master, the Master.
Gen.	Magistri,	of a Master, of the Master, or Masters, the Masters.
Dat.	Magistro,	to a Master, to the Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	a Master, the Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, O Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	from a Master, from the Master.

Plural.

Nom.	Magistri,	Masters, the Masters.
Gen.	Magistorum,	of Masters, of the Masters.
Dat.	Magistris,	to Masters, to the Masters.
Acc.	Magistros,	Masters, the Masters.
Voc.	Magistri,	Masters, O Masters.
Abl.	Magistris,	from Masters, from the Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master,	Gen. Masters.	Plur. Masters.
Scholar,	Gen. Scholars.	Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's*, *scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise, *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned, the sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with

no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *ŕmið*, a smith; Gen. *ŕmiðer*, of a smith; Plur. *ŕmiðr*, or *ŕmiðar*, smiths; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *kneitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leawis*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *ſlie*, *ſlies*; *ſiſter*, *ſiſters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *ſh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *roofs*, *proof*, *relief*, *mischief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men.*

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as, *fair, fairer, fairest; lovely, lovelier, loveliest; sweet, sweeter, sweetest; low, lower, lowest; high, higher, highest.*

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; near, nearer, next; much, more, most; many (or moe), more (for moer), most (for moest); late, later, latest or last.*

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *nether, nethermost; outer, outmost; under, undermost; up, upper, uppermost; fore, former, foremost.*

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost, southmost.*

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, most benevolent.*

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair; fairer, or more fair; fairest, or most fair.*

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Poly syllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable.*

Disyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome, toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful, spleenful, dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling, charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless, harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent, fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by Milton.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Lost.*

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuouslest*, discreetest, best.
Parad. Lost.

So *trifling* by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.
Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be named among the *famouslest*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive, by Ascham.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by Bacon.

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.
Bacon.

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Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by Johnson.

The *wretcheder* are the contemnners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *B Johnson.*

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great king hath pow'rfullest to send

Against us from about his throne.

Parad. Lost.

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt, saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I, thou, he*, with their plurals *we, ye, they, it, who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another, the same.*

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	He	They
Oblique.	Him	Them

Applied to masculines.

Singular. Plural.

Nom.	She	They
Oblique.	Her	Them

Applied to feminines.

Nom.	It	They
Oblique.	Its	Them

Applied to neuters or things.

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours*; of the second, *thy, thine, you, yours*; of the third, from *he, his*, from *she, her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their, theirs*, for both sexes.

Our, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books. These books are ours. Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning.*

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours. These books are ours.*

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as *ours* and *yours*, when they are referred to a substantive preceding.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever.*

	Singular and Plural.
Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom
Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whose

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Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which* :

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. Milton.

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases ; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as *Whether of these is left I know not. Whether shall I choose ?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses. I have not sent the same horses, but others.*

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for*, and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand*, *our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition ; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves* ; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another* ; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it self*, *their selves* ; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself* ; *Himself shall do this* ; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love* ; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action*, may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters* ; as *I love*, *I am in love* ; *I strike*, *I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterite ; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have*, *thou hast*, *he hath* or *has* ;

Plur. *We have*, *ye have*, *they have*.

Has

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Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. I had, *thou* hadst, *he* had;
Plur. We had, *ye* had, *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. I have had, *thou* hast had, *he* has had;
Plur. We have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. I had had, *thou* hadst had, *he* had had;
Plur. We had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, *thou* shalt have, *he* shall have;
Plur. We shall have, *ye* shall have, *they* shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. I will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;
Plur. We will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood:

Sing. Have or have *thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have, have or have *ye*, let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have, *thou* have, *he* have;
Plur. We have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. I have had, *they* have had, *he* have had;
Plur. We have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had, *thou* shalt have had, *he* shall have had;
Plur. We shall have had, *ye* shall have had, *they* shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have, *thou* mayst have, *he* may have;
Plur. We may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have, *thou* mightst have, *he* might have;
Plur. We might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have, *thou* canst have, *he* can have;
Plur. We can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have, *thou* couldst have, *he* could have;
Plur. We could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb:

There is likewise a double *Preterite*.

Sing. I should have had, *thou* shouldst have had, *he* should have had;

Plur. We should have had, *ye* should have had, *they* should have had.

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In like manner we use, *I might have had*; *I could have had*, &c.

Infinitive Mood:

Present. To have.

Preterite. To have had.

Participle present. Having.

Participle preterite. Had.

Verb active. *To love.*

Indicative: Present.

Sing. I love, thou lovest, he loveth or loves;

Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved, thou lovedst, he loved;

Plur. We loved, ye loved, they loved.

Preterperfect compared. I have loved, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love or love thou, let him love;

Plur. Let us love, love or love ye, let them love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love, thou love, he love;

Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

Preterite. I might, could, or should love, &c.

Double Pret. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love.

Preterite. To have loved.

Participle present. Loving.

Participle past. Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am, thou art, he is;

Plur. We are or be, ye are or be, they are or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterite.

Sing. I was, thou wast or wert, he was;

Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;

Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be, thou beest, he be;

Plur. We be, ye be, they be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were, thou wert, he were;

Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be.

Preterite. To have been.

Participle present. Being.

Participle preterite. Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c.

I have been loved, &c.

Con-

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Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved,
&c. If *I* shall have been loved, &c.

*I do love thee, and when I love thee
not,
Chaos is come again.* Shakesp.

Potential Mood.

*I may or can be loved, &c. I might,
could, or should be loved, &c. I
might, could, or should have been
loved, &c.*

It is frequently joined with a ne-
gative; as, *I like her, but I do not
love her; I wished him success, but
did not help him.*

Infinitive.

*Present. To be loved.
Preterite. To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.*

The Imperative prohibitory is sel-
dom applied in the second person,
at least in prose, without the word
do; as, *Stop him, but do not hurt him;
Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.*

There is another form of English
verbs, in which the infinitive mood
is joined to the verb *do* in its various
inflections, which are therefore to
be learned in this place.

Its chief use is in interrogative
forms of speech, in which it is used
through all the persons; as, *Do I
live? Dost thou strike me? Do they
rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou
love her? Did she die?* So likewise
in negative interrogations; *Do I not
yet grieve? Did she not die?*

To Do.

*Indicative. Present.
Sing. I do, thou dost, he doth;
Plur. We do, ye do, they do.*

Do is thus used only in the simple
tenses.

*Preterite.
Sing. I did, thou didst, he did;
Plur. We did, ye did, they did.
Preterite, &c. I have done, &c. I
had done, &c.
Future. I shall or will do, &c.*

There is another manner of con-
jugating neuter verbs, which, when
it is used, may not improperly de-
nominate them *neuter passives*, as they
are inflected according to the pas-
sive form by the help of the verb
substantive *to be*. They answer nearly
to the reciprocal verbs in French;
as,

*Imperative.
Sing. Do thou, let him do;
Plur. Let us do, do ye, let them do.*

*I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me
suis levé, French.
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'e-
tois promené.*

*Conjunctive. Present.
Sing. I do, thou do, he do;
Plur. We do, ye do, they do.*

The rest are as in the indicative.

*Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle present. Doing.
Participle preter. Done.*

In like manner we commonly express the
present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am
grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur.
The tempest is raging, furit procella. I am
pursuing an enemy, hostem insequor. So the
other tenses, as, We were walking, ἐτυγχά-
νομεν περιπατῶντες, I have been walking, I had
been walking, I shall or will be walking.*

Do is sometimes used superfluously,
as, *I do love, I did love; simply
for I love, or I loved; but this is
considered as a vitious mode of
speech.*

There is another manner of using the ac-
tive participle, which gives it a passive signi-
fication; as, *The grammar is now printing,
grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The
brass is forging, æra excuduntur. This is,
in my opinion, a vitious expression, proba-
bly corrupted from a phrase more pure, but
now somewhat obsolete: The book is a print-
ing, The brass is a forging; a being properly
at,*

It is sometimes used emphatically;
as,

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at, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers after *if*, *though*, *ere*, *before*, *whether*, *except*, *unless*, *whatsoever*, *whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be ignorant of us, and *Israel* acknowledge us not.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *sh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the consonants *s*, *th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't*, *snatch't*, *fish't* *wak't*, *dwel't*, *smel't*, for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fish'd*, *wak'd*, *dwel'd*, *smel'd*; or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in

t, even in solemn language; as, *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *vext*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept*, *slept*, *wept*, *crept*, *swept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as, *read*, *led*, *spread*, *shed*, *shred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *sped*, *strid*, *rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shread*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cast*, *hurt*, *cost*, *burst*, *eat*, *beat*, *sweat*, *sit*, *quit*, *smit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *shot*; from the verbs, to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *sit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *sent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as, *been*, *taken*, *given*, *slain*, *known*, from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *shotten*, *chosen*, *broken*; but likewise *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *bid*, *chid*, *shot*, *chose*, *broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *choose*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown*, *shewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *sow'd*, *shew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *shew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

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Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite; as, *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is written*, is better than *The book is wrote*, though *wrote* may be used in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, flick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, flung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, hung, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, strucken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make, fought, taught, raught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *tached, reached, beseeched, catshed, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seethe, make* in both preterite and participle *took, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit,*

writ, abid, rid. In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed*.

4. *Give, bid, sit, make* in the preterite, *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow like a cock, fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, slew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle *gone*.

Of DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to strike, I *strick* or *strook*, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, fighting, striking*.

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The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as, a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as, a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as, delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*,

helpless. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unbandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unassisting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unfighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertileness*, *unperfection*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *uncivil*, *incivility*; *inactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecency*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance*, *mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use,

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use, to *misuse*; to employ, to *misemploy*; to apply, to *misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as *distinguish*, *distinguo*; *detract*, *detraho*; *defame*, *defamo*; *detain*, *detineo*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolvish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a goslin*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *sop*, *sippet*, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *Εἰπαι*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *grea-t*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, im-

ports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness*; godhead, *manhood*, *maid-enhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priest-hood*, *likelihood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as, long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, wide, *breadth*, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slowness*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, *weal*, *wealth*; dry, *droughth*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flight*, *fright*, only that custom prevails, lest *b* should be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *spight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy*, *spry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *say*, *work*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus

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Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, to *beat*, a *bat*, *batoon*, a *battle*, a *beetle*, a *battle-door*, to *batter*, *butter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually implies the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nes* and the English *nose*; and *nessé*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed that they may the better correspond, *sn* denotes *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout*, *sneeze*, *snore*, *snort*, *snear*, *snicker*, *snout*, *snivel*, *snite*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snaffle*, *snarle*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo*, as *snake*, *sneak*, *snail*, *snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snatch*, *snib*, *snub*.

Bl implies a *blast*; as, *blow*, *blast*, to *blast*, to *blight*, and, metaphorically, to *blast* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluster*, *blurt*, *blister*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *blister*, *blabber-lip*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloted*, *blote-*

berrings, *blast*, *blaze*, to *blow*, that is, *blossom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *σπέννυμι*, or *strenuus*; as, *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *streak*, *stroke*, *stripe*, *strive*, *strife*, *struggle*, *strout*, *strut*, *stretch*, *strait*, *strict*, *streight*, that is narrow, *distrain*, *stress*, *distress*, *string*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *strand*, *strip*, *stray*, *struggle*, *strange*, *stride*, *straddle*.

St in like manner implies strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*: for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop*, to *stuff*, *stifle*, to *stay*, that is to stop; a *stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick*, *stut*, *stutter*, *stammer*, *stagger*, *stickle*, *slick*, *stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stem*, *sting*, to *sting*, *stink*, *stitch*, *stud*, *stanchion*, *stub*, *stubble*, to *stub* up, *stump*, whence *stumble*, *stalk*, to *stalk*, *step*, to *stamp* with the feet, whence to *stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow*, to *stow*, to *bestow*, *steward*, or *stoward*, *stead*, *steady*, *steadfast*, *stable*, a *stable*, a *stall*, to *stall*, *stool*, *stall*, *still*, *stall*, *stallage*, *stall*, *stage*, *still* adj. and *still* adv. *stale*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *stead*, *stout*, *stallion*, *stiff*, *stark-dead*, to *starve* with hunger or cold; *stone*, *steel*, *stern*, *stanch*, to *stanch* blood, to *stare*, *steep*, *steeple*, *stair*, *standard*, a *stated* measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denotes something firm and fixed.

Thr implies a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thrust*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throws*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry*, to *wreathe*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wrist*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as, *sway*, *swag*, to *sway*, *swagger*, *swerve*, *sweat*, *sweep*, *swill*, *swim*, *swing*, *swift*, *sweet*, *switch*, *swinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smoothe*, *smug*, *smile*, *smirk*, *smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small*, *smell*, *smack*, *smother*, *smart*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke

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stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *clasp*, *to clasp*, *to clip*, *to clinch*, *cloak*, *clog*, *close*, *to close*, *a clod*, *a clot*, as a clot of blood, *clouted cream*, *a clutter*, *a cluster*.

Sp implies a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo* or *separo*: for example, *spread*, *spring*, *sprig*, *sprout*, *sprinkle*, *split*, *splinter*, *spill*, *spit*, *sputter*, *spatter*.

Sl denotes a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime*, *slide*, *slip*, *slipper*, *sly*, *sleight*, *slit*, *slow*, *slack*, *slight*, *sling*, *slap*.

And so likewise *ash*, in *crash*, *rash*, *gash*, *flash*, *clash*, *lash*, *slash*, *plash*, *trash*, indicates something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush*, *rush*, *gush*, *flush*, *blush*, *brush*, *hush*, *push*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *sling*, *sling*, *ding*, *swing*, *cling*, *sing*, *wring*, *sling*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink*, *wink*, *sink*, *clink*, *chink*, *think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, *mingle*, *sprinkle*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle*, *tangle*, *spangle*, *mangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as also in *mumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *stumble*, *rumble*, *crumble*, *fumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mb*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *scamble*, *scramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the subtlety of the dissipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the later with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek*, *squeak*, *squeal*, *squall*, *brail*, *wraul*, *yaul*, *spaul*, *screek*, *shreck*, *shril*, *sharp*, *shrivel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*,

crash, *clash*, *gnash*, *plash*, *crush*, *brush*, *bisse*, *fisse*, *whist*, *soft*, *jarr*, *burl*, *curl*, *whirl*, *buzz*, *busle*, *spindle*, *dwindle*, *twine*, *twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompositions, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *resemble*.

Some verbs which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed, *spend*, *expend*, *expendo*; *conduce*, *conduco*; *despise*, *despicio*; *approve*, *approbo*; *conceive*, *concipio*.

From the supines, *supplicate*, *supplico*; *demonstrate*, *demonstro*; *dispose*, *dispono*; *expatiate*, *expatior*; *suppress*, *supprimo*; *exempt*, *eximo*.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expose*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden*, *garter*, *buckler*, *to advance*, *to cry*, *to plead*, from the French *jardin*, *jartier*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *cryer*, *plaider*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as, *wine*, *vinum*; *wind*, *ventus*; *went*, *veni*; *way*, *via*; *wall*, *val-lum*; *wallo*, *volvo*; *wool*, *vellus*; *will*, *volo*; *worm*, *vermis*; *worth*, *virtus*; *wasp*, *vespa*; *day*, *dies*; *draw*, *traho*; *tame*, *do-mo*,

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mo; *δαμάω*; yoke, jugum, ζεύχος; over, upper, super, ὑπερ; am, sum, εἰμι; break, frango; fly, volo; blow, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolic, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as path, psad, ax, achs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, fear, grave, graff, to grave, to scrape, twbole, heal, from πάθος, ἀξίνη, μέλα, πορθμός, μέγας, μινύω, μῆνη, ξηρός, γράφω, ὅλος, εἰλέω. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins.

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, spend; exemplum, sample; excipio, scape; extraneus, strange; extractum, stretch'd; excrucio, to screw; exscorio, to scour; excorio, to scourge; excortico, to scratch; and others beginning with *ex*: as also, emendo, to mend; episcopus, bishop; in Danish Bisp; epistola, pistle; hospitale, spittle; Hispania, Spain; historia, story.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, Alexander, Sander; Elisabetha, Betty; apis, bee; aper, bar; *p* passing into *b*, as in bishop;

and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle; but for the old bar or bare, we now say bear; as for lang, long; for bain, bane; for stane, stone; aprugna, brawn, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in aper, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, pawn; lege, law; ἀλοπήξ, fox, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, a fell; pullus, a foal; pater, father; pavor, fear; polio, file; pleo, impleo, fill, full; piscis, fish; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, a piece; peak, pike; zophorus, freeze; mustum, stum; defensio, fence; dispensator, spencer; asculto, escouter, Fr. scout; exscalpo, scrape, restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence scrap, scrabble, scrawl; exculpo, scoop; exterritus, start; extonitus, attonitus, stonn'd; stomachus, maw; offendo, fined; obstipo, stop; audere, dare; cavere, ware, whence a-ware, beware, wary, warn, warning; for the Latin *w* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *w* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of *φ*, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph*; ulcus, ulcer, ulcer, sore, and hence sorry, sorrow, sorrowful; ingenium, engine, gin; scalenus, leaning, unless you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, funnel; gagates, jett; projectum, to jett forth, a jetty; cucullus, a cowl.

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from tempore, time; from nomine, name; domina, dame; as the French homme, femme, nom, from homine, femina, nomine. Thus pagina, page; πότνη, pot; κυπελλα, cup; cantharus, can; tentorium, tent; precor, pray; praeda, prey; specio, speculator, spy; plico, ply; implico, imply; replico, reply; complico, comply; sedes episcopalis, see.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, amita, aunt; spiritus, spright; debitum, debt; dubito, doubt; comes, comitis, count; clericus, clerk; quietus, quit, quite; acquieto, to acquit; separo, to spare; stabilis, stable; stabulum, stable; pallacium, palace, place; rabula, rail, rawl, wrawl, brawl, rable, brable; quæsitio, quest.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable, rotundus, round; fragilis, frail; securus, sure; regula, rule; tegula, tile; subtilis, subile; nomen, noun; decanus, dean; compute, count; subitaneus, suddain, soon; superare, to soar; periculum, peril; mirabile, marvel; as, magnus, main; dignor, deign; tingo, stain; tinctum, taint; pingo, paint; prædari, reach.

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The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *κυριακός*, *kyrk*, *church*; *presbyter*, *priest*; *sacristanus*, *sexton*; *frango*, *fregi*, *break*, *breach*; *fagus*, *φάγας*, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near-a-kin; *frigesco*, *freeze*; *frigesco*, *fresh*, *sc* into *sh*, as above in *bishop*, *fish*, so in *scapha*, *skiff*, *skip*, and *refrigesco*, *refresh*; but *viresco*, *fresh*; *phlebotamus*, *bleam*; *bovina*, *beef*; *vitulina*, *veal*; *scutifer*, *squire*; *pœnitentia*, *penance*; *sanctuarium*, *sanctuary*, *sentry*; *quæsitio*, *chase*; *perquisitio*, *purchase*; *anguilla*, *eel*; *insula*, *isle*, *ile*, *island*, *iland*; *insuleta*, *islet*, *ilet*; *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Oxsfney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; *examinare*, *to scan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *csamen*, or *scamen* is contracted into *scan*; as from *dominus*, *don*; *nomine*, *noun*; *abomino*, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *sciame*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *thesaurus*, *store*; *sedile*, *stool*; *υετός*, *wet*; *sudo*, *sweat*; *gaudium*, *gay*; *jocus*, *joy*; *succus*, *juice*; *catena*, *chain*; *caliga*, *calga*; *chaufe*, *chauffe*, *Fr. hose*; *extinguo*, *stanch*, *squench*, *quench*, *stint*; *foras*, *forth*; *species*, *spice*; *recito*, *read*; *adjuvo*, *aid*; *αἰών*, *ævum*, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; *floccus*, *lock*; *excerpo*, *scrape*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; *extravagus*, *stray*, *straggle*; *collectum*, *clot*, *clutch*; *colligo*, *coil*; *recolligo*, *recoil*; *severo*, *swear*; *stridulus*, *shrill*; *procurator*, *proxy*; *pulso*, *to push*; *calamus*, *a quill*; *impetere*, *to impeach*; *augeo*, *auxi*, *wax*; and *vanesco*, *vanui*, *wane*; *syllabare*, *to spell*; *puteus*, *pit*; *granum*, *corn*; *comprimo*, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, *Alexander*, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; *Elizabetha*, *Elizabeth*, *Elisabeth*, *Betty*, *Bess*; *Margareta*, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; *Maria*, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; *Matthæus*, *Mattha*, *Matthæw*; *Martha*, *Matt*, *Pat*; *Gulielmus*, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wikin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus *cariophyllus*, *flos*; *gerofilo*, *Ital. giriflee*, *gilofer*, *Fr. gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; *petroselinum*, *parsly*; *portulaca*, *purslain*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quiddeny*; *persicum*, *peach*; *eruca*, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annullus geminus*, *a gimmel*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus

the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choses, *kickshaws*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise *to perch*. *To spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola*; whence *gospel*, *good-spel*, or *god-spel*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeze*, from *frigesco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *xophorus*; but *freeze*, for *cloth*, from *Frisia*, or perhaps from *frigesco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from *scrip* and *roll* comes *scroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *st* of the verb *stay*, or *stand* and *stout*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp* with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the

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the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*; its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*, and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute consonant *g*, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exultation. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastick force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *sprig*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or crosser bud; *sprig*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout* and *strut*. From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou fliest from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case: *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He says this of me*; *He came with me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buonmattei*; that of the French by *Desmarais*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnson* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepey*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification

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• sification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish*, *kingdom*, *áncest*, *ánced*, *toilsome*, *lóver*, *scóffer*, *faírer*, *fóremost*, *zéalous*, *fúlness*, *gódlý*, *méekly*, *ártist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, *to beseém*, *to bestów*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descánt*, *a descánt*; *to cément*, *a cément*; *to contráct*, *a contráct*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delíght*, *persúme*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *favour*; in *ow*, as *wíllow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bíble*; in *ish*, as *bánish*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cássock*; in *ter*, as *to báttle*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fásten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *búttle*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *compríse*, *escápe*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appéase*, *révéal*; or ending in two consonants, as *atténd*; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *appláuse*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *móuntain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóveliness*, *ténderness*, *contémner*, *wágonner*, *phýsical*, *bespáttle*, *comménting*, *comménding*, *assúrance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápítal*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *ímminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connívence*, *acquáintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *íntity*, *spécify*, *liberty*, *víctory*, *súbsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible*, *théatre*, except *discíple*, and some words which have a position, as *exámple*, *epístle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créatour*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstíck*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immátúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Poly-syllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*,

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incontinently, commendable, communicableness.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation, perturbation, concotion*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious, voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ly* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity, activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *aloft, create*; or trochaick, as *holy, lofty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,
Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, comes short. *Drayton.*

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to fleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T'assuage breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholesom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure. *Drayt.*

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems,

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky does shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.
Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place

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Confining on all three ; with triple
 bound ;
 Whence all things, though remote,
 are view'd around,
 And thither bring their undulat-
 ing found.
 The palace of loud Fame, her seat
 of pow'r,
 Plac'd on the summit of a lofty
 tow'r ;
 A thousand winding entries long and
 wide
 Receive of fresh reports a flowing
 tide.
 A thousand crannies in the walls are
 made ;
 Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy
 trade.
 'Tis built of brass, the better to dif-
 fuse
 The spreading sounds, and multiply
 the news ;
 Where echo's in repeated echo's
 play :
 A mart for ever full ; and open night
 and day.
 Nor silence is within, nor voice ex-
 press,
 But a deaf noise of sounds that never
 cease ;
 Confus'd, and chiding, like the hol-
 low rore
 Of tides, receding from th' insulted
 shore ;
 Or like the broken thunder, heard
 from far,
 When Jove to distance drives the rol-
 ling war.
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultu-
 ous din
 Of crouds, or issuing forth, or entring
 in :
 A thorough-fare of news ; where
 some devise
 Things never heard, some mingle
 truth with lies ;
 The troubled air with empty sounds
 they beat,
 Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.
Dryden.

In all these measures the accents
 are to be placed on even syllables ;
 and every line considered by itself
 is more harmonious, as this rule is
 more strictly observed.

Our trochaick measures are
 Of three syllables,
 Here we may
 Think and pray,
 Before death
 Stops our breath :
 Other joys
 Are but toys.

Of five,
 In the days of old,
 Stories plainly told,
 Lovers felt annoy.
 Of seven,
 Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
 Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In these measures the accent is to
 be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in
 use, and above the rest those of seven, eight,
 and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote
 verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Dray-
 ton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that
 bear so high,
 And farth'ft survey their soils with an am-
 bitious eye,
 Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless
 crouds,
 The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring
 clouds,
 Especial audience craves, offended with the
 throng,
 That she of all the rest neglected was so
 long ;
 Alledging for herself, when through the
 Saxons pride,
 The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting
 side
 Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did re-
 lieve
 These whom devouring war else every where
 did grieve,

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And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)

Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.

And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things ;

So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,

And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,

As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,

And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone

His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line,

The long majestic march, and energy divine.

The pause in the *Alexandrine* must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyrick measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

In this measure a syllable is often re-trenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud.

I think not of *Iris*, nor *Iris* of me.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick measure.

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,

And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight syllables,

They neither added nor confounded,

They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,

But with twenty ships had done,

What thou, brave and happy *Vernon*,

Hast achiev'd with six alone.

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,

With hollow blasts of wind,

A damsel lay deploring,

All on a rock reclin'd.

In the *anapestick*,

When terrible tempests assail us,

And mountainous billows affright,

Nor power nor wealth can avail us,

But skilful industry steers right.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalæpha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temprance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

The SAXON and ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
C	C	c	c	Q	Q	q	q
D	D	d	d	R	R	r	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	s	s
F	F	f	f	T	T	t	t
G	G	g	g	V	V	v	v
H	H	h	h	U	U	u	u
I	I	i	i	W	W	w	w
K	K	k	k	X	X	x	x
L	L	l	l	Y	Y	y	y
M	M	m	m	Z	Z	z	z
N	N	n	n				

Th Ð, ð, þ, That ꝥ, and 7.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

Vol. I. Ends with Letter K.

Vol. II. Begins with Letter L.







Johnson, Samuel

A Dictionary Of The English Language In Which The Words are deduced from their Originals, Explained in their Different Meanings and Authorized by the Names of the Writers in whose Works they are found ; Abstracted from the Folio Edition To which is prefixed A Grammar of the English Language ;
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